"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

Probably showers; brisk northerly to easterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,479. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 20, 1899.—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

FOREIGN.—It is reported that Mr. Chamberlain has sent, through Sir Alfred Milner, an ultimatum to President Krüger. In the event of war with the Transvaal, England may acquire Delagoa Bay either by lease or by force. The new Commander in Chief of the British troops in South Africa, Lieut. Gen. Walker, sailed for the Cape yesterday. The lower house of the Prussian Diet has rejected the entire Canal bill, and a Cabinet crisis has resulted. Emperor William, it is reported, holds the Ministers responsible for his defeat by the Conservatives, and several resignations are likely to follow, but the Diet will not be dissolved at present. Sir Charles Lennox Peel, K. C. B., died yesterday. He was seventy-six years old, and from 1875 until about a year ago was Clerk of the Privy Council. The Saturday Review sneers at the proposed Anglo-American alliance, and says that in the years to come Great Britain and the United States must be "enemies possibly, rivals certainly." Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany, who was President of the American delegation to the Peace Conference, says that far more was done by the conference than any of the delegates dared to expect or even hope. He adds that the chief usefulness of the arbitration plan will be in preventing dangerous delays in the settlement of international disputes. It is reported that Gladys Perot has been sent to America on a White Star liner. Mrs. De Bathe (Mrs. Langtry) has gone to Paris. Her horse Merman is entered for the Grand Prix, which is to be run to-day. William Waldorf Astor's son is to enter the British Household Cavalry. Prince Henry of Prussia will return from Asia in December by way of the United States. The proposal of two New York delegates in regard to the colonization by Jews of the Island of Cyprus was rejected by the Congress of Zionists. The British steamship Andes and the Hamburg-American liner Hungaria are ashore on the reefs outside Cape Haitien. Gen. Jiminez, the aspirant to the Presidency of Santo Domingo, who was arrested while leaving Cuba, has been released by order of Governor General Brooke. A victory of Dominican revolutionists over Government forces is reported. The Governor of Newfoundland, Sir Hugh McCallum, has been telling the colonists along the treaty coast that the French have no territorial rights whatever. The London Local Government Board has adopted drastic measures to keep the bubonic plague from English ports. A leading authority says that if the disease acquired a footing in London it would spread with great rapidity. It is said that the plague was brought to Oporto, Portugal, by a vessel loaded with rice from India. Germany has come to a good understanding with the Netherlands and Belgium and a treaty is being prepared.—Pages 1, 7, and 15.

Page 1.

Controller Coler has outlined his plans for fighting the scheme of the Ramapo Water Company to force the city to accept its proposition. He will attack the constitutionality of the company's charter.

Page 3.

The cup challenger Shamrock and Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin remained at their anchorage yesterday, an attraction to thousands.

Page 4.

The annual baby parade at Asbury Park took place yesterday.

The first annual races of the Hoboken Regatta Association took place on the Hudson River yesterday.

Page 7.

Several overdue steamers came into port yesterday after lively experiences with the West Indian hurricane.

Page 8.

More than 400 National Guardsmen participated yesterday in supplementary pistol and rifle practice at Creedmor.

The New York baseball team was beaten by the Philadelphias at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The Brooklyns were defeated by the Bostons.

Page 12.

Mrs. Lottie Lewis is suffering from malaria, which physicians in charge of the case trace to bites of mosquitoes.

Retail dealers here received notice of a further advance in the price of meat, to be operative to-morrow or Tuesday.

Capt. Alfred T. Mahan arrived yesterday from Europe, where he had been as a member of the Peace Commission. He said the cause of arbitration had been advanced by the conference.

John C. Sheehan has been defeated in the Supreme Court in his effort to have his list of election officials for the Ninth Assembly District substituted for those presented to the police Board by Mr. McMahon, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the County Committee.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
National Guard Notes.—Page 20.
Woman's Department.—Page 16.
Current Literature.—Page 17.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 20.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 4.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Losses by Fire.—Page 4.
Amusements.—Page 13.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 12.

PEROT CHILD AGAIN MISSING?

Reported in London that She Was Sent Here on White Star Liner.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—It is reported that the Perot child has been sent to America by a White Star liner. The officials of the United States Embassy do not believe the report, as the Magistrate distinctly informed all the parties in the case that the child must be forthcoming at the criminal trial on Tuesday. If the child has really been shipped, the Magistrate will make it warm for the party responsible, notwithstanding that the British Government has agreed to the withdrawal of the extradition proceedings in the case.

The formal withdrawal of the proceedings was to have taken place when the case came up on Tuesday.

TEXANS LOSE THEIR PASSES.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 19.—Gov. Sayers, Attorney General Smith, and all the members of the State Government, including the State legislators, were very much surprised to receive a circular letter to-day from General Superintendent Trice of the International and Great Northern Railroad requesting them to send in the annual passes which had been issued to them by that road.

The basis for this request is that the law passed by the last Legislature which makes it a felony for a railroad company, official or employe, to give a rebate on freight shipments, also applies to passenger transportation. The Legislature had no such intention when the law was passed. Similar action will be taken by all the other roads in Texas. The new law goes into effect on Aug. 26.

WILL SELL TO BICYCLE TRUST.

Special to The New York Times.

MARION, Ind., Aug. 19.—The stockholders of the Peoria Rubber Manufacturing Company of Peoria, Ill., have decided to sell out to the Bicycle Trust that is now being promoted by A. G. Spalding of New York and Chicago.

The present capital stock of the Peoria Rubber Manufacturing Company is $600,000, but it will be sold to the combination for $400,000.

The promoters have until Oct. 31 to complete the organization. The capital stock of the trust will be $40,000,000. None of the stock will be placed at the disposal of the public, but will all be taken by the present members of the different companies that will sell to the trust.

State Tax Commissioner Endicott Dead

State Tax Commissioner Charles Endicott of Canton, Mass., died suddenly yesterday in Boston. He was eighty-two years of age.

COLER'S FIGHT WITH RAMAPO PLOTTERS

Attack on Constitutionality of the Company's Charter.

INIMICAL TO PUBLIC POLICY

Controller Declares the Corporation Cannot Fulfill Its Contract.

To Show that the City Can Enlarge Its Own Water Supply—Significant Charter Provision—The Company's Previous Attempt.

Controller Coler yesterday outlined the plan of the fight he intends to make against those who are plotting to deliver the city's water supply into the hands of the Ramapo Water Company. This fight will be conducted on legal and scientific lines, and by the time it is over Mr. Coler hopes to be able to conduct successfully an attack on the constitutionality of the company's charter, as being contrary to public policy, besides showing that the representations made by the company's officials as to the adequacy of the supply from the Ramapo watershed are not true. To aid him in the legal battle, Mr. Coler has asked his private counsel, ex-Judge Dillon, for an opinion, and James J. R. Croes, a well-known engineer, has been requested to investigate Commissioner Dalton's report, and to make an investigation of the general subject of water supply and the amount of waste from the city's system. In addition to these helps, Mr. Coler has in course of preparation a report in which he will endeavor to establish the ability of the city to issue bonds for the purchase of more watersheds and the construction of additional plants, without stopping the issuing of bonds for other public improvements. The Controller is of the belief that this can be done, and his report will go into the matter so thoroughly that there will be no loophole for escape.

Mr. Coler said yesterday that he had been informed by eminent engineers that the Ramapo Company has not the ability to enter into the present contract with the city, as it cannot acquire the lands in its watershed and construct its pipe lines in less than three years. Even if it had such ability, it has been pointed out to the Controller that it would take the city fully ten years to build waterways within its own limits for the distribution of 200,000,000 gallons a day. If this be true, the city would be effectually mulcted out of $5,000,000 a year for seven years without receiving any proportionate benefit. In the meantime, the company could content itself by spending little, if any, money on the development of its plant, and thus save the enormous interest charges on the investment of $100,000,000, which its partisans say will be necessary before it is ready to take up its share of the contract.

TO FIGHT TO THE END.

Now that the fight has been begun, there is no likelihood that it will be dropped until the last shot is fired and the advocates of the Ramapo scheme are defeated. Controller Coler has won every battle in which he has engaged since he became a public officer and with the inspiration of previous victories he enters into a fight in which not only millions of public money but also the question of municipal ownership are involved. He cares nothing about the incidental calamities that may occur as a result of his onslaught against misuse of public funds, and from letters he has received it is apparent that the people are behind him.

Whether or not political influences have led the Board of Public Improvements into making this effort to deliver the city over to a corporation, without tangible assets, Mr. Coler is firm in his purpose, even if it results in political oblivion for himself. There are those who believe that Mr. Coler will profit politically by the stand he has taken in this matter, and that those who are trying to foist this contract onto an unwilling public will be thrown out of public life forever at the end of the present administration, even if Tammany Hall does not exercise its prerogative of incontinently dismissing those who work contrary to public interest. The investigation which Mr. Coler has set on foot may reveal corruption, or the undue use of political power for the benefit of party leaders, and if this is so, prosecutions will be started. The friends of Richard Croker who are not in office say that the present is an opportunity which Tammany's boss should not neglect for calling his followers off and insisting that they shall provide for the city an adequate water supply from its own watershed. Whether or not Mr. Croker will see this opportunity remains to be seen, for up to the present he has kept remarkably silent on the topic. If he permits the contract to be entered into, he will be held by every one to be the beneficiary of it, while if he defeats it, he will prove that Tammany's platform declaration of municipal ownership of public utilities is not a dead letter.

President Holahan maintains the same stand he took at the last meeting of the Board of Public Improvements. He said yesterday that any one who appeared before the board on Wednesday next would be granted a respectful hearing, though he declared that any one who came for the purpose of achieving cheap notoriety would be silenced. He reiterated his previous statement that there was no undue haste in the consideration of the matter, and that the only thing left to do to its being called up at present was the fact that there is a scarcity in the Brooklyn supply, and that action had been delayed too long.

COMPANY'S PREVIOUS ATTEMPT.

This is not the first time the Ramapo Water Company has made an effort to grab the water supply of New York. In 1884 the concern, then known as the Ramapo Improvement Company, offered to supply the city with 50,000,000 gallons of water a day at an annual cost of $983,650. This was at the rate of $53,73 a million gallons, or $16.27 less than the price demanded by the present contract for the same quantity.

This application was considered by a special commission of the Sinking Fund Commission, consisting of S. Hastings Grant and Recorder Frederick Smyth, who reported unfavorably upon it. To this committee the company's officials stated that it was ready to make a contract with the city and to give a bond of $250,000 to insure its performance. At that time the company's officers said the company owned no lands through which the aqueduct was to be built, but had many options. When asked by the committee if the price quoted was the lowest amount for which the company could furnish this supply, the President of the company replied that they would entertain an offer at a lower rate, "as we are ready to do as best we can without loss to ourselves."

In the present case the only guarantee that the city would be protected in case of the failure of the company to perform its part of the contract is a bond of $100,000, which the Controller considers inadequate, in view of the fact that the courts have fixed $15,000,000 as the amount of the bond to be filed by the contractor for the proposed rapid transit tunnel, which project will cost the city not over $60,000,000.

It was pointed out yesterday that the charter provision empowering the Commissioner of Water Supply to enter into contracts with private parties was one of the most carefully drawn sections in the charter.

THE CHARTER PROVISION.

This section reads as follows:

It shall not be lawful for the Commissioner of Water Supply to enter into any contract whatever with any person or corporation engaged in the business of supplying or selling water for private or public use and consumption, unless, preliminary to the execution of the contract, the assent of the Board of Public Improvements, after submission to it of the proposed contract in all its details, shall be given by resolution to the execution of such contract as submitted, and it shall not be lawful for the said City of New York, or for any department thereof, to make any contract touching or concerning the public water supply, and especially the increase thereof, with any person or corporation whatsoever, save in accordance with the provisions and requirements of this act, which said provisions and requirements are hereby declared to establish the exclusive rule for the making of such contracts.

It will be seen that neither the Board of Estimate, Municipal Assembly nor any other branch of the city government has any veto power in the granting of franchises under this section. On the face of it the section appears to have been drawn for the purpose of meeting such an emergency as now exists, and opponents of the Ramapo Company contract point to the fact that two of the men who made the charter—Gen. B. F. Tracy and Silas B. Dutcher—are, or have been, Presidents of the company.

MAYOR VAN WYCK COMING.

Saratoga Rumors Say the Water Company Scandal Has Caused His Sudden Departure.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Mayor Van Wyck left here suddenly this evening for New York. He refused to give his reasons for his departure, but it is hinted that the Ramapo water scheme has something to do with it.

Police Commissioner Sexton also left for home to-day.

John F. Carroll is still here. He said to-night that he did not believe Mr. Croker would visit Saratoga. Many of the prominent Tammanyites who are here predict that Mayor Van Wyck and Mr. Croker will be forced to kill the Ramapo water scheme.

COMPANY'S EXCESSIVE RATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your article on "The Biggest Steal of All," the Ramapo water contract, with satisfaction at seeing how clearly and how nearly completely you bring out the appalling effrontery of this latest development in municipal crime. But one point seems to have escaped you—namely, the excessive and enormous price per gallon to be paid by the city. That price is at the rate of $70 per million gallons of water delivered, but not distributed. The Cities of Newark and Jersey City are now being supplied with water by the East Jersey Water Company at rates of $32 and $36 per million gallons, or just about half of what it is proposed to make New York pay, notwithstanding the very much greater quantity, a consideration which should further reduce the price.

Mr. Holahan is quoted as maintaining that the contract price is less than the present cost of delivering the Croton water, but that is very far from the truth, as every one may know who takes the trouble to separate the expenses of distributing the supply from those of delivering it at the reservoirs or pipes.

Neither has much been said about the great cost to the individual owners of adapting the present house connections and fittings to a high-pressure service, desirable as that feature may be for purposes of fire protection, nor of the necessity of very greatly modifying the present pipe system in the streets throughout the city at a very great aggregate cost. It remains to be demonstrated that it is either economical or wise to supply expensive drinking water for extinguishing fires and cleaning streets in New York City, where nature has provided a lavish supply in the rivers that is available for those purposes. When we consider what could be done with the capitalization of $5,000,000 per year (amounting at 3½ per cent. to nearly $143,000,000) in the way of providing a proper water supply for the entire city, we stand still more aghast at this Ramapo proposition.

But there is enough water, and to spare, as you have said, if only we do not waste it as we have been and are doing with a recklessness that borders on crime. The leakage of an old and worn-out pipe system may be found to account for some of the waste; the rest is due to simple prodigality.

Prior to 1890 seventy gallons per day per capita served New York City; now it is said by Commissioner Dalton to be 120 gallons daily per capita. Why this increase? Does any one suppose that the city has come to need this vast additional amount?

A thrifty use would probably not exceed thirty gallons per day; a free actual use would be about fifty gallons per day, as experience proves amply in metered American cities. Foreign cities get along with much less. What we need is not more water, but more wisdom. F. C.

New York, Aug. 19, 1899.

BRIBERY IN COLOMBIA.

Difficulties Surround the Exhumation of the Body of C. K. Browning, but Officials Are "Fixed."

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 19.—The arrival on the fruit steamer Utstein last night at Mobile of the body of Charles K. Browning, a former prominent New Orleans Knight of Pythias, has revealed an odd state of affairs with respect to certain officials of the Government of the United States of Colombia.

Mr. Browning was killed in a naphtha launch explosion at Bocas Del Toro last June and was buried at that place. Efforts were made to have the body brought to America, but the agents of the United States there could do nothing, the law being that no bodies could be exhumed under a period of eighteen months. The New Orleans lodge took the matter up actively and sent two representatives to Bocas. There they made arrangements to be permitted to steal the body, suffering expected arrest and consequent fine, amounting to about $50 each.

A priest, a member of the brotherhood from New York, the Alcalde of the town, and an American physician were in the plan. The scheme was disrupted, however, by the latter balking at the last moment, and it was found necessary to work along other lines. A letter from Joseph R. Derbes, one of the parties, who went to secure the body, states that they "fixed" the Alcalde, paid a Government official superior to him, paid the secretary to the Prefect of the province at Colon, and also the Prefect and then had to call on the Governor of Colombia at Panama.

The letter does not state whether he was bribed or not, but he signed the authority which on account of a "special clause," as the letter says, allowed the body to be exhumed and brought to this country.

Pythian circles of New Orleans have been much exercised over the matter, and though the members regretted having to connive to break the laws of a country, considered the case justifiable, and their representatives had prepared everything to steal the body and hurry it aboard a waiting vessel, the Espana, when the physician abandoned them.

SUE FOR SPECULATOR'S LOSSES.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The Central Stock and Grain Exchange, with offices in the Rookery Building, is made defendant in two bills filed to-day in the United States Circuit Court by Emma Bendiger and Amanda Stichtenoth of Cincinnati. The complainants ask an accounting with the company for money alleged to have been lost through speculation in the concern, which they designate as a bucket shop.

William Stichtenoth is brother-in-law to one of the women and husband of the other, and it is said he lost through speculating in the company sums aggregating almost $25,000, which had been intrusted to his care by the complainants.

Nine trains a day leave New York by the New York Central for Saratoga. America's Greatest Watering Place, at 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:00, 3:30, 3:35, 4:00, and 6:25 P. M., and 12:10 midnight.—Adv.

ENGLAND FEARS THE PLAGUE.

Drastic Measures Adopted to Keep It Out of Her Ports—Would Spread Like Wildfire in London.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Local Government Board is taking drastic means to prevent the bubonic plague from entering England. Notices have been sent to the sanitary authorities of every port in the kingdom to enforce the Cholera act of 1896 strictly, and the chief medical inspectors of the Local Government Board are paying visits to all likely ports. Bodies of passengers or sailors dying from the plague will be buried at sea, even if the ship be in port.

The Pacific Steam Navigation and Royal Mail Steam Packet Companies have given notice that their ships will cease calling at Spanish and Portuguese ports.

A leading authority on the subject, who was for many years a resident of Hongkong and attended many patients there during the terrible outbreak of 1894 and who made special researches as to the origin and progress of the disease and its extraordinarily rapid propagation by unsanitary conditions, says:

"The sanitary arrangements of many towns in England, including London, are not calculated to defeat the disease. If we get the plague in the East End of London, the chances are that it will spread like wildfire, just as it did in Hongkong. The bacillus thrives amid unsanitary surroundings, while sunlight and plenty of air kill it. The period of incubation is usually five and sometimes seven or eight days. I think that a ship coming from an infected port like Oporto should be subjected to quarantine until the period of incubation is over and a thorough medical examination has taken place.

"I think the present regulations of the Local Government Board are quite sufficient to prevent the disease from entering the country. If the plague breaks out in London, the present hospital provision would not answer at all. Special plague hospitals should be temporarily erected. The greatest danger lies in the possibility of the disease coming overland through Persia, Turkey, or Russia. If the Baltic, Black Sea, and Mediterranean ports became infected, it would be a fearful menace to England."

The Lancet, commenting on the outbreak of the plague, says it must frankly be admitted that the subject is one of considerable concern to the population and trade of Great Britain. It is not so much at ports like London, Bristol, Liverpool, Southampton, and Plymouth that the danger is to be feared, but at certain smaller ports, where the medical inspection is inadequate.

THE PLAGUE IN PORTUGAL.

It Was Brought to Oporto by a Vessel with Rice from India.

MADRID, Aug. 19.—It is announced that the bubonic plague was brought to Oporto, Portugal, by a steamship loaded with rice from India, and that forty-six cases altogether have been reported. Spanish doctors now at Oporto report that the outbreak of the disease is diminishing.

According to advices received here to-day two new cases of the plague have occurred at Oporto, and two cases have appeared at Barcellos, Portugal, a town nine miles west of Braga.

May Have Reached Delagoa Bay.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Delagoa Bay, Aug. 19.—Several cases of what is suspected to be bubonic plague have occurred at Magude, two days' distance from this place.

WOMEN IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Commissioner Jones Is Gradually Replacing the Female Superintendents with Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Since Indian Commissioner Jones took charge of his branch of the Government service there has been a reduction of five in the number of women holding the position of Superintendent of Indian Schools. There are still eight women holding that position. The prospect is that the number will be diminished rather than increased.

Instead of removing women as Superintendents, Commissioner Jones resorts to the plan of reducing the women to lower places and substituting men in their places. The reason given for this substitution of men for women is that the tasks of Superintendents are too arduous for women to fill them satisfactorily.

Superintendents are on duty practically twenty-four hours each day. Not only does the Superintendent preside over the school, but he is the executive head of the school work, directing employes of all kinds, including teachers, as well as matrons, sewing women, laundresses, farmers, and other workers about the schools.

The principal objection urged by Commissioner Jones against the employment of women as Superintendents is that in all Indian schools industrial training is the principal feature, and that women are unfitted for this work. Herds of cattle, farms, gardens, plans of improvement in buildings, recommendations for repairs, and the necounting for moneys expended and needed must all be looked after by the Superintendent.

"Unless a person is competent to manage such an institution," said Commissioner Jones, "he rarely gets efficient work out of the subordinates. It has been the experience of this office that men are better adapted for this work than women. As teachers of young people women are eminently successful. They are essentially teachers, and in this line of work in a majority of cases they are vastly superior to the men. In the general lines of Indian education their work has been invaluable, and their delicacy of manner and refinement has an excellent influence in the moral training of the Indian youth."

THE PRESIDENT GOES YACHTING.

Gen. Merritt Is to Confer with Him Monday on the Philippines.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 19.—President and Mrs. McKinley enjoyed a two hours' sail on the yacht Mariquita this afternoon. The remainder of the day was spent very quietly on account of the extreme heat.

Gen. and Mrs. Wesley Merritt, accompanied by the General's aide, Col. F. B. Mott, arrived here to-night. Gen. Merritt is to have a conference with President McKinley Monday on the situation in the Philippines, and some day next week he will inspect the Twenty-sixth Regiment at Plattsburg Barracks, and witness a regimental drill.

Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt and party will arrive here to-morrow afternoon from Albany. On Monday Gov. Roosevelt will have a conference with President McKinley, at which time they will discuss the appointments to be made from New York State to commissions in the ten new volunteer regiments.

President McKinley will attend service to-morrow at the First Presbyterian Church.

ULTIMATUM SENT TO THE TRANSVAAL

Mr. Chamberlain Said to Have Taken Decisive Action.

CONFERENCE AT WAR OFFICE

England May Acquire Delagoa Bay by Lease or Force.

New Commander of British Troops in South Africa Sails—War Preparations Being Pushed.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The People this morning asserts that it learns from a high official that the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, has dispatched through the British High Commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, an ultimatum to President Krueger of the South African Republic.

The Transvaal situation continues to hold a leading place in public estimation here, and various measures looking to war are discussed with much interest.

Particular attention is now paid by England to Delagoa Bay. It is believed that in the event of hostilities with the Transvaal, Great Britain will either have an arrangement with Portugal which will allow her to occupy the bay, or else that she will seize it.

Mr. Jessett's book on Delagoa Bay, which has just been published, is attracting wide notice. The author, who has made a complete study of the subject, speaks of the bay as "our latest acquisition." The bay is of immense strategical and commercial importance, and, if acquired, will complete the circle of British territory around the Transvaal.

Notwithstanding Peace Congress strictures, England is increasing her output of dum-dum bullets. A slight change, more for appearances than for anything else, is being made, and the bullets are being manufactured with the greatest expedition in view of a possible war outbreak.

From a political point of view a rapid and successful war against the Boers would probably strengthen the hands of the Conservative Government more than any other outcome of the present crisis, for the vast preponderance of public sentiment already heartily indorses the course of Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and once the British soldiers meet their old enemy, the Boers, few would remain bold enough to openly oppose the morality of the war.

The latest franchise kite from Pretoria has failed of its expected effect. It is regarded merely as a device to gain time. There is no cessation of the war preparations on either side. The Transvaal Government is beginning to move troops to the border, and the police on the frontier have been ordered to strictly prohibit any cattle leaving the country, while the Treasury of the republic is receiving large amounts of gold beyond ordinary requirements.

Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, Commander in Chief of the British Army, was in consultation at the War Office Friday with Gen. Neville Gerald Lyttleton, Assistant Military Secretary, and the Headquarters Staff. Tenders for an immediate supply of large stores of forage and general stores were under consideration. Six months' supply of compressed forage for 10,000 horses has already been sent out.

It is reported that Col. Hector Macdonald, recently appointed to an important Indian command, but who has delayed taking up his post, is really waiting to be ordered to South Africa under command of Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick Walker, who relieves Gen. Sir William Francis Butler as commander of the British troops there.

Lieut. Gen. Walker sailed for his post yesterday. He was accorded an enthusiastic farewell by the crowds surrounding the train on which he was a passenger at the Waterloo Station. It was stated by an army officer who is accompanying him that in the event of hostilities in the Transvaal Lieut. Gen. Sir Redvers Buller will take command of the fighting force, Gen. Walker remaining at Cape Town. The officer referred to added that Gen. Butler's retirement from the command of the British South African forces was entirely voluntary.

The Earl of Denbigh, speaking at a Primrose meeting last week, voiced the general feeling of the Government's supporters by saying: "If the break-up of the British Empire is wanted, all we have to do is to show a weak front in South Africa. Great Britain has to win the next trick there, whether by diplomacy or other means."

William T. Stead, in The Review of Reviews, makes a startling insinuation against Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies. He says that if the Liberal leaders, Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, two years ago, had not "made themselves parties to the most scandalous fraud, in the way of whitewashing, ever perpetrated upon the public, Mr. Chamberlain would not be in the Colonial Office to-day."

Mr. Stead refers, apparently, to the Jameson raid into the Transvaal, and intimates that Mr. Chamberlain is entirely responsible for the present crisis. He adds: "What is now demanded, almost avowed, is the destruction of the domination of the Boer oligarchy."

Continuing, Mr. Stead berates Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Comissioner in South Africa, and says if he was away from the Transvaal there would be no threatenings of war in South Africa.

JULY 4 IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Fourth of July was not forgotten even in the Transvaal. At Johannesburg on that day Thomas B. Reagan, who signs himself as "An American Citizen in the Transvaal," issued a "Memorial of the Fourth of July; Patriotism; Americanism." In this "memorial" Mr. Reagan says:

"Many Americans are able to be present and witness the spectacle presented by a struggling humanity in South Africa, and which is not unlike the circumstance associated with the Fourth of July. It is that spirit which emboldens Africanders to face all the points of the compass and proclaim their rights."

He says further that the real question in South Africa is: Is that country to be "a republic or a confederation under the British flag"? and makes the following answer: "I can safely say that every foreigner, except English, in South Africa, would ask for the republic."

German Arms for the Boers?

LORENZO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, Aug. 19.—The German steamer Koenig, from Hamburg July 5, has arrived here with 2,000 cases of cartridges.

FIRE IN A SEED STORE.

Fierce Early Morning Blaze in Peter Henderson & Co.'s Establishment.

Three alarms of fire were turned in at 2:11 o'clock this morning for a fire at 35 and 37 Cortlandt Street, where the seed store of Peter Henderson & Co. is situated.

The building is of five stories, of brick and stone. The fire started in the sub-basement and was difficult of access by firemen. They were forced to break in the large front door of the building and were for a few moments greatly hampered by the volumes of smoke which poured out upon them.

The fire was not under control at 2:40 o'clock this morning, and was still burning fiercely.

FEUD ENDS WITH FOUR DEAD.

Fatal Fight in a Store at Lake End, La., in Which All Participants Are Killed.

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 19.—News has just reached here from Lake End, Natchitoches Parish, of a desperate fight between Callie Brown, Robert Lee Brown, and Dr. W. H. Glover, on one side, and B. G. Freeman on the other. Freeman's first two shots killed Callie Brown and Dr. Glover. The third shot felled Robert Lee Brown, who pleaded with Freeman to spare his life, which he did.

The fight occurred in Freeman's store. As Brown stepped to the door he fired at Freeman. The latter, though wounded, sent a bullet through Brown's breast and both died, leaving four dead men on the floor of the store.

All the participants in the fight were men of high standing. Dr. Glover enjoyed a large practice in the community and the Brown brothers were men of means and respected.

The trouble grew out of an old grudge between Callie Brown and Freeman. About an hour before the tragedy occurred Freeman and Callie Brown had a difficulty in which several shots were exchanged, but neither was hurt.

MRS. DE BATHE'S NEW PLAY.

Said to be Based on Her Experiences While Mrs. Langtry.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Mrs. De Bathe (Mrs. Langtry) has gone to Paris to order the gowns for her forthcoming play. To-morrow she goes to Deauville to see her horse Merman run for the Grand Prix.

Theatrical interest centres in her coming venture at the Haymarket Theatre, as her marriage has increased curiosity as to the production. In regard to dresses, furniture, &c., it promises to be one of the most elaborate and expensive seen in London, while the company, including as it does Charles Hawtrey and Lily Hanbury, was engaged regardless of expense.

Mrs. De Bathe told a reporter that the play would be the boldest produced on the English stage for years. She added: "The scenic artists have reproduced the drawing room at Newmarket House, which I have just sold. All the furniture, &c., is from my London residence. The note of the play lies in this remark of mine in the third act: 'I ought to have been a man. I have men's thoughts, feelings, and desires.'"

It is no secret that Sydney Grundy has depicted some of the most interesting episodes in the former Mrs. Langtry's life, especially touching upon the influence of her daughter on the latter part of it. Lily Grundy, the author's daughter, will take part in the play.

Granier has composed a special entr'acte dedicated to "the Honorable Mrs. De Bathe."

IS WANTED HERE FOR A MURDER.

A Man Named Smilari Held by Italian Police at Naples.

ROME, Aug. 19.—A man who gives his name as Smilari has been arrested at Naples, charged with the murder of another Italian in New York last March.

Nothing could be learned regarding the case at Police Headquarters last night.

SECRETARY GAGE TO LECTURE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Secretary of the Treasury Gage, who indulged in a taste for the platform while he lived in Chicago, and has not lost his appreciation of the lecture as a vehicle for disseminating information, is to be heard next Winter as a lecturer in the District of Columbia.

In the course for the coming year in the School on Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy at the Columbian University, the subject of finance will be treated by Mr. Gage in a special series of lectures, and also by Prof. Joseph French Johnson of the Wharton School of Economy of Philadelphia, who is regarded as one of the best informed men on this subject in this country.

The subject will be treated broadly, with reference to international relations in commerce and banking. It will consider the nature and functions of money and credits and their international circulation; also the subject of public finance, including the sources of Government revenue, bond issues, taxation, the disbursement of the revenues, and the organization of the Treasury Department.

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR'S SON.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—William Waldorf Astor intends to put his son into the Household Cavalry. He was educated at Eton and Oxford.

The British Household Cavalry consists of the crack regiments in the service. It forms the bodyguard of the Sovereign, furnishing the escorts on all State occasions, and comprises only three regiments—two of Life Guards and one of Royal Horse Guards, which together form the "Household Brigade."

The conditions which govern admission into these regiments, even for privates, are stringent. None but picked men, recruited regimentally, are taken. They must be over 5 feet 10 inches high, and the officers must be men of good family and acknowledged position. From the nature of the service, only wealthy men's sons can hope to become officers in either of these three regiments. The mess charges alone swallow up the pay.

The Household Brigade are the only regiments in the British Army in which cuirasses are worn. They wear also helmets and jack boots, and are armed with breech-loading carbines and long, straight swords, forty inches in the blade. From the great size of the men, added to the weight of the cuirass, they ride very heavy—from twenty-one to twenty-two stone when equipped for service. They are quartered in or near London, and are only sent abroad in case of a serious war.

The Horse and Life Guards are the oldest regimental organizations in Great Britain. In the seventeenth century even the privates were men of station, and were addressed as "Gentlemen of the Guards."

EVIDENCE FAILS AS TO CAPT. DREYFUS

Gonse and De Boisdeffre Are on the Defensive.

ONLY ASSERT CONVICTIONS

Cuignet's Testimony Weakens Under Cross-Examination.

THE ESTERHAZY PLOT

Whether the Bordereau Was Written "By Order," as He Claimed, Is Now the Pivot.

Special to The New York Times.

RENNES, France, Aug. 19.—The pivot of the case is now clearly shown to be whether Esterhazy's relations with the late Col. Sandherr can justify the theory that Esterhazy wrote the bordereau "by order," as he has so often asserted. If he did not, he is evidently the sole traitor, and his only accomplice can have been Lieut. Col. Henry.

I had a conversation this evening with Col. Cordier, who was Col. Sandherr's lifelong comrade and friend.

"Never," said Col. Cordier, emphatically, "did Esterhazy have the slightest relation with my old friend Sandherr; but, on the contrary, he was acquainted with Henry when the latter was a Lieutenant.

"In Col. Sandherr's time the Intelligence Department was also the Statistical Bureau. Henry, who succeeded Sandherr as chief of this special bureau, (Picquart being made Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau proper,) converted it into a spy office.

"It was then that he thought of turning to account Esterhazy's spy instincts, and the two, by a certain system, began the series of forgeries which set the Dreyfus ball rolling."

ROWLAND STRONG.

WAS WRITTEN BY ESTERHAZY.

Madagascar Note Mentioned in the Bordereau Said to be Now Held by Panizzardi.

VIENNA, Aug. 19.—The Allgemeine Zeitung says:

"Col. Panizzardi, former Military Attaché of the Italian Embassy in Paris, has in his possession the identical note on Madagascar which is specified in the bordereau in the Dreyfus affair.

"It is in Esterhazy's handwriting, and the paper is similar to that of the bordereau.

"It was sent to Col. Schwarzkoppen, Attaché of the German Embassy, who had it copied. The copy was sent to Berlin, and the original to Col. Panizzardi that he might have a copy made. This he did; but he forgot to return the original to his brother attaché."

DECISION ALREADY REACHED?

Thomas Terrell, Q. C., Says the Court-Martial Has Resolved to Acquit Capt. Dreyfus.

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LONDON, Aug. 19.—Thomas Terrell, Q. C., one of the leading jurists in England, who has attended some of the sessions of the Dreyfus court-martial, says:

"There is an air of unreality about the whole proceedings. Dreyfus alone seems in earnest. No fierce conflicts of intellect occur between counsel as would be the case in England, and in my opinion the President of the court has already decided the question in favor of acquittal.

"This appears to be the case from his evident anxiety to preserve an air of complete impartiality, and, though on occasions he is unable to conceal his hostility to the defense, his intention plainly is to acquit.

"The court-martial is as fair as a special jury sitting without legal assistance can be. The opinions it will form must be feeble, and its judgment cannot have the least weight to the legal mind. Much prejudice is confounded with patriotism on both sides. But instructions from the superior officials of State will outweigh considerations of legal evidence."

Advocate Mornard, who is assisting Maitre Demange of counsel for the defense, and who watched the progress of the case today, could not help remarking the partiality Col. Jouaust, the President of the court-martial, displayed, especially his hostility toward Col. Picquart, who gave testimony in favor of the accused man.

Should Maitre Labori, as now seems likely, resume his place as chief counsel for the defense Monday or Tuesday, it is probable that his provocative manner in cross-examination will irritate the Court much more than M. Demange's suave style, and, further, his delicate political aspect will be considered.

A strong agitation is beginning to be manifested in Paris for the convocation of the Chamber of Deputies. Should a majority of the members support the demand, the Government would be compelled to consent, thus letting loose the floodgates of interpellation on the Dreyfus plot, &c. Gen. the Marquis de Gallifet, the Minister of War, is a strong man, however, and may perhaps be able to cope with the situation.

GERMANY LAUGHS AT WAR TALK

Statements of Gen. Mercier that There Was Any Danger of Hostilities Are Ridiculed.

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BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The second trial of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus excited much comment here this week, especially the attempt on the life of Maitre Labori, leading counsel for the defense, and Gen. Mercier's so-called dénouements.

The latter are not taken seriously. His statement that Germany was on the point of declaring war with France in 1894 is ridiculed. The whole German press is united on this point. The extreme step which Germany would

excited only hilarity throughout Germany.

The Cologne Gazette, after calling the present state of the French mind a "species of dementia," says nobody in Germany takes Gen. Mercier seriously.

While the energy of the French Government is generally commented upon favorably, doubts are expressed as to whether it is strong enough to overcome the disaffection in the army.

Emperor William, on receiving the news of the attempt on the life of M. Labori, during the ceremony of unveiling the monument to his grandfather at Arolsen, Monday, used strong language in denouncing the deed. He said the crime was evidently part of a regular plot. His Majesty has kept himself minutely informed of the incidents of the trial at Rennes.

The correspondent of The Associated Press hears that a proposition, first made in the English press and also taken up by a number of papers here, for the publication of some documents in the hands of the German Government, calculated to exculpate Dreyfus beyond all doubt, was seriously broached to the Emperor and lengthily discussed. But he finally concluded that this would not do, and that he must adhere strictly to his system of absolute non-interference. Later several of the uninspired papers expressed the same opinion.

RUMOR OF MERCIER'S ARREST.

Paris Correspondent of The London Sunday Special Says French Government Has Decided Upon It.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Paris correspondent of The Sunday Special says:

"The Government, I understand, has decided to arrest Gen. Mercier. It is rumored that orders will be given to withdraw the case against Dreyfus, it having been proved that the documents relied upon to establish his guilt are forgeries."

The Observer publishes the following dispatch from Vienna:

"It is probable that a formal contradiction of the statements of the French Generals at Rennes regarding the Schneider letter will be communicated to the French Government, with a request that the Generals in question publicly withdraw them. Such action by Austria-Hungary would break the ice for the German and Italian Governments."

RESENT SCHNEIDER INCIDENT.

Interference of Foreign Attaches Angers Frenchmen and Does Not Aid Capt. Dreyfus.

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RENNES, France, Aug. 19.—Opinions differ as to what the judgment of the Dreyfus tribunal will be. Well-known townspeople like Gen. German and Gen. Lucas of this army corps, think the decision will be against the accused.

On the other hand, at the Hotel Modere, which is now the great conversational news centre, the idea prevails of a reluctant judgment in his favor.

The tribunal certainly shares the feelings of the military witnesses, but there are signs of coming round. I noticed a member of the court-martial watching Dreyfus to-day with an expression of compassionate interest. Then, again, Col. Jouaust, the President, did not rebuke him for apostrophizing Major Cuignet, who led the procession of military witnesses to-day, nor order him, as he was wont to do, not to speak until he was addressed.

Maitre Demange is more hopeful, although acknowledging the perverse use the Nationalists make of the Schneider and Panizzardi telegrams to inflame patriotic sentiment. That party now demands the full publication of the secret dossier, so as to heap disgrace on the military attaches and the illustrious German Prince involved, a Prince who lived long in Paris.

I should not be surprised at a tie. This would enable the prisoner to leave the court a free man, but would show that half the Judges believed him guilty.

The Schneider letter, or telegram, is resented by all but the Dreyfusites as an attempt to cast odium on the French Army. It ought to benefit the prisoner, but does not. Military men say it would set the face of the court-martial harder against him.

The majority sem to adopt Major Cuignet's opinion. It is thought, though not expressed, thus: That the Military Attachés have behaved abominably in the Dreyfus affair; that the French Government is in possession of numerous specimens of Schneider's handwriting; that the document on which Gen. Mercier relied will bear every test, and that it has been accepted by every Minister of War since 1894 and been compared with letters written to six of them by Col. Schneider.

Major Cuignet spoke with a hollow voice, quite different from that in which some days ago he made his virulent attack on Dreyfus. His attitude, however, was as assertive as before, though his language was less so. He is a fair, sandy-haired man, with a big red mustache and a resonant, metallic voice, good for command. He is among the few military witnesses who have deposed while standing.

To-day his task was to destroy the effect of the questions of Maitre Demange and to set up again the demolished theory of Gen. Mercier.

Cuignet was in the Fourth Bureau of the General Staff when Dreyfus was in another bureau, but not under his orders. They were both engaged in calculating what work invasion would throw on the railways, but were engaged on different lines.

Dreyfus, he said, constantly came to him for information, which he had no cause to do. Cuignet kept refusing, until he was tired out by the importunities of the accused. Then, by degrees, he gvae him, Cuignet deposed, all the notes he himself had made.

Dreyfus, according to the witness, never returned the notes. When search was made at his home they were not found. What had become of them? Dreyfus was not the man to cast them away. Cuignet's insinuation was that they were sent to Berlin. The conclusion was far-fetched, but the members of the court-martial made a note of it.

Cuignet then defended Esterhazy against Picquart, and next against Du Paty de Clam. He gave fresh peeps at the secret military dossier, in which are many ordinary letters from women, opinions on public men, and tittle-tattle.

Cuignet said he was sorry the court had not examined this voluminous dossier, which threw a deal of light, sometimes crude light, "on spies of different categories, including Military Attachés." The latter, he remarked, were far from being the only spies regularly kept up by foreign Governments. It was only natural, he argued, that the Military Attachés should accuse Esterhazy, but they knew the traitor had been in the very heart of the citadel, in the General Staff. "The traitor!" he exclaimed, "is not Esterhazy, but Dreyfus!"

Here Capt. Dreyfus lost his self-control. Starting to his feet, he violently apostrophized Cuignet. If he had been a fish torpedo he could not have seemed more charged with electricity. But Cuignet did not seem stung to anger. Cold as a toad, he went on with his invective, the diction clear, measured, and slow. He constantly drank sweetened water to moisten his palate.

In speaking of Col. Picquart, he said that nature intended him for a novelist; that he was first-rate at the construction of a plot; that Gaboriau did not touch him in this respect, and that Picquart's deductions showed "romantic invention bordering on genius."

No new fact was brought forward by Major Cuignet, and every one tired of him. When he turned to Col. Schneider's Ems telegram, which he compared to another dispatch from Ems that let loose invasion upon France, Maitre Demange shrugged his shoulders.

Gen. de Boisdeffre was also a witness. He denied that Col. Picquart, on the occasion of the first Dreyfus trial, was sent with secret papers to the President of the court-martial. Here was a cautious witness, but he had to support the other Generals. He eulogized the suicide Henry as "worthy of the fullest confidence," and spoke of Picquart as "the organizer of the Dreyfus agitation."

De Boisdeffre declared himself convinced of the guilt of the accused. Really that "guilt" might be the subject of a chorus of a Generals' bouffe opera.

Picquart he accused of wishing to substitute a man of straw for the real traitor. He argued in this sense: The three years Dreyfus spoke of on the day of his degradation had passed. Proscription for the crime of treason would, therefore, protect a man of straw from legal consequences. As he was, Picquart perhaps thought, a scamp, no great injury would be done him by throwing on him the odium that Dreyfus deserved.

Nevertheless, he (the witness) had learned of Picquart's scheme, black and abominable. "Esterhazy now admits himself the author of the bordereau," remarked de Boisdeffre, "but did he ever tell the truth? He lies still, as he always has."

But why follow Gen. de Boisdeffre? Why follow Gen. Gonse? Why follow Gen. Billot or the others in their long-winded depositions? Col. Picquart at the end was allowed to defend himself against the malignant insinuations and assertions of all.

Until Maitres Demange and Labori speak one should risk no opinion as to the outcome. Gen. Billot thinks there will be many fluctuations before the trial is over, but he confidently expects a verdict of guilty.

The Government seems more neutral since the Foreign Minister, M. Delcasse, returned from his visit to Count Muravieff.

EMILY CRAWFORD.

SPEECHES AGAINST DREYFUS.

Major Cuignet and Gens. Gonse and de Boisdeffre Make Long Arguments for the Prosecution.

RENNES, France, Aug. 19.—No special incident occurred this morning when the trial of Capt. Dreyfus was resumed.

The stage was occupied to-day, successively, by three enemies of Dreyfus—Major Cuignet, Gen. de Boisdeffre, and Gen. Gonse. From 6:30 until 11 A. M. they devoted themselves mainly to reiterating what they had said in evidence against the prisoner, whc followed them with characteristic composure.

But when the moment came for him to reply, the prisoner delivered one of those brief utterances of indignation which have had such a powerful effect upon his hearers.

The long monologues delivered by the witnesses at the beginning were heard with a certain restlessness, which settles into general drowsiness upon the part of a majority of the audience, who are unable to catch one out of ten words spoken, in consequence of the deplorable acoustic properties of the courtroom. The reporters are at an equal disadvantage, as only a score of them, immediately beneath the stage, can follow the proceedings intelligently.

The telegram of denial as to the authenticity of a certain letter sent by Col. Schneider, the Austrian Military Attaché, to the Figaro, which, it was generally thought, would be discussed yesterday, was introduced to-day by Major Cuignet, who was very emphatic in his testimony. But he did not show up to great advantage in the cross-examination.

MAJOR CARRIERE GROWS CAUTIOUS.

He is a well-knit, smartly uniformed young officer and started his evidence in a loud voice, in obvious imitation of Col. Picquart, whose fearless manner and resonant tones made such an impression yesterday. Major Cuignet, however, committed the indiscretion of dragging in Col. Schneider's name, which caused a sensation in court. The Judges began to lean their heads together and look serious. Then Major Carrière, the Government counsel, rose and with a praiseworty absence of his usual barnstorming gestures, and carefully avoiding mention of Col. Schneider's name, made a few remarks, refusing, in behalf of the Government, to rest responsibility for Major Cuignet's indiscretion, the fact being that the Government has begun to get apprehensive of trouble if the Foreign Attachés' names continue to be bandied about the court as has frequently occurred since the opening of the trial.

Other parts of Cuignet's evidence evoked smiles of incredulity and suppressed laughter when he declared his belief in M. Bertillon's wondrous chart.

When M. Demange took hold of the Major on cross-examination, not a very brilliant performance in itself, Major Cuignet immediately showed uneasiness, which was accentuated every time counsel for the defense asked a pointed question, and especially where the latter thrashed out the contradictions in Cuignet's evidence before the Court of Cassation.

Dreyfus, too, was effective when he rose and protested against Cuignet's bitter attacks.

During the course of his deposition Major Cuignet referred to the "extraordinary dossier," which it is doubted, however, the Government will consent to produce. Cuignet's reference to the documents was very mysterious, and, as nobody took the trouble to question him on the subject, evidently little weight was attached to his remark.

WITNESS WAS INDISCREET.

Another interesting indiscreet statement of this witness was that the secret dossier only contained the pick of the documents the Ministry of War had in its possession, and Cuignet said: "I think the court ought to see the rest of the documents. It would then see that the Dreyfus affair is part of a big matter, and there was not only one spy. The court would see that the Military Attachés do nothing but spying."

Gen. de Boisdeffre followed. He is tall, and, like every General who has appeared in court except Gen. Mercier, he boasts of a very conspicuous bald patch, the heads of the other Generals being adorned by little more than a rim of gray hair.

De Boisdeffre spoke in a blunt manner and in somewhat gruff tones, but with a certain air of sincerity which had its effect on the Judges.

The General was treated with obvious deference by the members of the court-martial, but he did not appear to relish the novelty of being questioned by a junior officer, one of the Judges, who wished for a few harmless explanations.

The cross-examination of M. Demange was not very productive. Moreover, counsel puts his questions in a "Sorry to trouble you" sort of tone, quite different from the hard, lunging manner of M. Labori.

M. Demange's cross-examination, however, scored one point. When Gen. de Boisdeffre, having insinuated that he knew Col. Picquart had relations with the Dreyfus family in 1896, counsel questioned him with the result that the General was obliged to admit that he had no proofs of the accuracy of his statements, but relied on impressions.

GEN. GONSE EXPLAINS.

Gen. Gonse gave his evidence in a quiet tone. His most interesting remark was with reference to the letter of Col. Schneider, whom, however, he was careful not to name. But the whole telegram of the Figaro he virtually declared to be a lie, as he said:

"We have in our bureau many letters enabling us to affirm the authenticity of the letter."

The most interesting portion of the proceedings was the last half hour, when Gonse, Picquart, Billot, and Dreyfus were on their feet in a series of confrontations, a move which had dramatic elements and which produced such emotion in court as to occasion from Dreyfus unexpected outbursts of pent-up feeling.

The prisoner spoke several times to-day with an indignation which rang sincere. But he never struck those chords which thrilled his hearers last Monday and Saturday. The confrontations of Dreyfus, and then Picquart with Gen. Gonse and Gen. Billot with Picquart were on side issues which did not raise questions of fundamental importance and cannot be said to have had much effect either way, so far as the testimony itself is concerned. But, from the point of view of the prosecution, it is always a clever game to bring the Generals on the stage in the rôle of indignant defenders of the honor of the army, for, as superior officers, their appearance is bound to exercise a certain impression on the Judges, all of whom are of junior rank.

Moreover, to-day gave Gen. Billot the opportunity for one of those melodramatic speeches on the loyalty of former Ministers of War which always go with the crowd, and which this morning elicited an outburst of cheering, which demonstration was quickly suppressed by the gendarmes, and the hearing was adjourned until Monday.

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

Following are the day's proceedings in detail:

Major Cuignet, the first witness called, was not in uniform, as he is not at present attached to any corps.

[Commandant (then Captain) Cuignet was appointed a year ago by M. Cavaignac, then Minister of War, to examine and report to him on the secret dossier. This was done because the day after M. Cavaignac had paraded the Henry forgery in the Chamber as an authentic document (July 7) Picquart publicly branded it as a forgery. Commandant Cuignet also testified before the Cour de Cassation in regard to the secret dossier. Cuignet declared that he detected the Henry forgery "by the light of an extra strong lamp, which showed the upper part of the letter to be marked with blue lines, the lower with red." Cuignet's report caused Henry to be called before the Minister of War, who drew from him (Aug. 30, 1898,) the memorable confession.]

"Before beginning an account of the special investigations into the case which I was ordered to make by Ministers of War, from M. Cavaignac to M. de Freycinet," said the witness, "I wish to mention a personal fact which, in conjunction with the evidence already heard, will constitute fresh proof of the prisoner's indiscreet behavior when employed on the Headquarters Staff.

"I was on the staff when Dreyfus was a probationer, during the latter half of 1893. Among other duties, I was connected with the railroad service and the mining of railroads, with the view of interrupting traffic in case of need. It is hardly necessary to point out the secret character of such matters.

"Dreyfus was a probationer on the eastern railroads, and had been ordered to specially study the mining on them, and possessed information relating solely to them. One day Dreyfus asked me to give him the general scheme of mining which I possessed, giving as a reason for his request that he was anxious to increase his knowledge and that it was necessary for him to know the general scheme in order to properly carry out the work intrusted to him.

"I replied that I did not see the necessity of giving him the scheme, and that, in any case, he had better apply to his own chief, Major Bertin. Dreyfus pretended Bertin would not impart any information. Day after day he pestered me, so that finally, having no reason to distrust him, I began giving him explanations. Dreyfus displayed the keenest interest and took copious notes.

"When later his house was searched these notes were not discoverable, I do not know what became of them. But it is difficult to believe they were destroyed, considering the importance he seemed to attach to the information and the persistence shown in procuring it."

After launching the above declaration, which he apparently considered to be weighty evidence of the treachery of Dreyfus, Major Cuignet proceeded to recount in detail the task which Gen. Gonse assigned to him in May, 1898, of classifying the documents in the Dreyfus, Esterhazy, and Picquart cases.

WHY HE THINKS DREYFUS GUILTY.

"The first question I will ask here is," said the witness, "Is Dreyfus guilty? My conviction of his guilt is based on three grounds:

"First—His confession to Capt. Lebrun-Renault.

"Second—The technical nature of the contents of the bordereau.

"Third—The results of the examination of the secret dossier.

"I will add to these three points the evidence of the expert Bertillon, [laughter,] and, as indirect proof, the means employed by the Dreyfus family to secure the prisoner's rehabilitation.

[Bertillon, it will be recalled, is the inventor of the Bertillon system of anthropological measurements as applied to criminals. To him Du Paty de Clam first submitted the bordereau in October, 1894. By an elaborate and intricate series of graphological charts he attempted to prove at the first court-martial that Dreyfus not only wrote the bordereau, but, in so doing, had combined the handwriting of his brother Mathieu Dreyfus with his own. When Picquart showed him some of Esterhazy's handwriting, three years later, Bertillon said: "It is the handwriting of the bordereau. It belongs to an earlier date?" "No," said Picquart; "it is later." Then Bertillon said: "For a year past the Jews have been keeping some one hard at work to produce the writing of the bordereau, and they have perfectly succeeded; that is evident."]

"I protest that a campaign has been undertaken against justice, truth, and our country!"

The Major's outburst of heroics evoked cynical smiles and indications of dissent, coupled with marks of assent from the assembled Generals.

The witness next spoke of the secret dossier of the War Ministry, containing information relating to the interview between M. Trarieux, former Minister of Justice, and Count Tornielli, the Italian Ambassador, "which country," said Cuignet, "benefited by the treachery."

[The communication made by Count Tornielli, the Italian Ambassador, to M. Trarieux, ex-Minister of Justice, establishes the fact that Esterhazy visited the German Embassy twice on Oct. 23, 1897. What took place on the first visit has been revealed by Panizzardi, the Italian attaché. It was this: Esterhazy rushed in upon Col. von Schwarzkoppen with a drawn revolver and implored the German officer to go to Mme. Dreyfus and affirm her husband's guilt. Schwarzkoppen kicked Esterhazy down stairs. The latter then went to a rendezvous where he met Du Paty de Clam and Henry, who assured him that he was under the protection of the General Staff. Esterhazy returned to Schwarzkoppen and said that it was all right; his superiors would see him through.]

CONFESSIONS CONVINCED HIM.

Regarding the confessions said to have been made to Capt. Lebrun-Renault, witness said he still believed they were authentic, adding:

"If people do not believe the confessions to Capt. Lebrun-Renault, they will believe no human testimony."

[Nov. 18, 1898, Dreyfus was interrogated as to this alleged confession by M. Darlus, Procureur Générale of French Guiana. He was told that Capt. Lebrun-Renault had deposed before the Court of Cassation that Dreyfus had said to him in the guardroom of the Ecole Militaire, while waiting to undergo the degradation, Jan. 5, 1895: "I am innocent. In three years they will recognize my innocence. The Minister (Mercier) knows it; and Commandant Du Paty de Clam came to see me a few days ago in my cell and said that the Minister knew it. The Minister knows that I had delivered documents to Germany they were without importance, and that it was to obtain more important ones. Dreyfus replied to M. Darlus: "I did use those words. I said something like this, in broken phrases: 'I am innocent. I would cry my innocence before the whole world. The Minister knows that I am innocent. He sent Du Paty de Clam to me to ask if I had not delivered some unimportant documents in order to obtain others in exchange. I answered, No; that I wanted full light; and that before two or three years my innocence would be recognized.'"]

Continuing, the witness reasserted that the bordereau was written by Dreyfus at the end of August, and, incidentally, the Major protested against Col. Picquart's insinuations against Du Paty de Clam. He then returned to the secret dossier of the War Office, from which, he declared, the Court was sure to draw important deductions.

"The first portion of the dossier," he said, "shows that in 1893 there was a constant leakage in the Ministry of War. We have had proofs of the plans of fortifications reaching the hands of a foreign power. It is known to a certainty, from the letter of an agent of the foreign power, that the stolen plans emanated from the Ministry of War.

"A vast network of espionage had, therefore, been organized against us, headed by agents belonging to the same power as 'A,' (Col. Schwarzkoppen, the German Military Attaché,) the agents of other powers also collaborating."

The witness then invited the court's special attention to this dossier, in which, he said, would be found ample proof of the prisoner's guilt.

"THAT IS A LIE," SAYS DREYFUS.

At this stage of the proceedings Dreyfus rose and interrupted the witness, shouting:

"That is a manifest lie!"

After this the witness recited in detail his reasons for the belief that the agent supplying the information was a French staff officer. He then endeavored to show that traffic with foreign Military Attachés could only have been carried on by a probationer in the department occupied by Dreyfus. The witness specially referred to the Panizzardi telegram of Nov. 2, 1894, which, he explained, left an impression on him that in 1894 Dreyfus was an old friend of the Italian Government.

[On Nov. 1, 1894, M. Drumont's paper, La Libre Parole, appeared with an article headed "Arrest of a Jewish Traitor—Capt. Dreyfus." This is the first public mention of Dreyfus's name in the affair. The next day, Nov. 2, the French Government intercepted a telegram from Panizzardi to his chief in Rome, begging him, if he had had no relations with Dreyfus, to have the Ambassador instructed to publish "an official denial in order to avoid remarks in the press." The complete text of the message, together with Du Paty de Clam's perverted translation, has already been published in these columns. Cuignet unmistakably refers to the Du Paty version, which reads: "Capt. Dreyfus arrested. The Minister of War has proofs of his relations with Germany. All my precautions are taken."]

Another document of the dossier, according to Major Cuignet, showed beyond dispute that the bordereau actually passed through the hands of Col. Schwarzkoppen. This, to the witness, established authenticity of the bordereau, an examination of which, he pointed out, proved that Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi had the closest relations in all matters of espionage.

Referring next to the dispatch of Col. Schneider, former Austrian Military Attaché at Paris, denouncing as a forgery a letter purporting to have been written by the Attaché, in which he was represented as returning efforts being made by Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi to conceal their relations with Dreyfus, the witness maintained Gen. Mercier's statements on the subject were correct, and that the authenticity of the letter had been proved.

Cuignet said he noticed the importance of Col. Schneider's report had not escaped the Court, "nor those who are fighting so hard for the rehabilitation of Dreyfus.

REFUTES SCHNEIDER'S DENIAL.

"I heard it said," the witness continued, "that an emphatic denial has been addressed to us alleging that the raport is a forgery. I do not know what truth there is in this denial. It is said to be dated from Ems, and we in France know that telegrams from Ems are not always authentic. But, if it is supposed to be authentic, I will simply point out to the Court that the documents in question were handed to the Court by M. Chamoin, representing the Minister of War, and that the document is included in a portion of the secret dossier, the authenticity of which has never been questioned, and that it is, therefore, to the French Government, to which the denial is addressed.

"I beg to add that if this denial to the French Government is maintained, we are in a position to prove beyond dispute the authenticity of the report in question. The author of this report is, I know, of a very inferior position compared with his friends. Perhaps he cannot do otherwise than deny. But he must know that this document is not the only one of his which we have in our hands. We have numerous documents, either from or to him. I cannot enumerate them, but we have particularly a letter from his Government, written on official paper, asking him to obtain official information regarding a vessel of the French Navy, and another letter in which he is asked to request the French Government officially for three cavalry sabres of a certain pattern. These sabres were asked for and granted through the intermediary of the Third Bureau.

"Finally, we have a memorandum of the toast proposed by him at the farewell dinner to his comrade and friend Agent 'A,' (Schwarzkoppen.) The author of the report now alleged to be false referred to it several times in the midst of his toast. In order to recall to him the terms of his toast and to show that our documents are authentic, I will recall only the last phrase. After expressing regrets at the departure of 'A,' and telling him we should have the best recollections of him, he added, and I quote verbatim:

"'For a long time to come, in all the armies of the world, in America and Asia, "A" will long be talked about, and it will be said "A" was quite unique.'"

Major Cuignet's statement was apparently designed to prove the acuteness of the intelligence Department, and is expected to elicit a vigorous denial.

HE AGREES WITH BERTILLON.

The Major dwelt admiringly on the conclusions of M. Bertillon that Esterhazy had learned to imitate the handwriting of the bordereau after its publication in the Matin. He then reviewed the police reports on Dreyfus.

[In L'Eclair article of Sept. 14, 1896, written or dictated by Du Paty de Clam, had appeared a garbled version of the bordereau. Le Matin of the 10th of the following November published for the first time the correct text of the document in fac simile.]

Replying to a question of the Court, Cuignet described the circumstances of the discovery of the Henry forgery, and how it was that the probationers did not participate in the manoeuvres of 1894, although they had long believed they would attend.

Major Carrière, the Government's Commissary, at this juncture said he thought it desirable to remark, as the representative of the Government, that he must not be understood to indorse all Major Cuignet had said with reference to a foreign military officer who at the present moment held a diplomatic appointment in France. [Sensation.]

Replying to M. Demange, Major Cuignet insisted that if Henry committed forgery "it was in the interests of the country."

To this statement counsel retorted: "You did not say that to the Court of Cassation."

At the request of M. Demange, the Major's deposition before the Court of Cassation relating to Henry's motives and Du Paty de Clam's share in the preparation of the forgery was read. It showed Cuignet emphatically declared before the Court of Cassation that he was convinced an investigation would easily show that Du Paty de Clam was the principal author of the Henry forgery.

Witness claimed he thought he was doing his duty "in saying all that is in my mind."

"Do you adhere," asked counsel, "to all you said before the full Court of Cassation?"

This question greatly confused the witness, who attempted to explain by saying he was "only arguing at that time" and that it was not for him to judge Du Paty de Clam, &c.

M. Demange pointed out that, in spite of the many arguments Major Cuignet had advanced against Du Paty de Clam, the Military Judge, Tavernier, threw out the case.

"Now," added M. Demange, "Major Cuignet has advanced as much against Dreyfus. The Court will be able to appreciate the value of his arguments."

CUIGNET MAKES AN ADMISSION.

Counsel then asked why Cuignet had employed the expression "report" to describe the Schneider letter, and the witness replied that he was justified in doing so, owing to the similarity of the expressions in it with the terms usually employed in reports.

M. Demange pointed out that the document included in the dossier contained the word "report."

"Does the original," he asked, "contain this word?"

"No," replied the witness. He said further that the document also referred to the campaign in favor of Dreyfus and to orders sent to Brussels, the headquarters of the espionage system.

M. Demange—The paper handed in by Gen. Mercier is therefore only an extract.

The witness next aired his idea as to how Dreyfus might have secured plans of the fortresses, but counsel pointed to Du Paty de Clam's report, at the time of the arrest of Dreyfus, in which he declared that no document had disappeared or could have disappeared from the Ministry of War.

When Dreyfus was asked if he wished to reply to this witness, he declared he had never asked Major Cuignet for documents except by the desire of his chief, Major Bertin.

"All the details which Major Cuignet has given on this subject," said the prisoner, "sprang out of his own imagination, and are due to the same state of mind which ever prompts unreasoning bitterness against an innocent man."

Amid a buzz of excitement, the name of Major Du Paty de Clam was called out, whereupon Major Carrière said Du Paty de Clam had been officially informed that his presence was necessary to the court-martial, and it was hoped he would be able to come as soon as possible; but the Government Commissary had heard nothing from him since this notification was sent.

At the request of M. Demange it was decided to notify Du Paty de Clam that the court-martial was ready to hear his deposition.

DE BOISDEFFRE ON THE STAND.

There was a further thrill of curiosity when Gen. de Boisdeffre, former Chief of the General Staff of the French Army, advanced to the witness box and took the customary oath to tell the truth. The General remarked that, in view of the exhaustive evidence already given, he would try to be brief.

[Gen. de Boisdeffre resigned as Chief of the General Staff Sept. 4, 1898, five days after Henry confessed himself to be a forger.]

He hurriedly reviewed the leakage in the Ministry of War, the discovery of the bordereau, the arrest and trial of Dreyfus and the latter's alleged confessions, before the ceremony of degradation, to Capt. Lebrun-Renault. The witness said he believed the confessions were genuine.

He next referred to Col. Picquart's appearance in the Intelligence Department, although the witness hesitated to appoint him because he thought Picquart too self-confident and not sufficiently deferential toward his chiefs.

"It has been said," continued Gen. de Boisdeffre, "that a secret package of papers was shown the Judges of the court-martial of 1894. I positively assert that, so far as I am concerned, I never ordered Col. Picquart to convey any envelope to Col. Maurel. I may add that Col. Picquart never doubted the guilt of Dreyfus and never even expressed doubts of his guilt when he took over the duties of Chief of the Intelligence Department. The first instructions I gave him were to follow up the Dreyfus affair, and it is well known what was the result of these instructions."

The General next described the interview between himself and Col. Picquart, when the latter first mentioned Esterhazy, without, however, connecting him with the Dreyfus affair. The witness discredited Col. Picquart's statement that the latter asked him not to mention the investigation to Gen. Gonse.

"Gen. Gonse," said de Boisdeffre, "is a friend of thirty years' standing. I have always had the greatest confidence in him and should certainly not have entertained a request to leave him in ignorance of what was occurring."

HE JOINS ISSUE WITH PICQUART.

Gen. de Boisdeffre, whose evidence was attentively followed, especially by the members of the court-martial, then related the incidents of his interviews with Picquart, how he sent the latter to see Gen. Gonse, and Gen. Gonse's subsequent letter to the witness advising a continuance of the investigations regarding Esterhazy, but adding that the affair must not be mixed up with the Dreyfus affair.

As Col. Picquart persisted in trying to hurry matters and was neglecting his other duties, the witness proposed to the Minister of War to send him, not in disgrace, on a mission to Tongking, but the Minister of War, the General asserted, found another mission for him.

Everything, the General added, went quietly for a year, until M. Scheurer-Kestner (one of the Vice Presidents of the Senate at that time) intervened. This was followed by the denunciation of Esterhazy by Mathieu Dreyfus and the inquiry into Esterhazy's proceedings.

"At that time," the witness said, "I was convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus, and this conviction is as strong to-day as ever.

"I regarded it as an abominable crime," continued the General, "to have endeavored to substitute for him a man of straw, however disreputable he may have been, and whatever his offenses, which in any case would not lessen the guilt of Dreyfus. My conviction is the same as at the commencement of the affair. Esterhazy, it is true, at a certain psychological and singularly well-chosen moment, confessed to having written the bordereau. But he has made many other statements. He was always telling lies. What is certain is that he could never have delivered the documents enumerated in the bordereau."

Then the witness briefly referred to the trial and acquittal of Esterhazy and the latter's threats to proclaim himself a tool of the General Staff, after which the General alluded to the Henry forgery and M. Cavaignac's interrogations of Henry.

TELLS OF HIS SUFFERING.

"You know the result," said he, apparently much moved. "I will not tell you what I suffered at that moment. As soon as everything was ended I tendered my resignation, but was asked to withdraw it. I was told every one could make a mistake. But I replied that while every one was liable to err, every one had not the misfortune, as I had, to assert to a jury that a document was genuine when in reality it was forged, that every one ought to stand by one's word, and that when a man happened to experience such a misfortune there was nothing left for him but to go away, and from that moment I have held aloof."

Replying to the court, Gen. de Boisdeffre admitted that the leakage at Military Headquarters continued. After the condemnation of Dreyfus, he added, it ceased for a year, but in 1895 a paper was discovered proving the communication to foreigners of a document relating to the distribution of the artillery and showing that a foreign Government was perfectly acquainted with the changes made.

Answering a question put by a member of a court-martial relative to the conflicting testimony of Gen. Mercier, the former Minister of War, and M. Casimir-Périer, formerly President of the French Republic, witness replied that he certainly had an interview with Gen. Mercier early in January, during the course of which Mercier remarked, in regard to the representations of a foreign Ambassador to the President of the republic:

"It is not going to happen this time, either. You can sleep in peace. The incident has been settled."

De Boisdeffre declared he was no less certain of what had been said in regard to the confessions to Capt. Lebrun-Renault. The General was also perfectly certain the incident at the Elysée did not occur Jan. 5, 1895. It was, he said, the 6th or the 7th.

[Gen. de Boisdeffre was not in Paris on Jan. 6, 1895, for on that day, a Sunday, Gen. Gonse wrote to him a long letter in which he related Lebrun-Renault's statement as to Dreyfus's alleged confession. Count von Münster, the German Ambassador, had called on President Casimir-Périer on the 5th. A second interview had been set for the 6th. Before the appearance of the Ambassador, Dupuy, then Prime Minister, and Mercier had prepared for the Agence Havas an official denial that Lebrun-Renault had made any communication to any organ or to the press]

"What is certain," added Gen. de Boisdeffre, "is that when it occurred I remained, personally, at the Ministry of War."

DEMANGE DID NOT SEE HIS CHANCE.

M. Demange referred to Gen. Roget's deposition that Dreyfus was certainly intelligent, but that he would not have wished to see him on the headquarters staff, and asked the witness's opinion on the subject. The General answered: "I can only express the same opinion as Gen. Roget."

M. Demange—Was not Esterhazy, with your knowledge, assisted at the Court of Inquiry by Major du Paty de Clam, who gave him advice?

De Boisdeffre—I am absolutely not aware of it.

Col. Jouaust, President of the court-martial, put the usual question to the prisoner, who replied: "I have nothing to say to Gen. de Boisdeffre."

De Boisdeffre then immediately resumed his seat.

After a brief suspension of the sitting of the court, Gen. Gonse, who was Under-Chief of the General Staff, was called to the witness stand. He explained the motives which influenced his actions during the past few years, and said he believed he was "animated by the loftiest aims, namely, the protection of the army against the criminal attacks made on it from all sides."

In this connection Gen. Gonse dwelt upon the danger in France of the "system of espionage so cleverly organized against her by foreigners," and said that in spite of Esterhazy's statement, it was impossible for him to have written the bordereau, and still more impossible for him to have secured the information contained therein. He added that no traces of indiscretion were discovered during all the proceedings against Esterhazy.

Continuing, the witness deplored the fact that the court-martial of 1894 was held behind closed doors, adding:

"I regard it as a misfortune, as a great misfortune. The witnesses certainly said much more at the secret trial than they would have done at a public trial, and the Judges had a better opportunity of forming an opinion, even though the public might retain doubts. I deplore it keenly."

GEN. GONSE DEFENDS SPIES.

Gen. Gonse then denied that Esterhazy had received money from the Intelligence Department, and, describing the "strange behavior of Dreyfus" and his "frequent acts of indiscretion," the witness begged the Court to summon the Secretary of the Minister of War, [M. Ferret,] who surprised the prisoner prying into the offices at a time when there was no business going on there.

The General defended Guénée, and referred to another spy as an "honorable man," whose name he could not give, as having furnished Military Headquarters with valuable information.

Col. Jouaust asked—He is in receipt of regular monthly pay?

Gen. Gonse—He was paid when he brought information.

Major Carriere—We have here two different versions.

Gen. Gonse—I mean to say that, as he watched others he was paid his expenses, as we did not want him to be out of pocket.

After the witness had asserted that while the name of Dreyfus was often mentioned in the documents in the possession of the Intelligence Department, his innocence was nowhere hinted at.

The General then proceeded to defend Du Paty de Clam from the insinuations of Col. Picquart, and corroborated Gen. Mercier's evidence in regard to the alleged confessions made to Capt. Lebrun-Renault.

The witness learned, however, that Capt. Lebrun-Renault, "intimidated by the censure of M. Casimir-Périer," did not dare to repeat these confessions, and gave only an incomplete account of the occurrences at the time of the prisoner's degradation. There was no truth, the witness said, in Col. Picquart's statements in regard to his [Gen. Gonse's] excitement Jan. 5. The General said he only learned of the Ambassador's actions Jan. 6.

CHARGES AGAINST PICQUART.

The General denied other statements made by Picquart, and referred to the alleged number of arrests ordered by Picquart on "unfounded charges" of espionage.

At this juncture considerable comment was aroused by the fact that, contrary to the provisions of the law requiring the testimony to be verbal and without notes, Gen. Gonse, adjusting his eye-glasses, proceeded to consult a large notebook and frequently refreshed his memory.

Dealing with the Henry forgery, Gen. Gonse declared: "I can say it was already known. Gen. Roget spoke to me about it at least eight days before Henry confessed."

One of the Judges asked if the witness knew that a document relating to the conveying of troops was for twenty-four hours in the hands of the prisoner, and if he knew that imaginary sketches executed by the prisoner had been delivered abroad?

Gen. Gonse—I could not give a positive answer to that question.

Q.—Are there proofs that the documents mentioned in the bordereau were delivered abroad?

A.—There were no direct proofs, but their dispatch was certainly announced.

Proceeding, the witness disputed Magistrate Bertulus's account of the interview with Henry, but admitted that when he, Gen. Gonse, handed Henry his forgery the latter insisted it must not be shown to Picquart.

[Nevertheless, Gen. Billot, then Minister of War, in talking to Picquart referred vaguely to the contents of this letter, (the Henry forgery.) Picquart at once challenged its authenticity with Billot, and subsequently still more with Gonse.]

Replying to M. Demange, the witness admitted he had ordered Col. Picquart not to concern himself with the handwriting of the bordereau when he commenced his investigations of Esterhazy.

"Then," asked M. Demange, sharply, "when you saw his handwritings were identical with the writing of the bordereau, did that make no impression on you?"

DEMANGE ASKS QUESTIONS.

"Evidently," replied the witness. "The two handwritings had a great resemblance."

M. Demange—The "honorable" person already referred to was not in receipt of pay, you said just now?

Gen. Gonse—The person was not an agent. He, indeed, wished to procure us information in and out of Europe, but he concerned himself with agents, and his expenses were paid.

M. Demange—Do you regard this person as a spy?

Gen. Gonse—He only supplied information.

M. Demange—Did you not say that this person had been proposed for the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and that if he was not decorated it was because some one had intervened to prevent it?

Gen. Gonse—I never heard of it.

M. Demange—Very good.

When Dreyfus was asked the regular question he said:

"I will reply directly to the Secretary of the Ministry of War, who said he saw me in the offices after service hours. As regards Gen. Gonse, I am surprised that the General Officer repeats dinner-table gossip. There is known to be insurmountable difficulty in introducing any one into the Ministry of War, and it is absolutely impossible for an officer to bring any one into the Ministry."

To this the General replied: "No doubt it is difficult, but it is not impossible. The Ministry can be entered easily enough at certain hours. Dreyfus was in a position to know that." [Sensation.]

The Prisoner—I will reply to Secretary Ferret, who has told a lie. What I have to say to Gen. Gonse is that every time a friend came to see me at the Ministry, even when a French officer, I was obliged to descend to the floor below, and even members of the Chamber of Deputies who called on me could not enter the Ministry. It was consequently absolutely impossible under ordinary circumstances for a subaltern to bring any one into the Ministry.

Gen. Gonse declared that permits could easily be obtained.

PICQUART CONFRONTS GONSE.

At this point Col. Picquart re-entered the witness box in order to reply to allegations as to the way he performed his duties. He denied a number of Gen. Gonse's assertions regarding the arrests which the witness ordered. Picquart also described the extraordinary

THOUSANDS SEE SHAMROCK

Cup Challenger and Her Consort Remain at Their Anchorage.

TEMPORARY TENDER ON DUTY

Excursion Boats Warned to Keep Clear of the Racer—Columbia May Have a Mast of Gun Metal.

The cup challenger Shamrock and Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin remained at their anchorage, off Tompkinsville, S. I., yesterday, an attraction to the thousands of persons on passing excursion and other craft or those who flocked from various parts to see the latest contestant for international honors. The Shamrock had been spruced up a bit. Her topmast and gaff and other spare sticks were removed to her temporary tender, the Nenowantuc, which arrived from Port Jefferson during the afternoon, and some of the blotches on her sides, where the green paint had been worn away, were touched up with new paint. The main and jigger masts remained standing.

Mr. Barrie, Sir Thomas's agent, and Capt. Matthews of the Erin, with Dr. F. Reid Mackay and the marine painter Commendatore Eduardo de Martino. Collector Bidwell received them in his offices, and a pleasant time was had in introductions, congratulations, and chat. The mission of the visitors was executed in pleasant and informal fashion. Deputy Collector Raymond was notified, and he came with some papers. There was the administering of an oath and Shamrock and Erin were duly entered. Then there was handshaking and the visitors left. They had heard vaguely of charges to pay, but they did not leave a stiver for Uncle Sam. As Mr. Bidwell bowed them out his face beamed as it does when he is the host at a convivial gathering or when he has accomplished something that he has set his heart on. He looked this way, for instance, when he had secured the Bowling Green site for the new Custom House.

The rumors about charges to pay on Shamrock and her consort were based on stern fact. Under Section 4,216 of the Revised Statues, re-enacted Feb. 5, 1897, there would have been no charges to pay for entering or clearing had Britishers been reciprocal in such courtesy. But the British Government saw fit to pass a law—Chapter 44, 61 and 62 Victoria—which, after April 1, 1890, imposed a charge of 1s. a ton on American pleasure yachts as light dues. This brought about a retaliatory order from the United States Treasury Department, by which British yachts are required to pay the tonnage dues imposed on merchant vessels.

Those who are in doubt about Collector Bidwell having sporting blood in him or of his open-handedness when a question of international courtesy on a fair-play issue interests the entire community do not know him. Such are few, however. His friends say that he loses control of his generous impulses very readily. He did in the case of Sir Thomas Lipton's craft, but, as has been stated, his scheme was to keep his plan and its execution in entire secrecy.

So when Mr. Barrie and his friends left Mr. Bidwell quietly demanded a bill of the dues imposed by law, and received a statement of about this character:

Shamrock—135 tons.	
Entry fee	$3.17
Tonnage dues	8.10
Stamp	.20
Total	$11.47
Erin—429 tons.	
Entry fee	$3.17
Tonnage dues	25.74
Stamp	.20
Total	$29.11

"That," said the Collector, taking out a wad of money, "makes $40.58; here it is. But don't say anything about it."

Collector Bidwell will see the races for the cup. It is likely that yesterday's episode may be pleasantly recognized both by transatlantic yachtsmen and those who stake their faith on Columbia.

"But," said a friend of his last evening, "he'll be as mad as a hornet when he finds it's got out."

Mr. Barrie had said on Friday that the Treasury Department had been kind enough to direct that all the courtesies of the port should be extended to Sir Thomas Lipton, his guests, and his craft, and had thus disposed of the rumor that the yachts would have to pay port dues. He was evidently much surprised yesterday at the magnanimous way in which Collector Bidwell had interpreted these directions, and he asked that he be quoted as publicly thanking the Collector on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton.

Some amusement was occasioned during the interview at the Custom House when Collector Bidwell said to Capt. Hogarth: "I hope you will give us a good fight, but I hope you won't win. By the way, Captain, has your boat a centreboard?"

Capt. Hogarth replied: "A man doesn't show his hand until the money is on the table."

At this everybody laughed.

Fife's Men to Fix Up the Shamrock.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19.—A number of picked carpenters from the shipyard of William Fife, Jr., the designer of the America's Cup challenger Shamrock, will sail from this port for New York to-day on board the Cunard Liner Etruria. They will assist in the final work of putting the Shamrock into racing trim.

Columbia May Go to Bristol Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 19.—It is expected that the Columbia will sail for Bristol on Monday morning to have her steel mast stepped, and when she comes back to Newport the trial races will be held. Everything on the Defender is complete in every detail, and ready for the trial races.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB RACES.

Regattas Will Be Sailed Sept. 2, 4, 6, and 9 for Valuable Cups.

The conditions for the special regattas of Sept. 2, 6, and 9, and for the Labor Day Regatta of Sept. 4, have been issued by the Regatta Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club. All of these races are open to Atlantic Club boats only. The old measurement rules of last year will be retained. Entries must be filed with the Chairman of the Regatta Committee, at his office, 57 Chambers Street, two days before the race or, thereafter, at the clubhouse not later than noon on the day of the races, and must specify name, rig, number, and racing length.

The cups for the first special regatta, Sept. 2, are known as the Weston. The courses will be sailed three times around, except for the canoe class, which will be sailed twice.

Labor Day Regatta, for the Adams Cups, will be sailed over the same course. The Special Regatta of Sept. 6 will also be sailed under the same general conditions as the two regattas of the 2d and 4th, but the classes and prizes will be different. A prize souvenir cup will go to the winning yacht in each group.

The Gould Cups will be the prizes for the Special Regatta of Sept. 9. The preparatory "Blue Peter" will be hoisted at 10:30 A. M. There will be two courses, No. 1 to be followed by schooners and sloops in racing trim and by schooners in cruising trim, and No. 2 by sloops, Classes J, K, L, and M.

FILIPINO YACHT IN THE RACE.

Craft from the Philippines Entered the Huguenot's Regatta.

The Huguenot Yacht Club held its fifth annual regatta off Echo Bay, New Rochelle, yesterday. The wind held steady and light all the afternoon, about northeast by east, and the tide was a strong ebb.

Among the other craft was one which bore a strong resemblance to a nayrack afloat with a pole stuck up in it, from which a dark-brown, rusty cloth flapped in the wind. This was the Dorotea, a genuine Filipino proa, manned by two native Filipinos and Prof. McCormick of Glen Island. The Dorotea's entry blank showed her to be a member of the "Pasig River Banca Club," and the Regatta Committee claims that she is the only Filipino boat now in these waters. Her American sister yachts proved too much for her, however, and the Regatta Committee looks for her to cross the finish line some time to-morrow afternoon.

Three courses were sailed, of fifteen, eleven and a half, and seven and a half nautical miles, according to the size and build of the boats entered, forty-nine starting out of fifty-two entries.

On the last leg of the long course the large sloop Eurybia carried away her centreboard off Hempstead Harbor, and was delayed by that mishap about forty-five minutes.

The winners were Sultan, Windora, (walk-over prize,) Alerion, Kittie, Thelga, Wahneta, Ketch, Flounder, Nora, Win or Lose, Elsie, Miriam, Spunk, and Coot.

Many of the duties were from the Douglaston Yacht Club, and their owners expected to defeat the Huguenots. They were unsuccessful.

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BIDWELL PAID THE PORT DUES.

The Collector Had His Own Plan to Circumvent the Law in the Case of the Shamrock and Erin.

The Shamrock and her consort, the steam yacht Erin, were entered at the Custom House yesterday. In ordinary circumstances the formalities would have occurred in the rotunda at the desk of the First, or Marine, Division, in charge of Deputy Collector Frank Raymond. Collector George R. Bidwell arranged to have it otherwise. He had a plan to circumvent the law in a fashion to uphold his reputation for generosity and to give the representatives of Sir Thomas Lipton an illustration of how courteous an official of the Treasury Department can be in a case where the privileges of the port can be extended and red-tape routine waived. Mr. Bidwell's scheme of generosity was, however, planned to be in absolute secrecy. It was revealed accidentally, and but for considerations that are evident would not be published.

To enter Shamrock and Erin there came to the Custom House David Barrie, Sir Thomas Lipton's representative; Capt. Archie Hogarth of the Shamrock, Capt. Matthews of the Erin, with Dr. F. Reid Mackay and the marine painter Commendatore Eduardo de Martino. Collector Bidwell received them in his offices, and a pleasant time was had in introductions, congratulations, and chat. The mission of the visitors was executed in pleasant and informal fashion. Deputy Collector Raymond was notified, and he came with some papers. There was the administering of an oath and Shamrock and Erin were duly entered. Then there was handshaking and the visitors left. They had heard vaguely of charges to pay, but they did not leave a stiver for Uncle Sam. As Mr. Bidwell bowed them out his face beamed as it does when he is the host at a convivial gathering or when he has accomplished something that he has set his heart on. He looked this way, for instance, when he had secured the Bowling Green site for the new Custom House.

The rumors about charges to pay on Shamrock and her consort were based on stern fact. Under Section 4,216 of the Revised Statues, re-enacted Feb. 5, 1897, there would have been no charges to pay for entering or clearing had Britishers been reciprocal in such courtesy. But the British Government saw fit to pass a law—Chapter 44, 61 and 62 Victoria—which, after April 1, 1890, imposed a charge of 1s. a ton on American pleasure yachts as light dues. This brought about a retaliatory order from the United States Treasury Department, by which British yachts are required to pay the tonnage dues imposed on merchant vessels.

Those who are in doubt about Collector Bidwell having sporting blood in him or of his open-handedness when a question of international courtesy on a fair-play issue interests the entire community do not know him. Such are few, however. His friends say that he loses control of his generous impulses very readily. He did in the case of Sir Thomas Lipton's craft, but, as has been stated, his scheme was to keep his plan and its execution in entire secrecy.

So when Mr. Barrie and his friends left Mr. Bidwell quietly demanded a bill of the dues imposed by law, and received a statement of about this character:

Shamrock—135 tons.	
Entry fee	$3.17
Tonnage dues	8.10
Stamp	.20
Total	$11.47
Erin—429 tons.	
Entry fee	$3.17
Tonnage dues	25.74
Stamp	.20
Total	$29.11

"That," said the Collector, taking out a wad of money, "makes $40.58; here it is. But don't say anything about it."

Collector Bidwell will see the races for the cup. It is likely that yesterday's episode may be pleasantly recognized both by transatlantic yachtsmen and those who stake their faith on Columbia.

"But," said a friend of his last evening, "he'll be as mad as a hornet when he finds it's got out."

Mr. Barrie had said on Friday that the Treasury Department had been kind enough to direct that all the courtesies of the port should be extended to Sir Thomas Lipton, his guests, and his craft, and had thus disposed of the rumor that the yachts would have to pay port dues. He was evidently much surprised yesterday at the magnanimous way in which Collector Bidwell had interpreted these directions, and he asked that he be quoted as publicly thanking the Collector on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton.

Some amusement was occasioned during the interview at the Custom House when Collector Bidwell said to Capt. Hogarth: "I hope you will give us a good fight, but I hope you won't win. By the way, Captain, has your boat a centreboard?"

Capt. Hogarth replied: "A man doesn't show his hand until the money is on the table."

At this everybody laughed.

Fife's Men to Fix Up the Shamrock.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19.—A number of picked carpenters from the shipyard of William Fife, Jr., the designer of the America's Cup challenger Shamrock, will sail from this port for New York to-day on board the Cunard Liner Etruria. They will assist in the final work of putting the Shamrock into racing trim.

NO GERMANS IN THE CREW.

Mr. Barrie laughed at the report that there were to be some German sailors in the Shamrock's crew, and said that it was on a par with the story some paper had published that the Shamrock had met with a sea serpant. Of the report that Capt. Parker of the German Emperor's yacht Meteor was to come over to help capture the cup, Mr. Barrie said that he had seen nothing except what had been published in the papers to that effect. Capt. Parker, it is understood, is being sent over by the Emperor to witness the races.

Sir Thomas, Mr. Barrie said, was much pleased with the reception which had been accorded his yacht, and had cabled also that he was delighted with her quick trip. The Shamrock fleet was augmented yesterday by not only the steamboat Nonowantuc, which now flies Sir Thomas's flag, but also by the alco-vapor launch Killewen, just completed at Communipaw for Sir Thomas Lipton, and she, too, carried a big Shamrock flag at her stern.

There were, therefore, in the fleet the Shamrock, Erin, Nonowantuc, the tug James E. Lawrence, the Killewen, and the launch and boats of the Erin and Shamrock. The flag of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club is the British Naval Reserve flag with the device of the club in the field. Both yachts carry this flag at the stern as an ensign.

The Shamrock's sailors seemed mighty well pleased with the enthusiasm shown by the passengers on passing craft. Excursion steamers changed their courses to enable their passengers to get a good view of the yacht, and they careened over as the passengers crowded to the rail near the Staten Island shore and cheered them, their handkerchiefs and sent up their cheers.

The sailors cheered in response. They also cheered with particular vim as some British steamer passed and dipped the British merchant flag. The tugboats whistled their salutes and there was a good deal of tooting all day long. A great number of yachts, some sailing and some steam, also took a turn near the visitors, among the bigger steam craft being the Eleanor, the American, and the Sagamore.

WARNING TO EXCURSION CRAFT.

The excursion boat Belle Horton, which was reported as being in collision with the Shamrock on Friday night, barely grazed her as a matter of fact, and did no damage.

A prominent member of the New York Yacht Club said yesterday concerning the affair that if the excursion boat men did not take greater care they would hurt themselves. It lays within the power of the Cup Committee, acting jointly with the challenger, to change the course, and it was his opinion that if there was indication of a disposition on the part of the excursion boat people to disregard ordinary care it might be that the course would be shifted so far out to sea that they would lose the rich business that a cup race brings them. The idea of holding the races two or three days' sail out to sea has been mooted among clubmen as a possible resort if the cup racers are further annoyed.

Regarding the many sets of figures published of the Shamrock's dimensions, a yachtsman said yesterday: "I would not give a rap for any of them. I notice that few of them agree, and I know that some of them are based on pacing at a distance. Such a measurement is of course worthless for getting at the sailspread of a yacht. Suppose you pace off a stretch which seems to be about the length of the mast; how do you know how deep it is to be stepped, or that you are within a foot of pacing it correctly? Each foot represents a running foot along the foot of the mainsail, and in measuring the boom each foot means a running foot at the leech. I don't believe that any one except her designer knows even approximately what her racing length is."

The sailors and officers of the Shamrock and the Erin observe their enjoined silence concerning all matters connected with the yachts good-naturedly but absolutely. They seem a happy lot. Every man of the racing crew is a rugged fellow. They have faces that indicate intelligence, alertness, energy, and decision—faces that Americans understand.

CASE OF GREEK MEET GREEK.

"When the Deer Island boys meet them," it was remarked yesterday, "it will be a case of Greek meet Greek, so far as the human factor is concerned in the cup contest."

They were pretty busy yesterday furbishing up and stripping the yacht of her jury rig. They were glad that the Nonowantuc had arrived to furnish them with more commodious berthing quarters than was possible between decks in the Shamrock, and so last night they had a chance to stretch their limbs and get some of the kinks out of their legs.

They spend a good part of their leisure time with music. They have a couple of violins, a guitar, and an organette aboard, and on Friday night the Staten Islanders heard their voices in song. "Mona," an Irish song; "As Your Hair Grows White I'll Love You More," "Rose of Tralee," and "It's Hard to Say Good-Bye" are among their songs, and they sing out so that their voices are carried plainly over the water at night.

Of the cup defender Columbia a bit of news leaked out yesterday. It is a report at least, and, according to it, while the Columbia will sail the trial races off Newport with Defender under her repaired steel mast, a new mast, which she will use in the cup races is made of gun metal. This mast is reported to be nearly ready at Bristol, and it is said will secure the maximum strength with the minimum weight.

That the trial races are to be held at Newport is settled definitely. The course is more easily reached and is clearer, and in case of a breakdown it is convenient to Bristol and the yards of the builders These considerations have determined the matter.

A FAMINE IN PIG IRON

Furnacemen Cannot Fill Contract Orders in Many Months.

ADVANCE IN PRICES LIKELY

Owners Will Not Fix Figures on Account of Scarcity and Prospects of Higher Freight Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 19.—Contrary to the expectations of the furnacemen themselves, little time was devoted to-day to the discussion of next year's prices by the Mahoning and Shenango Valley blast furnace owners. When notes were compared it was found that all were away behind on contract orders, and that several months of the new year must elapse before orders already booked can be filled. The question of price was therefore relegated to the background, and the owners and sales agents discussed means of supplying the unprecedented demand upon their furnaces.

It was the concensus of opinion that few, if any, more orders can be accepted for the first quarter of 1900, and possibly for the first half of the year. Nearly all the furnacemen reported this condition of affairs, and the owners, therefore, took up the consideration of the probable amount of iron in sight during the early part of 1900. The amount of this, slight though it will be, depends largely upon the amount of ore which can be brought down from the mines. Should the season of navigation be a late one, ore stocks can be largely augmented; should a freeze-up come early furnacemen will perforce be cut down on ore stocks.

Another interesting phase in iron prices is presented by the steadily upward tendency of lake freights on ores. To-day the ruling rate is $1.30 per ton from ports at the head of Lake Superior, and vessel men—conservative ones, too—are predicting that $2 and even $2.50 per ton may be reached. In 1895 ore rates touched $2, and at about this date in that year the rate was 85 cents. Higher freight rates on ore means a corresponding advance in iron prices. Tonnage for ore is in great demand now, and with the opening of mines in Northern Michigan, which have been idle for months, and the activity in present producers, the demand for vessels to move ore is bound to bring with it a rise in ore rates which will exceed those of the "boom year" 1895, the year in which John D. Rockefeller was forced to pay $2 freight on ore he was under contract to sell at $1.90. This was the "squeeze" which moved him to become a vessel owner.

After considering the lapse of this year's contracts into next year's, the prospect of a big rise in lake freights, and the apparently certain upward tendency in iron, the furnacemen decided to postpone fixing contract prices.

It was stated by one owner that it was probable a contract price would not be fixed before the end of the year, and that it was unlikely that any new contracts would be made before that time. It has been customary for a price and to make contracts for six months. To-day the furnacemen would consider arrangements for only the first three months of 1900, and these arrangements were confined chiefly to means of fulfilling existing contracts, leaving the question of new contracts and prices to be considered in the light of the developments of the next few months.

PIG IRON SALES ARE HEAVY.

Tennessee Company Has Booked Orders for 450,000 Tons.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 19.—"The demand for pig iron is very strong," said James Bowron, Vice President and Treasurer of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company, this evening. "The sales made by the Tennessee Company this month have been the heaviest in a year, and those of the past week have really been a record-breaker. A salient feature of the past week was the sale of a large amount of basic iron for Northern steel works.

"We have sold all the iron we can make during the remainder of this year and the first three months of next year. We have now on our order books 450,000 tons of pig iron, and it will take us until next April to make that amount. Of this amount 200,000 tons are to be delivered during the first half of the year. These orders are being booked at present prices, which are freely given. The demand is purely legitimate, and the present bookings are on the actual needs of the trade."

Mr. Bowron anticipates no break in present prices for six to eight months at least. From another source it is learned that one round order for 31,000 tons of No. 2 foundry, deliverable during the first half of next year, was booked by the Tennessee Company the past week at $15 per ton. Mr. Nat Baxter, President of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company, said today:

"The demand is so active and the supply of pig iron so inadequate for the wants of the country that I am forced to believe that the present high prices will prevail well into next year. We are selling our product into next year at present prices, and find the trade anxious to book on that basis."

HORSE RUNS INTO CELLAR.

Experience of Two Women Driving in a Tilbury Cart.

A handsome, high-stepping bay cob drawing two young women in a Tilbury cart ran away in West One Hundred and Fourth Street last night on the way to the Park He ran down a cellarway where he was caught by part of the shafts. He at last got into the cellar, from which he was led out bruised. The women were not hurt.

The cob was being driven at a fast gait through One Hundred and Fourth Street by one of the young women. She did not slacken her pace when she came up to a brick cart at Amsterdam Avenue, evidently thinking she could get by. She had a good grip on her reins, but her calculation was out by a quarter of an inch. That much of the hub of the off wheel of the Tilbury cart hit the brick wagon and the cart went over.

The young women were only slightly bruised by their fall into the street. They got up without assistance with their dresses and hats much ruffled. Then they followed the horse.

The animal had run away as soon as the tipping of the cart had excited him, and he dashed up the street to Columbus Avenue, where a newsboy in the street tried to seize the bridle. The horse turned to the sidewalk and ran up on it. He had freed himself from the wagon, which had been left where the accident took place, and as he ran across the sidewalk one of the shafts, which he had torn loose, jammed through the big plate-glass window in a drug store at the corner.

Miss Ethel Murray, the druggist's cashier, was in the cashier's box when the glass crashed. She fell out of the box, and then getting up ran into the street without waiting to see what had happened. The horse ran into the stairway at the side of the building. When he had reached the bottom the broken shaft stuck in a railing and the horse was caught.

One of the young women—Miss Smith, as she gave her name—telephoned to the owner of the horse to send some one to take care of the horse and cart. She would not tell her friend's name or anything more about herself. The cart and horse were said to have come from the Kingswood Stables, at 163 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, while others said they came from the Berkeley Stables, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Sixth Avenue.

When the young women saw the horse led out they took a cable car up town.

Schaeffer Breaks a Swimming Record.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—The sixth annual championship races of the Atlantic Swimming Association took place to-day in the Schuylkill River at Lafayette, a short distance above this city. E. C. Schaeffer of the New York Athletic Club broke the American record for 220 yards, swimming the distance in two minutes forty-five seconds, the previous record being two minutes fifty-seven and two-fifths seconds, held by D. M. Reeder.

New Yorker Dies Near Winsted, Conn.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 19.—Charles L. Mead, aged sixty-five years, of New York, died of apoplexy at his Summer home at Norfolk this afternoon. Mr. Mead was suddenly stricken while with a party of friends on the place of Prof. Pupin of Columbia University at Tobey Pond. He leaves a wife and three children.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

So Many Children "Toe In,"

Just as they are beginning to walk, that we have placed in stock a shoe that will positively prevent this awkward habit. Causes no inconvenience — is not unsightly or expensive.

Also Special Shoes to prevent or cure bow-legs and knock-knees; to strengthen weak ankles, prevent flat foot, etc.—not to be found elsewhere, but essential here where for every child's foot there is always exactly the right shoe.

60-62 West 23d St.

CAPT. JAMIESON'S LOSS.

Obliged to Sail Before His Mother's Funeral Occurs.

There was at least one sad heart aboard the American liner St. Paul when she sailed for Southampton yesterday. It beat in the breast of Capt. Alexander C. Jamieson, commander of the ship. Capt. Jamieson's mother died at her home, 244 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday night. The son tried to be released from taking his ship out this trip, but was unable to secure a suitable substitute, and so could not wait to see his mother buried.

Mrs. Jamieson was the widow of Capt. Andrew Jamieson, for many years connected with the merchant marine. She was born in England, and came to Brooklyn in 1840. She had made her home in Brooklyn since that time.

DOG DELAYS OPERATION.

Etona's Steward, Suffering from Appendicitis, Arrested for Theft.

The alleged theft of a small fox terrier prevented the performance of an interesting surgical operation at the Vanderbilt Clinic last night. The man who was to have been operated upon spent the night in the Adams Street Police Station, Brooklyn, instead of at the hospital.

John Palmer, the man in question, is chief steward of the steamship Etona, which reached Brooklyn from Buenos Ayres on Monday. Edward Gordon, a passenger on the ship, brought the terrier from South America with him on the vessel. He left the ship on Monday, but did not take the dog with him. When he returned for the terrier yesterday the animal was missing. He was told that Palmer had taken the dog from the ship, and he caused the steward's arrest yesterday afternoon. Later the dog was returned to Gordon by some unknown person, but Palmer was locked up. The steward had arranged to go to the Vanderbilt Clinic last night to be operated upon for appendicitis.

How to Walk Up Stairs.

From The Portland (Me.) Express.

In a conversation the other day a local physician made the statement that few people know how to walk up stairs properly. He said that usually a person will tread on the ball of the foot in taking each step. This is very tiresome and wearing on the muscles, as it throws the entire suspended weight of the body on the muscles of the legs and feet. "You should, in climbing stairs or in walking, for that matter," he continued, "seek for the most equal distribution of the body's weight possible. Place your foot squarely down on the step, heel and all, and then proceed to ascend slowly and deliberately. In this way there will be no strain on any particular muscle, but each one will do its duty in a natural manner. The person who goes up stairs with a spring is no philosopher, or at least he is not making a proper use of his reasoning faculties. The habit, too, of bending over half double when ascending a flight of stairs is exceedingly reprehensible. In any exertion of this kind, when the heart is naturally excited to a more rapid action, it is desirable that the lungs should have full sway. The crouching position interferes with their action, the blood is imperfectly aerated, and there is trouble at once. Give the lungs a chance to do their work everywhere and at all times," was the doctor's parting injunction in this connection.

Big Trap for Grasshoppers.

From The Detroit (Mich.) Journal.

In the southwest corner of Nebraska, near the Colorado and Kansas border, the farmers are having some trouble with the grasshoppers. M. L. Morse, an enterprising farmer of Benkleman, has improvised a machine for catching or destroying these pestiferous insects, and with it he ensnares a bushel every fifteen minutes. He took a Monarch hayrake with 2x4 runners and placed thereon galvanized sheet iron pans seven feet long. A horse at either end furnishes the motive power. The machine is used in alfalfa fields fully grown and is a big success. As it drags through the field the grasshoppers fly up against the screens or dashboards and thence fall into the pans, which contain coal oil.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The battleship Texas has arrived at Castine, Me.

The Newark has sailed from San Jose for Acapulco.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Probably showers, brisk northerly to easterly winds.

Some traces of the storm still remain on the Middle Atlantic Coast. During yesterday there were high northerly winds from Norfolk to Atlantic City, and the high seas also continued. The winds last evening, however, decreased considerably, except at Atlantic City, where they remained quite brisk. Rains have continued on the Middle Atlantic Coast, and local thunderstorms in Eastern Florida and the Middle Gulf States. Thunderstorms were quite general over Lake Superior, in Minnesota, and the Dakotas.

The high temperatures have continued generally, except on the Middle Atlantic Coast and in the extreme Northwest, and as the low pressures still dominate the country, except near the Gulf, there is no prospect of an abatement within a couple of days east of the Mississippi Valley. The line of 90 per cent. maximum temperature reached as far as Boston.

In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions the weather has been fair, with somewhat higher temperature in the interior. Showers are indicated for to-day in Eastern New York and New England, the East Gulf States, northern upper lake regions, the Western Upper Mississippi Valley, and the Lower Missouri Valley. Showers are also likely to-morrow in the Lower Mississippi and southern upper lake regions. The temperature will continue high for two or three days east of the Mississippi Valley and also in the South and Southwest, and will fall in the Central West and remain moderate in the extreme Northwest. On the Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk northerly to easterly winds will prevail, except in the southern portion, where they will be mostly southerly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	72	72	73
6 A. M.	71	72	73
9 A. M.	70	73	79
12 M.	74	75	84
3 P. M.	78	81	84
6 P. M.	74	77	80
9 P. M.	70	75	73
12 P. M.	69	74	76

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78½
Weather Bureau	77
Corresponding date 1898	74
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was 83 degrees at 4 P. M., and the minimum 71 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 98 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 88 per cent.

STRIKING PRINTERS PARADE.

Demonstration on Broadway, Followed by a Big Mass Meeting in Cooper Union.

More than 4,000 men paraded up Broadway last night to express the sympathy of organized labor with the striking employes of The New York Sun. A meeting for the same purpose was held afterward at Cooper Union and was addressed by well-known labor leaders.

Most of the men in the parade were printers or members of allied trades, but the electrical workers, eccentric engineers, and other organizations sent large delegations. The line of march was from Whitehall Street up Broadway to Seventeenth Street, to Fourth Avenue, and down to Cooper Union. The start was made about 6:30. There were ten bands in the procession, and hundreds of flags and transparencies were carried in addition to the regular banners of the different subordinate organizations.

A squad of fifty mounted and uniformed printers on wheels led, being immediately behind the police escort. Grand Marshal Harry Maslin and his aids and bugler were mounted, and a number of well-known officers of labor unions were in carriages. Two hundred newsboys brought up the rear, carrying banners and flags expressing their determination not to sell The Sun. These included a large contingent from Brooklyn. The parade was something over an hour passing the City Hall, and there numbered, by actual count, between 4,200 and 4,300 men and boys.

The transparencies all expressed in some way hostility to The Sun and sympathy with the strikers. Some were in verse, others in prose; some denunciatory and others humorous.

The marching song adopted along the line was:

"Boy—boy—
Boycott The Sun."

The crowds along the sidewalks misunderstood this, and rendered it:

"Boys, boys,
Boys got de Sun,"

and chanted it faithfully, while evidently puzzled as to what it meant.

The sidewalks from the Battery to Chambers Street and from Houston Street to the end of the route were crowded with people, and there was much cheering and waving of handkerchiefs, especially when the actual strikers, who marched together, were passing.

Much confusion was caused by the cable cars, which were run as far as possible regardless of the parade, and forced the men to the east side of the roadway, where they were crowded between the car tracks and the people ranged along the sidewalks. Formations were constantly broken, and but for the presence and activity of the police, suppressed rows which at several places promised to be serious.

At Franklin Street and Broadway the motorman of a car, which was run against the back of a man marching on the track, was struck with a stick and cut in the face. He jammed his brake down and jumped into the line to catch the man who struck him, and was being roughly handled when a Street Car Inspector and a policeman dragged him back to his platform.

Cooper Union was packed for the mass meeting, which was called to order at 8:30. Many women were in the audience. Charles J. Dumar called the meeting to order, and John H. Delaney, President of Typographical Union No. 6, presided. Speeches were made by Mr. Dumar, Mr. Delaney, Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, Ben Hanford, the Socialist orator; John N. Parsons, President of the Knights of Labor, and Samuel Prince, President of the Central Federated Union. Mr. Delaney and Mr. Hanford aroused fore enthusiasm than the other speakers. Mr. Parsons was received by the audience with marked coldness and indifference.

Summarized, the speeches were to the effect that The Sun had made war against the principle of labor organization and that every such organization in the country should help the printers to maintain a vigorous warfare against it until it is killed or becomes a union office. No resolutions were offered, but a vote was taken on the question whether there should be a boycott, and it was unanimously affirmative. A suggestion by Mr. Parsons that a committee call on Mayor Van Wyck to protest against printing city advertisements in The Sun was approved.

"Big Six's" Farm a Success.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Aug. 19.—The industrial experiment of Typographical Union No. 6 in establishing a colony on the Herbert farm, near this place, where sixty printers have been engaged ever since Spring in the culture of potatoes and garden truck, is declared to be a success by those who are in charge. J. W. Sullivan, who has charge of the colony, says that, notwithstanding that about eleven acres of produce were destroyed by the drought early in the Summer, the receipts have been slightly in excess of the expenditures.

TORPEDOES FIRED UNDER WATER

Successful Test with the Holland Submarine Boat.

SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 19.—For the first time since the Holland submarine torpedo boat came to these waters a test of discharging torpedoes was made to-day. The trial took place over the Government course and Little Peconic Bay. Besides the torpedo test, the trials included sending the vessel over the course both submerged and awash. The trials were pronounced successful.

The torpedo was fired when the boat was moving and about four feet below the surface. It was blown from the tube by air pressure and was taken in a straight line for about seventy-five feet. There was scarcely any disturbance in the water from the discharge of the torpedo, only a few air bubbles showing on the surface near the bow of the boat. The torpedoes used were dummies of the smaller Whitehead type. They weigh about 820 pounds each and have an explosive charge of 110 pounds of wet gun cotton.

Miss Ethel Lawrence Run Down.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Miss Ethel Lawrence of this village was knocked down by a horse driven by J. V. Harriman's coachman on Railroad Avenue this afternoon. She was picked up unconscious and taken to the White Plains Hospital, where she regained consciousness. Dr. De Hart, who attended Miss Lawrence, found that the young woman had received serious injuries. Two of her ribs and her shoulder were broken and she suffered from shock. Miss Lawrence said the coachman was not to blame for the accident.

Drowned Woman's Body Identified.

The body of the woman found in the North River at the foot of Fiftieth Street on Wednesday was identified at the Bellevue Morgue last night as that of Mrs. Bessie Guerin, thirty-six years old, of 88 Amsterdam Avenue. The body was identified by the woman's brother, Thomas Curran, of 84 Amsterdam Avenue. He refused to say anything regarding the woman's death.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:15	Sun sets...6:52	Moon rises.. ...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....6:36	Gov. Isl'd...7:00	H. Gate....8:56
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....6:58	Gov. Isl'd...7:21	H. Gate....9:17

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) AUG. 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
San Agustin, Havana		8:30 A. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 22.

City of Washington, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg		6:00 A. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23.

Athos, Colon		1:00 P. M.
Buffon, Pernambuco	7:00 A. M.	
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Tartar Prince, Naples		
U. S. transport, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 20, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 20 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 31 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

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PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

Military Officers Said to Lack Knowledge of Methods.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE ABUSES

Merchants Complain of Rules and Procedure and Plead for Government Under Civil Authorities.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, July 9.—Despite all the roseate reports that have found their way into the columns of the papers at home, there can be no hesitation in stating that neither the Administration nor the public has any idea of the true state of affairs here. Long before this letter reaches home the first contingent of volunteers will have been interviewed, and at least a very fair account of the actual state of matters will be published. The plain and manifest truth is that matters as administered by army officers are of doubtful value, and in no wise conducive to the proper and ultimate results that should have been attained long ere this in these islands.

REPORTS CONFLICT.

Had a man been placed in charge of a calibre to deal with affairs in a clear, businesslike manner, one who could divest himself of that web of red tape that surrounds the army in all its branches, the troubles that hamper the peaceful solution of the question would have been solved. With a civil commission pulling one way and a military régime the other, how can it be expected that matters could be solved in a satisfactory way?

To judge by the news from home papers, President Schurman of the commission sent roseate news to Washington, and Otis sends another story. Schurman comes here and remains a few months, gets his data from those Filipinos who are alleged to be anxious for peace, because their pockets are affected by a continuance of war. Worcester has a leaning to the mild Filipinos, from his previous knowledge of their character when he was bird and bug hunting among the islands, while Col. Denby is engaged presumably in studying the intricate Spanish laws, that are relics of the dark ages, with their web of mystifying interpretations. How is it possible for these men to make a clear and intelligent report in such a short time? They, as well as Otis, reject the counsel of men who have lived among these dissimulating and double-dealing races for years.

It is safer to trust a redskin than these people. A Filipino will lie to one's face, will protest that white is black and black white, and will assure one of his eternal friendship one moment and the next minute do him to death. To know these people it is necessary to understand their language, not only Spanish but Tagalo. Your native of the Visayas group hates the Tagalo, and the people of Mindoro and Mindanao are at daggers drawn with each other. There is but one way to reconcile the mass, and that is to use such means as will show them that the white man (despite bearing the burden) is their master, and will punish them swiftly and with severity if they do not obey.

MILITARY RULE A FAILURE.

That with a sound civil administration the United States can manage these people and make these islands a source of wealth to the Republic there is no doubt. The military force, however, must be subordinate to the civil. With reliable men to serve in the various branches of the Government, such as the Customs, Internal Revenue, Judicial, and other branches, to whom good salaries commensurate to the exigencies engendered by the climate and surroundings should be paid, there is no reason why the government of the islands should not be as effective as in the British or Dutch colonies.

So long as these posts are filled by army men, whose range of vision has never extended beyond West Point, Washington, or a post, so long will the annoying, oppressive administration of affairs go on.

There never was a time within the knowledge of merchants resident here for many years, when the rulings, procedures, and delays at the Custom House were of the nature that now prevails.

Business is restricted in consequence, and instead of giving aid to merchants, the most absurd and obstructive rules prevail.

Positions of importance, that require persons with a knowledge of business and mercantile affairs as their incumbents, are filled by relatives, young boys, of army officers, and army officers of no experience. Hand in hand with these Customs impositions, we have the tyrannical rule of the Captain of the Port, whose functions in the times gone by, under the Spanish régime, were of the most arbitrary character. The post was one sought for by Spanish naval officers, and rumor is that the occupants in a short time grew rich. There is well-grounded suspicion that this "growing" continues.

The ardent hope of Americans here engaged in the missionary work of introducing American manufactures is that the coming Congress will pass such laws, and appoint a corps of civilians to carry them out, as may relieve us from the burdensome exactions that now prevail.

Given a tariff that will allow American goods to enter at lower rates than those from Europe and Asia, (China and Japan,) and our products will soon be used by the natives, who, despite being accustomed to cheap goods, are prone to recognize the superior qualities, and are now fully able to pay more for necessaries and luxuries than ever before, by reason of their receiving higher wages and remuneration for their labor and products.

ARMY OPERATIONS HINDERED.

The operations of the army have been at a standstill for some time. San Fernando is the outlying post, and the Filipinos keep up a sort of guerilla style of attack that worries our men and keeps them constantly in harness. The excuse for the non-advance is the wet season, but when the fact is considered that last year at this time our volunteer soldiers were in trenches between Cavite and Manila, with a continuous downpour of rain of a force unknown for years past, and to which the present showers are but Summer rains, it seems strange that regular army men do not proceed to drive these undisciplined hordes from their positions.

Some one who manages affairs is presumably at fault. It is an open secret that MacArthur, Wheaton, and Lawton are ready to go on, but who stops the way is the question.

SPANISH GARRISON'S HARDSHIPS.

The heroic garrison of a handful of fifty Spanish soldiers who for over a year defended their post at Baler arrived in Manila this week. They have been subjected to attacks from the Filipinos during this period. They lived in a convent. Their food was a few cans of sardines, cats, dogs, and rats, with an occasional snake as a variety. When their ammunition gave out in June last they surrendered, burning their rifles and all arms in their charge. Hoisting the white flag, the Filipino commander accepted their surrender and sent them to Tarlac, where Aguinaldo and his new hold court. They were footsore and in rags, walking for many miles, but, despite their pitiable plight, the good Filipinos stole their few rags of clothing and small possessions.

Upon arrival at Tarlac, Aguinaldo gave them 50 cents each, and furnished them with rations of rice and salt. This act of generosity on the part of the Filipino Washington was done with an ulterior motive, for, despite the fact that a fulsome manifesto was given out, stating that as an act of grace, and in recognition of the brave descendents "of the Cid and Pelayo," these men were to be liberated and allowed to go to Manila, it was well known that at the time of their arrival at Tarlac Aguinaldo and his crew were in conference with a Spanish commission looking for some monetary recompense for allowing the civilian Spanish prisoners to be liberated, and had this circumstance not been on the carpet, it is doubtful if these men would have reached Manila.

There is a very plausible story afloat that the Spanish Commissioners have returned with terms proposed by Aguinaldo and company, to the effect that if the United States Government will allow them to accept the sum of money, (said to be $3,000,000,) that the Spanish Government offers for the release of all the prisoners, they will accede to the proposal, and also lay down their arms and negotiate with our officials with a view to ending the present hostilities. If this be a fact, it would be an excellent solution of the question. For there is not the least doubt that unless some decisive action is taken, either by force or diplomacy, we shall be subjected to as long a period of harassing hostilities as the Spanish Government was.

SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

If the impositions, exactions, and oppressions that now rule and reign in Manila and the islands, that permit every beardless youth of a Lieutenant fresh from West Point to assume an air of intense superiority and supercilliousness over a plain, everyday American citizen, that cause the regular army officers to forget that they are servants of the people, were removed and their places supplied with reputable civilians of a calibre to fill administrative positions, a class that can be found in the ranks of the volunteer regiments, Manila and the Philippine Islands would become a source of richness to the great Republic. If the regular army were relegated to its position, as at home, to garrison points where needed, subordinated to the civil authority, and to aid in suppressing troubles when called upon, matters would assume a different phase. In every case the people ask for relief from the present obnoxious and useless military régime now prevailing, a régime under which these islands have suffered for years, and which was one of the prime factors that brought about the revolutions in the past.

JUDICIAL ABUSES.

The appointment of native members of the Supreme Court and as Judges of the police courts is that upon which not only the foreign community, but also respectable natives look with dread. Experience has taught them that the tribe of Filipinos alleged to be learned in the law are at the best but promoters of litigation. Since our occupation the police courts have been presided over by volunteer officers, and the native and foreigner were satisfied that justice was shown. But since the bench is now occupied by these natives selected by Otis, cases are delayed, side-tracked, or dismissed, and fines of a type inadequate to the offense or in excess of the needs are imposed by these Judges. Hence the fear that justice in the hands of these Filipino lawyers will be but a farce, and he who has the longest purse will be the winner.

To enumerate all the incidents and events that happen in this delectable land under the autocratic rule of a hide-bound red-tape system of militarism would fill pages.

HOOKER'S NAVIGATOR CARELESS.

Board Finds Ship Grounded in Daylight on a Chartered Reef.

MANILA, Aug. 19—6 P. M.—The board appointed to examine into the causes of the grounding of the United States cableship Hooker, which recently went ashore near the mouth of Corregidor Harbor, at the entrance of Manila Bay, finds that the accident occurred in daylight, on a reef shown on the chart, and that there were evidences of carelessness on the part of the navigator of the vessel.

The cable instruments and other property have been removed from the Hooker, and the cable is now being removed. If no storm intervenes hopes are entertained that the vessel may be hauled off and repaired. Her hull has been badly torn by the coral reef on which she struck.

TROOPS ORDERED TO PROCEED.

Three Regiments Will Go to San Francisco to Await Transports.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The following dispatch was to-day sent by the Adjutant General to the commanding officers of the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first, and Thirty-fourth Volunteer Regiments of Infantry:

"Orders of to-day will direct that your regiment be placed en route for San Francisco as soon as transportation can be provided by the Quartermaster General. On arrival at San Francisco your regiment will go into camp at the Presidio, and its instructions in target practice continued until transports are ready to take your command to Manila. Acknowledge receipt with any remarks you may have to make for the information of the War Department."

The Twenty-seventh Regiment is at Camp Meade, the Thirty-first at Fort Thomas, Ky., and the Thirty-fourth at Fort Logan, Col.

The Quartermaster's Department to-day directed that the Glenogie and Tacoma of the Northern Pacific Steamship Line be chartered for carrying troops to Manila. The Glenogie will carry 800 and the Tacoma 650 men.

Orders were issued from the War Department to-day placing all Majors, Captains, and Lieutenants appointed for the new regiments on recruiting duty. They will assist the nearest recruiting officer for a period of about one week, and will then conduct their recruits to the rendezvous.

The first ten regiments of volunteers are complete, and there is a surplus of about 2,000 men for the regiments in the Philippines and the next ten being raised. The enlistments yesterday were 236, making a total of 14,665.

Speaking of the orders issued to-day to the three regiments to proceed to San Francisco, Gen. Corbin said that not only would the other regiments follow soon, but the ten recently ordered would be sent to Manila as soon as they could be organized.

P. B. STRONG APPOINTED MAJOR.

Included in the List of Officers for the New Regiments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The following have been appointed officers in the new volunteer regiments:

Majors—Harry C. Hale, Illinois; M. M. McNamee, Wisconsin; John H. Parker, Missouri; L. C. Andrews, New York; Guy H. Preston, Massachusetts; John C. Gilmore, Jr., New York; W. C. Brown, Minnesota; Henry T. Allen, Kentucky; D. A. Frederick, Georgia; H. B. Mulford, Nebraska; Putnam B. Strong, New York; V. D. Du Boce, California; William C. Dows, Iowa; Joseph F. Armfield, North Carolina; Hugh D. Wise, New York; A. A. Wiley, Alabama; H. W. Hubbell, New York; W. A. Holbrook, Wisconsin; S. W. Miller, Pennsylvania; Charles H. Muir, Michigan.

Captains—Robert Sewell, New Jersey; L. M. Goldsborough, Elmore F. Austin, New York; W. J. Kendrick, Georgia; Claude E. Sawyer, South Carolina; Noel Gaines, George D. Lee, Kentucky; Henry Wolcott, Rhode Island; Arthur C. Rogers, Ohio; William L. Murphy, Iowa; Luther S. Kelly, at large; Harry Walsh, District of Columbia; William H. Collier, Kentucky.

First Lieutenants—H. H. Pitcairn, Pennsylvania; Hal Sayre, Colorado; Silas J. McCaughrin, Fred Mobley, Lewis A. Griffith, Clarence S. Hetties, South Carolina; John B. Galleher, Fred L. Wilson, Oscar Bishop, Kentucky; Fred L. Austin, Massachusetts; William Brown, George E. Kumpe, Montana; Frank E. Hipkins, Rhode Island; James M. Shallenberger, Ohio; Richard K. Cravens, Indian Territory; Albert M. Petite, Iowa; Milosh R. Hilgard, Illinois; C. S. Wood, at large; William J. Watson, Vernon L. Everett, Clyde B. Parker, Kansas; T. B. Siegle, North Carolina.

Second Lieutenants—William R. Taylor, Gordon Johnson, Edward Francis Hackett, Jr., New York; Fred W. Bugbee, Arizona; Arthur R. Jones, Illinois; Charles Raymond Wood, Indiana; Carlos W. Pierce, Vermont; Charles H. Morrow, Walter L. Slack, William A. Haycraft, Lewis W. Dillon, Kentucky; Charles L. Lanham, District of Columbia; Richard B. Kavanagh, Lawrence P. Butler, William Ray Harrison, Fred W. Mills, Jr., Edmund T. Paterson, at large; W. O. Thornton, Georgia; Burton J. Mitchell, Howard M. Koontz, Robert B. Mitchell, Arthur J. Cadden, Kansas.

CUBANS ARREST AN ARMY CLERK

Kept Incommunicado, Then Discharged with Apologies.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—A man named Harris, a clerk at the headquarters of the Governor General, was arrested under process issued by the civil authorities on a charge of being connected with attempted forgeries, involving the signature of Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Gen. Brooke's Chief of Staff, to the amount of $4,000. His wife also was accused of being connected with the attempt.

Both were kept twelve hours incommunicado, despite the peremptory orders of the military administration that this practice should be discontinued. They were then released, with an apology and the assurance that there was no case against them.

The military men consider that the civil authorities far exceeded their rights in the matter. It is claimed that Mr. and Mrs. Harris should have been taken before Gen. Chaffee. Much sympathy is expressed for the victims.

Many Schools Needed in Havana.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—Gen. Ludlow, the Military Governor, has officially informed Señor Lanuda, Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction in the Advisory Cabinet of the Governor General, that there are 35,000 children in Havana in need of elementary education. It is estimated that 250 schools are required, with no fewer than 500 teachers. The Military Governor asks how much aid the municipality could give in making this provision.

New England Mills and Southern.

From The Boston Transcript.

Another syndicate of New England capitalists has purchased a water power in Alabama, to erect one of the largest cotton factories in the South. Yet it is significant that the shipment of cotton to Boston within the last seven months has been much larger than for many years. The step of the New England manufacturers indicates not so much the decline of the New England cotton manufacture as the general increase in prosperity.

WANT PHILIPPINES HELD

Secretary Wilson Says Westerners Believe in Their Future.

COMMERCE WILL DEVELOP

But American Ships Are Needed—Mr. Wilson Asserts Unusual Prosperity Now Exists in the West.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—"I did not meet an 'Anti' West of Chicago," said Secretary of Agriculture Wilson to-day. The Secretary has just returned from a trip that extended to the Pacific Coast, by way of the Northwest.

"Why, every man, woman, and child in the West is determined that we shall keep the Philippines, and we couldn't let go if we wanted," said the Secretary with a laugh. "But, seriously, the people of the West understand this question better than do those of the East. They know that Dewey was sent to the Philippines to protect our large and growing trade with the Orient. We have labored to build up a trade with China and Japan, and when the war began Spain had a fleet in Oriental waters ready to attack and destroy our commerce. She also was ready to encourage privateering, and Dewey went to Hongkong to be ready to protect our shipping.

"The people out West realize this, and they also realize that Dewey's victory and the subsequent events which transferred the Philippines to the United States have given an extraordinary impetus to the commerce of this country with the Orient. At all the Pacific ports the docks are piled up with goods awaiting shipment to the Orient, and we have not ships enough to carry them.

"We need a merchant marine now more than anything else. To-day the Department of Agriculture is sending butter and cheese to six different ports in the Orient in Japanese ships, and the Government is sending whole cargoes across the Pacific in ships carrying other flags than our own, because we have not the ships to carry the American flag and the American commerce we have with China and Japan. The railroads are carrying goods of every description across the continent to the Pacific ports, and through these the people of the United States are sending out the products of their industry to the people of the Orient.

"It is not surprising that the people of the West have little patience with those of the East who are talking of surrendering the American base we have in the Orient, for in building up our commerce with Asia we need more than anything else American counting houses over there. We need the American bank in the Orient so that we can handle our business with the millions of people over there."

"Can the people of the West build the ships for the merchant marine they want to see on the Pacific?"

"Yes they can build the ships. They have answered that question to the satisfaction of the whole world with the Oregon. Wherever that magnificent battleship goes she will testify to the skill and substantial character of the shipbuilding in the West. The assertion has been that we could not compete with England in shipbuilding because we had not cheap money. But the Mississippi Valley has millions of money seeking investment at 5 per cent., and there is plenty of capital to build an American merchant marine."

"But has the Pacific Coast all that is necessary to engage in shipbuilding?"

"No, but the Philippines can supplement what our own Pacific Coast lacks—coal and hard wood. There is an abundance of both of the finest quality in the Philippines, and they can be brought in return cargoes cheaper than they can be hauled by rail from the East. California, Oregon and Washington on this side and the Philippines on the other side of the Pacific have everything in abundance that is needed to cover the Pacific with ships that will fly the American flag and carry the American commerce.

"The people of the West want these ships built. They want an American merchant marine and they want the Nicaragua Canal without much more delay. They see a great future opening, not only to themselves, but to the whole country across the Pacific, and they believe this the golden opportunity to strike out boldly.

"I went West to study agricultural questions and not to talk either politics or religion. I found the West very prosperous and crops abundant. There never was so much corn in the Mississippi Valley as this year. The farmers are encouraged, and out in Kansas and Nebraska they are talking of sending a cord of canceled farm mortgages to the Paris Exposition as a sample of Western prosperity."

DEWEY ARCH SCULPTURES.

Artists Will Finish Their Models in the Auditorium of Madison Square Garden.

The members of the National Sculpture Society who have given their time free to the city to make the arch in Madison Square in honor of Admiral Dewey, have been granted the free use of Madison Square Garden in which to complete their work.

The sculptors were very glad to hear of the plan, and the work they have been carrying on in their studios will be transferred to the immense auditorium of the Garden. Here for a time the group of sculptors will work together, and they will be able to set up their models of the arch and see how they look without being forced to work in the narrow confines of their studios.

It was announced yesterday that the Garden had been turned over to the artists for this purpose. A number of workmen will be engaged to help the artists in their labors.

SQUADRON TO WELCOME DEWEY.

Admiral Sampson's War Fleet Will Be Here Sept. 20.

It was stated at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday that the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron, Rear Admiral Sampson commanding, would be in this port on Sept. 20, and would take part in the reception to Admiral Dewey later.

The squadron is at present composed of the armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn, the first-class battleships Indiana and Massachusetts, and the second-class battleship Texas.

A FETE FOR ADMIRAL DEWEY.

The People of Leghorn Honor the Olympia's Officers.

LEGHORN, Aug. 19.—The officers of the United States cruiser Olympia gave a luncheon on board the warship at noon today to the members of the American colony, many persons coming from Florence for the purpose. The affair was most cordial and many toasts were exchanged.

The inhabitants of Leghorn have arranged a splendid fête for this evening in honor of Admiral Dewey and his officers.

Flagship Olympia in Miniature.

The Progressive Club of Fort Lee has decided to take an active part in the welcome to Admiral Dewey. The club proposes to erect a duplicate in miniature of the flagship Olympia, on the edge of the Palisades, opposite Grant's Tomb, and to have it illuminated with 4,000 red, white, and blue lights. The boat will be 130 feet in length, and at the bow will be suspended the inscription: "Gridley, you may fire when ready."

REVENUE RECEIPTS IN JULY.

Total Amount, $28,012,287, an Increase of $20,802 Over July, 1898.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that during the month of July the total collections were $28,012,287, a net increase, as compared with July, 1898, of $20,802. The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows, together with the net increases or decreases in each, as compared with July, 1898:

Spirits, $8,986,668; increase, $692,414; tobacco, $4,452,535; increase, $1,007,658; fermented liquors, $7,725,192; increase, $372,571; oleomargarine, $278,164; increase, $92,680; special taxes not elsewhere enumerated, $2,958,537; increase, $592,203; miscellaneous receipts, $3,611,188, decrease, $2,550,505.

Out of Their Line.

"It must have been a curious experience for you to perform before a houseful of deaf mutes. How do they applaud?"

"I don't know. They—they didn't seem to—to think of that, I guess."—Chicago Tribune.

A big drop in the prices of all Spring suitings. We can't clear them out too fast to make room for our Fall stock. Excellent choice of suitings to order at $16.00 and $20.00. Formerly from $20.00 to $30.00. Trousers $4.00 and $5.00.

Fall stock ready.

ARNHEIM,

OUR ONLY STORE,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

BABIES GALORE ON PARADE.

Twenty Thousand Persons Witness Asbury Park's Annual Affair, Which Is a Big Success.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 19.—In spite of the heavy fog which enveloped Asbury Park and Ocean Grove this morning, the committee in charge of the babies' parade went ahead with its preparations and trusted to luck to aid it in making the annual affair a success. The fog began to lift about 2 o'clock, and at 2:30 sharp the babies began arriving at the Auditorium. Fully 20,000 persons were gathered along the route when the parade started.

The Beach Band struck up a march and the babies appeared coming out of the Auditorium, escorted by 100 boys in Rough Rider suits. First came an Indian papier mache elephant, supported by a couple of concealed men. A pretty girl, Myrtle Gilbert of Asbury Park, reclined in a caparisoned howdah, while on the neck of the elephant was perched a tiny colored lad.

Belle Hope Heutgen, two and a half years old, of New York was driven in a goat carriage beautifully decorated with New York civic, State, and American flags. Her team was a couple of cream-colored goats driven by a colored coachman and a footman in livery. She represented Gov. Roosevelt's daughter, and was wildly cheered along the line.

Virginia Hope Kelsey of Asbury Park, three years old, was greeted with tumultuous cheers as she rode down the line perched on a golden heart and mimicking a Cupid shooting arrows at a blood-red heart carried by a dove. Alice Beatrice Jackson, twenty-one months old, daughter of the Rev. W. Jackson of Brooklyn, was conveyed in a canopied swing decorated in white, and accompanied by her pet dog.

These mentioned were the most original conceptions, and about the best ever seen at a baby show. Other entries included "Old Women in Shoes," "Uncle Sams," and "Columbias" galore, and representations of the people of the United States new possessions.

Sixty-two children from the Home of the Homeless, Jersey City, who are summering at Bradley Beach, were next in line. The end of the parade consisted of a procession of children in fancy costumes pushing doll carriages, bicycles, and shepherdesses carrying toy lambs and crooks.

Among the noticeable goat carriages were those of George Andrews, three years old, of Brooklyn; Earl Purdy, eight months old; Evelyn Louise Freure, sixteen months old, and Bertha Brown, one year old, of Asbury Park. One boy dressed as George Dewey was carried on a float representing the Olympia.

The following were the prize winners:

Best decorated coach, cultivated flowers, Donald McKenzie of New York, first; Edith Ruth Lampe of New York, second.

Best decorated coach, wild flowers, Edith May Albert, Pittsburg, Penn., first.

Best decorated coach in paper flowers, Mollie Pride Gravatt of Asbury Park, first; Earl Morris Purdy of Newark, second.

Best decorated coach, National colors—Mildred Johnson of Bradley Beach, first; George Dewey McFarlan of Paterson, second.

Best decorated coach or go-cart—W. H. Jones of New York.

Best decorated goat turnout—Miss Vockel of Asbury Park, first; Roelof Brower of Asbury Park, second.

Best decorated pony cart—Fred Jerome Lehman of Newark, first; John M. Goodwin of New York, second.

Best decorated float—Virginia Hope Kelsey of Asbury Park, first; Beatrice Johnson of New York, second.

Heaviest baby under one year old—Donald McKenzie, New York, 5 months old, weight 24 pounds.

Best decorated bicycle—Ruth Cokefair, Newark, first; Mabel Trimmer, New York, second.

Best boy's costume—Walter Engleman, New York, first; Edward Bemman, Ocean Grove, second.

Best novelty—Myrtle Gilbert, Asbury Park, first; John B. Graham, Chicago, second.

Child under two years from longest distance—Ethel Parker, Rossland, British Columbia.

Best Decorated Carriage—Marie Milton Hardenbrook, New York, first; Beatrice Brown of New York second.

Best Fancy Costume for Boys—Seeley Cade of New York first; Harold Vanderville of Somerville, N. J., second.

Best Fancy Costume for Girls—Alfreda E. Klotzerman of Philadelphia first; Madeline Klotz of New York second.

Best Decorated Go-Cart—Miss Demont, Philadelphia, first; Miss Nicholas of Freehold second.

Best Pair Twins—Benjamin Franklin Fees and Franklin Benjamin Fees of Asbury Park.

HOBOKEN ASSOCIATION RACES.

First Annual Regatta Brings Out Many Crews on the Hudson.

The recently organized Hoboken Regatta Association held its first annual regatta on the Hudson River yesterday. On the judges' boat were A. Burfiend, President of the association; Fred A. Fortmeyer, Secretary of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, referee; James Pilkington, President of the Middle States Regatta Association; John F. Rogers, President of the Long Island Rowing Association, and Julius D. Mahr of the Metropolitan Rowing Club.

Conrad Theiss of the Atlantic Boat Club and Fred Fuessel of the Active Boat Club met in the single gig event. Fuessel won in 6:49. The senior gig race proved a walkover for William Mulcare of the Dauntless Rowing Club, Clarence W. Mase of the Harlem Rowing Club failing to come to the line. The open senior four-oared barge race contained four entries, as follows: The Active Boat Club, Atlantic Boat Club, First Bohemian Boat Club, and Rosedale Boat Club. The Rosedales won by two lengths. Time—5:15. The Atlantics were second in 5:21.

Four crews came to the start in the junior four-oared barge race, the Germanic Boat Club, Valencia Boat Club, Atlantic Boat Club, and Active Boat Club. The Germanias won in 5:58, Actives second, 6 minutes.

The senior double gig was won easily by C. W. Mase, bow, and J. W. Maher of the Harlem Rowing Club, in 6:13. There was a dead heat between the two other crews—G. Stern and A. Meyer of the Lone Star Boat Club and A. G. Wolf and J. Kemp of the Union Boat Club. The junior double-gig event, with four entries, proved an easy race for the Active Boat Club's crew, composed of O. Thoms, bow, and W. Ram, stroke, who won by six lengths; time, 6:18; second, E. Norman, bow, and W. Trenkamp, stroke; time, 6:35.

The senior pair-oared-gig event proved a walkover for the Rosedale Boat Club crew. A protest was made by the Bloomingdale Boat Club against the First Bohemian Boat Club crew's boat in the invitation senior eight-oared-barge race, and it was declared off.

He Finds a Reason.

"How still it is always before a storm."

"Yes; nearly all women are afraid of lightning."—Chicago Record.

RELEASE OF GEN. JIMINEZ

Gen. Brooke Ordered It as Soon as He Heard of the Arrest.

NO ORDERS FROM WASHINGTON

Nobody Seems to Know by What Authority the Aspirant to the Dominican Presidency Was Captured.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—It is asserted that the arrest of Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez, the aspirant to the Presidency of Santo Domingo, who was captured on board a steamer at Cienfuegos yesterday, just as the vessel was about leaving that port, was not caused by orders from Havana, but was effected through the orders of Gen. James H. Wilson, Governor of the consolidated Departments of Matanzas and Santa Clara.

Immediately upon learning of the arrest Major Gen. Brooke, Governor General of Cuba, gave orders for the release of the prisoner. The action of Gen. Wilson in ordering the arrest of Jiminez causes much comment. The present plans of Jiminez are not known. Having missed the steamer on which he had taken passage, he will probably return to Havana.

Commenting on the arrest, the Diario de la Marina says that the Mayor and police of Cienfuegos refused to carry out the orders given to them for the apprehension of Jimniez. They claimed that to do so would be to violate a law of the country, and the arrest was made by the customs official. The Diario expresses the opinion that the detention of Jiminez was the result of a request made to the Government at Washington by the President of Santo Domingo that suspected filibusters be prevented from leaving Cuba for Santo Domingo until after the elections in the republic had been held.

The friends of Gen. Jiminez claim that his arrest was due to Gen. Maximo Gomez, who is supposed to have informed the authorities about his departure. It is said that about four months ago Gomez promised Jiminez he would do all in his power to help the latter to become President of Santo Domingo, but that the relations between the two men have since cooled, because of the former's jealousy. It is now asserted that Gen. Wilson did not give the order for the arrest, but merely notified Gov. Gen. Brooke that the arrest had been made. Nobody seems to know exactly by what authority Jiminez was taken into custody.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The authorities at the State and War Departments manifested little concern to-day in the reported arrest and subsequent release of Jiminez, the alleged Dominican revolutionist. At the Department of State it was asserted that, while there had been a desire communicated to the War and Navy Departments that the neutrality laws should be observed, and care taken that Cuba should not be used as a vantage ground from which to fit out filibustering expeditions for Santo Domingo, no special request had been made for the arrest of Jiminez or any other person.

Secretary Root, when asked whether the War Department had directed the arrest of Jiminez, answered that no special order had been made with regard to Jiminez, but that Gen. Brooke had been reminded of the desire of the War Department that nothing should be permitted to be done under his jurisdiction to justify the complaint that the neutrality laws had been disregarded.

This direction, said the Secretary, would justify Gen. Brooke, in the absence of special or personal orders, to arrest any body leaving Cuba on an armed expedition. When asked how this would be in the case of a person suspected of hostile intentions upon another country, although he was not armed or accompanying an armed expedition, he said that he had not been informed as to the particulars of the Jiminez case, but in all such matters everything would have to be left to the judgment of Gen. Brooke until the department was fully informed.

Both at the Department of State and the War Department it was stated that no request had been made on behalf of the Government of Santo Domingo, but it had been intimated by that Government that it relied upon the United States to respect the obligations of neutrality that bind both nations. This suggestion was considered proper and sufficient.

THE DOMINICAN REVOLUTION.

Province of San Pedro Macoris Rises In Favor of Jimfnez—Government Troops Defeated.

CAPE HAITIEN, Aug. 19.—The Province of San Pedro Macoris has proclaimed a revolution in favor of Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez, the aspirant to the Presidency of Santo Domingo.

The reinforcements of troops sent to the front by the Government of Santo Domingo, in the efforts to suppress the revolution, have been defeated and driven back at Monte Christi.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 19.—A revolutionary group which assembled between Cupesy and Esterovasa, in Santo Domingo, has dispersed without fighting, and has re-entered Haitian territory.

A thousand men commanded by Minister Cordero are guarding Fort Belair and watching the frontier, while war vessels are patroling the coast in order to prevent the landing of Jiminez.

TROUBLE IN DOMINICAN JUNTA.

Gen. Moscoso Said to Have Abandoned His Plan of an Expedition.

The Dominican revolutionary junta in this city, which was formed only a week ago, appeared yesterday to be in a state of suspended animation, either on account of internal dissensions or because of the report of the arrest of Gen. Jiminez in Cuba. It became apparent several days ago that there was not the best of feeling between Adriano Grullon, who has acted as the authorized representative of Gen. Jiminez in New York since his arrival here fourteen months ago, and Gen. Abelardo A. Moscoso, who represented that he was about to lead an expedition to aid the revolutionary movement. Mr. Grullon intimated that the projected expedition was not authorized by Gen. Jiminez, and that Gen. Moscoso had been talking too much for the good of the cause.

Gen. Moscoso was said yesterday to have abandoned his plan to proceed to Santo Domingo with an expedition on account of the impossibility of reaching a satisfactory agreement with Mr. Grullon and the latter's cousin, Maximilian C. Grullon, who came here two weeks ago from Havana, where he had acted as private secretary to Gen. Jiminez. An attempt was made yesterday afternoon to verify this report, but Gen. Moscoso could not be found.

The Messrs. Grullon live at 143 East Fifty-fifth Street. Maximilian C. Grullon was seen there yesterday afternoon, but declined to be interviewed either in regard to the arrest of Gen. Jiminez or the reported trouble in the local junta. Adriano Grullon was said to have left the city for a few days, and it was thought likely that he had gone to Washington to urge the release of Gen. Jiminez, which, according to Havana dispatches, was ordered yesterday by Gen. Brooke.

CAPT. BRICKLEY APPEALS.

Wants a Revision of the Order Dismissing Him.

Capt. William C. Brickley of Brooklyn, who was dismissed from the service of the United States Government on Friday because he had been found guilty of insubordination while Sailing Master of the transport McClellan, has appealed for a revision of his case with a view to obtaining a change of verdict.

A request for revision was sent by Capt. Brickley to the Quartermaster General yesterday. He asks for a change of the order of dismissal issued by Major F. B. Jones, General Superintendent of the Atlantic Transport Service.

Excursionists Delayed by a Wreck.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 19.—A rear-end collision on the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Elizabeth to-night delayed traffic for several hours and caused considerable trouble to thousands of excursionists returning from Long Branch and Asbury Park. A fruit train ran into an oil train that had been held up owing to a block in the freight yard at Elizabethport. Several cars and an engine were demolished. No one was injured.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Fall Showing of Advanced Novelties in Taffeta Silk Petticoats

embracing the latest effects in tight yokes, trimmed, pleated and ruffled flounces; also plain and changeable effects—all at exceptionally low prices.

DESERVING SPECIAL MENTION ARE:

100 plain and Changeable Taffeta Petticoats, with full wide flounce tucked and faced 3.98

Plain, Changeable and Black Taffeta Petticoats, superior quality silk, in entirely new flounce and corded effects . . 4.98

Extra quality Taffeta Petticoats, plain, changeable and black, in a variety of new flounce and ruffle effects . . . 7.98

Midsummer Sale of Fine Domestic Underwear

the features of which are new and exclusive designs and trimmings, and at unusually low prices.

GOWNS of Cambric, Nainsook and Muslin, lace and embroidery trimmed, empire, square and V shaped yokes,

55c., 98c. and 1.25.

SKIRTS of Lawn, Cambric and Muslin, umbrella flounce of lace, embroidery and tucks,

98c., 1.25 and 1.49.

DRAWERS of Cambric and Muslin, umbrella shape, embroidery and lace trimmed, with cluster of fine tucks,

49c., 65c. and 89c.

CORSET COVERS of Cambric, embroidery trimmed back and front, square and V shape,

19c., 35c. and 69c.

Felt Walking, Golf and Outing Hats

Now on Sale—Our New Fall Styles of Trimmed Felt Walking, Golf and Outing Hats, embracing the choicest designs of the leading London and Paris Houses; also our own exclusive makes, forming altogether a collection which cannot be seen elsewhere.

Dress Skirt Sale,

presenting an extraordinary opportunity to purchase these garments at a price away below what is usually asked for them.

All-Wool Dress Skirts, in light colorings, inverted pleat or habit back, sale price 2.75

Gray Homespun Skirts, habit back; also Gray Mixtures, percaline lined, sale price 3.75

Reversible Cloth Skirts, suitable for walking, golfing or wheeling, colors blue and Oxford, sale price 5.98

Oxford and Gray Homespun habit back Dress Skirts, silk lined throughout, best tailor finish, sale price 10.75

SPECIAL—The balance of our stock of Ladies' Cotton and Linen Skirts that were $3.75 to $6.50 for 1.95

Golf and Steamer Capes, in a variety of handsome new colorings—all new goods—sale price 6.75

19th Street. Sixth Avenue. 20th Street.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—John B. Newman and F. W. Neely, Havana; H. M. Campbell, England; T. T. Reeve, London; John Belcher, London; W. Lefroy, London; William H. Gebheard, Paris; J. Macdonald, Glasgow.

MURRAY HILL—Lieut. Wirt Robinson, United States Army; A. Mackenzie, London; John Duke, Brechin, Scotland; John Fisher, Scotland; H. R. Fraser, Sherbrooke, Canada.

HOLLAND—E. Escalantey Bates, Merida, Yucatan; A. Zeeder, London; James Smith, Scotland; W. H. McNally, London; O. R. Krell, Liverpool; J. F. Darling, London; George D. Foster, Manchester, England; James Daniell, London; J. A. Brownell, Rotterdam, Holland; F. H. Midge, Manchester, England; Alexander Hill, London; Wallace Fairbank, Chicago.

WESTMINSTER—Rexcudo Lopez, Nicaragua; F. J. Kingsford, Dover, England.

HOFFMAN—G. Bunker, Cuba; Charles J. Dignasse, London.

ALBEMARLE—Ernest Smellie, London; Charles Johnson, Bradford, England; W. W. Rycroft, Bradford, England.

PLAZA—Dr. Carito, Naples.

NETHERLAND—Henry Small, London.

SAVOY—George Suttler, France.

BUCKINGHAM—W. K. George, Toronto; W. D. Taylor, Toronto.

ASTOR—R. C. Clark, Mexico; W. McLeod, Scotland; M. E. Canle, Havana.

FIFTH AVENUE—A. I. Rowe-Thornet, Bombay, India; M. J. Kelly, London; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; Ralph Campbell, London; Henri Thys, Antwerp.

MANHATTAN—Capt. W. W. Gibson, United States Army; D. A. McIntyre, Daily Mail, London; Walter P. Eaton, Mexico; J. C. Nagle, London; F. W. Gaunt, Bradford,

THE BIG STORE BY A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

In Our Cloak, Suit and Waist Departments

A Series of Special Purchases

go on sale to-morrow at prices that are by far the lowest quoted for goods of such high quality.

150 Ladies' Suits at, each . . . *7.90*

These Suits are strictly man-made, of coverts and cheviots. The jackets are lined with satin Rhadame and the skirts with percaline. The workmanship and finish throughout are excellent.

Gray Homespun Skirts, in all lengths, lined with gray percaline, in the newest shape, habit back and open in front, at, each . . *2.90*

200 $5.00 Girls' Suits at, each . . *2.90*

These suits are made of navy blue, brown and red cheviot serge, in the most desirable blouse shape and full skirts, handsomely trimmed with soutache braid; sizes 6 to 14 years.

$7.50 Ladies' Silk Waists at, each . *5.00*

These waists are elaborately corded and hemstitched, made of a good quality of black taffeta silk, with newly shaped trimmed back, fancy dress sleeves with flanges, and new style stock collar.

500 $1.50 to $2.00 Ladies' Shirt Waists at, each . . . *65c*

These shirt waists are made of white dimity and trimmed pink and light blue lawns.

1,000 $2.50 Shirt Waists at, each *79c*

These waists are made of trimmed white lawn and pink and light blue lawns, handsomely trimmed with bands of open work embroidery and tucks.

500 $3.00 to $5.00 Ladies' White Lawn Waists at, each . . . *1.50*

These waists are made of the highest class of white lawn with exquisite needlework, tucking and shirring.

Fourth Week of Our Annual August Sale of Carpets, Rugs, &c.

No better time to purchase your fall and winter supply of Rugs, Carpets, &c., could be found than during the continuance of this highly successful sale. We selected and bought our present big stock especially for the coming fall and winter trade, before the advance in prices, and, by the way, the prices are still advancing. We will, if desired, hold your purchases for you 30 days, free of charge, on receipt of a small deposit at the time of selection.

Smith's Savonnerie Carpets, noted for designs, colorings and wearing qualities, the kind you pay $1.50 per yard for elsewhere; on sale here at . *95c*

Wilton Velvet Carpets, a most desirable carpet for style, quality and price; sold regularly at $1.15 per yard; our price *75c*

Double Extra Tapestry Brussels Carpets, colorings, designs and quality guaranteed to be the best; with and without borders; also hall and stair patterns; actual value 85c. per yard; special at *55c*

98 Rolls Extra Quality Wilton Velvet Stair Carpets, handsome patterns and choice colorings; just the thing for private halls and stairs; sold regularly at $1.25 per yard; your choice here for *85c*

200 Rolls Hodges Fibre Carpet, the ideal floor covering; stronger and better than matting, in pretty carpet patterns; regular price 60c. per yard; special at *38c*

Straw Mattings.—Closing out odds and ends of fine China and Japan Mattings at less than one-half price; lengths are from 5 to 20 yards; prices range from 25c. to 40c. per yard; we have marked them all at one price . . *15c*

2,000 Yards Scotch Linoleum, 2 yards wide, in artistic styles and colorings, never sold for less than 40c. per yard; your choice, while they last, at the very low price of, per square yard . *25c*

Two Rug Specials.—All-wool Smyrna, at about one-half price, 30x60 inches, worth $3.75, at . *2.25*
36x72 inches, worth $5.50, at . *3.50*

The Special Sale of Groceries

in "THE WORLD'S PURE FOOD MART" has met with a most hearty response.

Wise and economical householders are stocking up bountifully against the time when all these goods are sure to sell at 25 per cent. advance upon present prices.

Here are some sample values; you may judge from them that bedrock prices prevail during this sale:

Provisions: Rohe Bros. or Armour's Sugar Cured Ham or Lean Strip Bacon, lb. *11½c*

Tea: Our own importation, choicest early picking, new lot, Moyune, Basket Fired Japan, English Breakfast, Gunpowder, India and Ceylon Teas, packed in foil-lined caddies, 10 lbs., $3.50; per lb. *38c*

Coffee: Fancy selection, fresh roasted Santos, 10 lbs., $1.40; per lb. *15c*

Our world-renowned Mocha and Java Coffee, most delicious blend, 4 lbs., $1.00; per lb. *28c*

Milk: Anglo-Swiss "Rival" Brand Condensed Milk *6c*

Bottled Goods: Crosse & Blackwell's genuine English Pickles, bottle . *16c*

Snider's Columbia or Green Label Tomato Catsup, pint bot. . *13c*

Canned Vegetables: Standard Southern Tomatoes, N. Y. State Sugar Corn, String Beans, White Wax Beans or Boston Baked Beans, plain or in tomato sauce, per doz., 80c.; per can. *7c*

Preserves: N. Y. State Preserved Raspberries, Pears or Santa Clara Valley California Apricots, glass jar . . *17c*

Canned Fruits: Booth's or Hazel Grated Pineapple, 2-lb. can, 1899 pack, per doz., $1.75; per can . *15c*

Cereals: Cook's Flaked Rice, a delicious and easily prepared breakfast food, pkge. *10c*

Spices: Colman's Imported Mustard, per can *10c*

Cleveland's Baking Powder, ½-lb. can *12c*

Rose's Lime Juice, per bot. . . *19c*

Cocoa: Van Houten's or Suchard's Swiss Cocoa, per can . . . *16c*

Mackerel, small, fat, (individual size,) per kit *89c*

Pickles: Crown Brand Assorted Pickles, Chow, Gherkins, or Mixed, pint bot. *7c*

Soaps: Fairy or Hazel White Soap, per cake *3c*

Hazel Family Soap, purest and best laundry soap on the market, 60 1-lb. cakes in box, per box, $2.65; per cake, *4½c*

Washing Powder: Fairbanks Gold Dust or Hazel Washing Powder, 4-lb. pkge. *14c*

Starch: 5-lb. pkge. Gloss Starch, best laundry *17c*

A High-Grade Sewing Machine for 11.95

For to-morrow's sale we offer the only strictly first-class Sewing Machine sold by any department store in this city. It is an improvement on the latest Singer Sewing Machine, and is made by one of the best-known manufacturers, whose name will be found on the machine. It is practically noiseless, has self-threading shutttle, automatic tension, all the latest attachments, and woodwork of polished oak. We will guarantee it for five years, from the date of purchase, and will refund the purchase price if it does not come up to our representations.

Purchasers of these sewing machines will be cheerfully instructed in the use and care of same without charge.

Photograph Gallery.

(7th Floor).

AN UNUSUAL OFFER.

On Monday we will introduce our latest production in high-class photography, known as

The Carbon Etching.

This is the finest and most artistic photographic process ever placed before the public. The actual size of the print is 6½x8½ inches, which is mounted in a gray ash mat measuring 11x14 inches, a suitable sized portrait for framing or to stand on an easel. We intended making these fine photographic panels for our holiday trade, to sell at $3 each, but this week we will give one free with every dozen of our famous $3, $4 and $5 Carbonette photographs. Tickets bought for this offer may be used at any time, and can be had in the Photograph Gallery on application.

Infants' Wear.

Three offerings at specially reduced prices, that are sure to interest all who have little ones to clothe.

Infants' Cambric Night Slips, well made, with box plait down front, turn-over cuff, neck and cuffs trimmed with neat cambric ruffle; Monday at . . *15c*

Children's Colored Lawn Dresses, trimmed with fine embroidery, choice of two different styles, one with ruffle over shoulder, the other with circular yoke; sizes 2 to 5 years; worth $1.50; Monday at *59c*

Children's Muslin Night Gowns, mother hubbard style, with tucks and insertions of embroidery, neck and sleeves trimmed with neat Hamburg ruffle; sizes 2 and 4 years only; worth 65c.; Monday at *39c*

Handkerchiefs.

A Sale of Swiss Embroidered Ladies' Handkerchiefs, finely finished, many different patterns, exceptional values, at . . *10 & 12½c*

Lace Edge Handkerchiefs, with linen and fine mull centre, many very pretty designs, and very cheap, at . . *15c*

A Bargain in Dolls.

We will place on sale to-morrow a lot of **Fine Dolls,** each 13 inches long, with bisque heads, flowing hair, glass eyes, and teeth that show, a choice of which can be had for only *25c*

Special Sale of Oriental Laces,

all cream colored, 2½ to 6 inches wide, magnificent goods, mostly heavy net tops, many different patterns, worth 20c., 30c. and 35c. per yard; your choice for, per yard *10c*

Annual August Sale of Blankets and Bedding.

Prices have advanced and are still advancing on everything in the way of bedding materials,—from cheap cotton blankets to fine California blankets; from raw white cotton to fine silkoline for quilts; from the cheapest of chicken feathers to the expensive feathers from live geese; and from pillow case muslin to the widest sheeting. Even the cost of labor in this connection has advanced from 10% to 25%. We were lucky enough, however, to place large orders for almost everything in this line far ahead of these price advances, in anticipation of the same. You will now benefit by our foresight. Study this list carefully before purchasing anywhere. It will convince you, after you have inspected the goods, that our prices are the lowest named by any one.

Bedspreads.

White or colored, plain or with fringe, at following prices:

Light Weight Quilts, each . . *39c*
Full-sized Hemmed Quilts, each *84c*
Marseilles Quilts, of a good quality, each *1.39*
Colored Quilts (pink, light or dark blue,) with fringe on four sides, each *1.49*

Also higher grades of Marseilles Quilts at proportionately low prices.

Bed Comforters.

The best at the lowest of prices.

Full Sized Comforters, with good white filling and silkoline covering (not the cheesecloth covering sold elsewhere), well made, at, each . *79c*
The Same Comforter, with ruffles, at, each *98c*
Comforters, heavier than the above, strong, durable, pretty and cheap, at, each *1.95*
Comforters, medium weight, for full-sized beds, fitted with pure cotton, worth $3.00 each, at, each . *1.95*
Comforters, filled with down and covered with sateen, light in weight, odorless and healthy, at, each . *2.95*

All Sorts of Towels Cheap.

We will place 30,000 Pairs of **Towels** on sale Monday at the low price of, each *12½c*

Fine Huckaback Towels, 18x38 inches, hemstitched, in plain white only; worth $2.25 per dozen, at, each . *12½c*

Hemmed Huck Towels, red borders only, size 20x42 inches; worth $2.10 per dozen, at, each . . *12½c*

Bed Pillows.

All our pillows are odorless and healthful.

Bed Pillows, the 3-lb. size, worth 59c. each, at *39c*
Bed Pillows, the 3-lb. size, a better pillow than the above, at, each *72½c*
Bed Pillows, the 3-lb. size, a still better pillow, at, each . . *98c*
Bed Pillows, filled with feathers from live geese, a splendid pillow, at, per pair *2.95*

We have a large line of ticking and geese feathers on hand, and will have your pillows made to order for you at prices that you will consider JUST RIGHT.

Blankets.

White Cotton Fleeced Blankets, with blue or red borders; also gray with colored borders, at, per pair . . *33c*
Extra Heavy Fleeced Blankets, (white only), extra large in size, at, per pair *98c*
Wool Filling and Cotton Warp, silk binding, well finished.
10-4, per pair *1.39*
11-4, per pair *1.95*
A Very Heavy Bed Blanket, well made, elegantly finished, with wide silk binding (looks like a California blanket), in three sizes, at three prices, as follows:

10-4 size,	11-4 size,	12-4 size,
3.50	*4.50*	*4.95*

A Genuine California-made Blanket, made in the good, old-fashioned way, of honest stock, liberal in weight, and the kind that looks and wears well; has enough cotton in the warp to keep it from shrinking when washed; in short, a regular $10 blanket at the very low price of, per pair *4.95*

Blankets.

Still Finer and Higher Grades at prices that are equally as cheap in proportion to the quality.

Our $6 Blanket is a perfect beauty.

Our $6.95, $7.50 and $8.95, up to $20 per pair Blankets are all of the highest grades, and would cost you from $3 to $5 more if purchased elsewhere.

A full assortment of **Baby Blankets,** in scarlet, gray or tan, and **Blankets for Bath Robes,** at low popular prices.

Ready Made Sheets and Slips.

We reserve the right to limit the quantities sold, as prices quoted are less than the actual cost of the materials alone, to say nothing of the labor of making.

Union Linen Sheets, full sized beds, plain hemmed, each . . *1.10*
(Other stores ask almost as much for cotton goods.)
PILLOW CASES, to match, at correspondingly low prices.
Sheets for cots or single beds, at, each *20c*
Sheets for medium sized beds, 1¼ yds. wide, at, each . . . *30c*
Sheets for double sized beds, at, each *42c*
Sheets for double sized beds, hemstitched, each *52c*
Sheets, extra heavy, for double sized beds, at, each . . . *48c*
Pillow Slips, 42x36 inches, each *3¾c*
Pillow Slips, 45x36 inches, hemstitched, at, each *9½c*
Pillow Slips, linen finished, 45x36 inches, hemstitched, at, each . *12½c*

Fourth Week of Our Sixth Semi-Annual Trade Sale of Furniture.

Prospective buyers will do well to attend this great sale while it is in progress. The entire stock was purchased long before the prices on the materials and labor employed in its construction were advanced so materially. For this reason we are able to sell it at figures that are the envy and despair of our competitors. What other dealer, for instance, will offer you such values as these?

$62.00 3-piece Parlor Suit for *39.50*

This Suit is beautifully inlaid with French Marquetrie, highly polished and upholstered by expert mechanics and covered with King's cord and Belgian velours or damask.

$12.50 Chiffonier for . . . *8.50*

This Chiffonier is 6 ft. high, 3 ft. wide, is well finished, has 6 drawers and a hat-box, and a French bevel plate mirror, 20x12 inches.

$38.00 Quarter Sawed Oak Sideboard for *22.75*

This fine sideboard has a swell front, hand carved and hand polished, velvet lined drawers and French bevel plated mirror. It's a great bargain. Come early if you want one.

$20.00 Curtain or Roll Top Desk for *12.75*

This desk has a double pedestal, is 4 ft. 2 in. wide, 30 in. deep, 46 in. high and is made of well-seasoned oak, with easy working drawers.

$5.50 Oak Cane Seat Office Chair for . . . *3.50*

This chair is swivel-revolving and tilting, with adjustable handscrew for any weight, making the spring stiff or flexible.

$5.50 Rocker of Golden Oak or Mahogany for . . *2.75*

This rocker is beautifully inlaid with pearl marquetrie and handsome colored woods, and has a seat of wood or leather, as preferred. One of the bargains of the sale.

We will also place on sale to-morrow,

$45 3-Piece Vernis Martin, Hand-decorated Parlor Suits for *25.00*

Come early if you would secure one of these fine Suits.

$18.50 Deep Tufted Couch for *10.75*

This handsome deep tufted Couch has an all-hair filling, double-tempered steel spiral springs, and is covered with Belgian velvets or velours; has heavy fringe; soft, luxurious and comfortable.

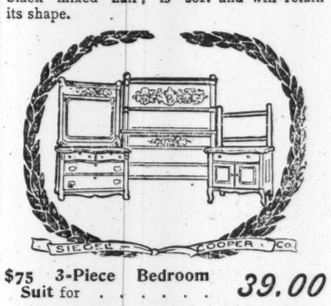
$7.50 French Bevel Plated Mirror for *3.75*

This mirror measures 18x40 inches, and is set in a deep fancy frame of various finishes; the frame alone is worth the price asked.

No mail orders filled on advertised goods. Goods packed and stored free of charge for sixty days. We reserve the right to limit quantities sold.

$15 40-lb. Real Hair Mattress for *7.75*

This mattress is made in one or two parts, covered with A. C. A. or fancy ticking, to fit any bed, and filled with a good, clean grade of black mixed hair; is soft and will retain its shape.



$75 3-Piece Bedroom Suit for *39.00*

This is a heavy hand-carved suit, polished like a piano, has swell front and beveled French plate mirrors. Big value. Don't miss it.

$22.00 Odd Dresser for *12.75*

This dresser, hand carved and highly polished, has full swell front and a 30x24 in. oval bevel plated French mirror.

$11 Iron Bed for . . . *5.75*

This is a heavy 1-inch iron bed, has double brass top rod, heavy filling, and is finely enamelled; can be had in any size desired.

A Good Umbrella for 49c.!

An emergency umbrella is a good thing to have around. You can buy such an umbrella here to-morrow for very little money, for we've just purchased a big lot of them at a very low price. They come in the 26-inch size, with coverings of fast black English Carolina, made up on steel rods and good frames, with silk cases and tassels, and handles of polished fancy woods, Dresden gold and silver. Your choice of the lot to-morrow for *49c*

Baby Carriages at 25% Off Regular Prices.

We have the largest and best assortment of good baby carriages in the city, all of the celebrated Heywood and Wakefield makes, and to-morrow we offer you a choice at a discount of 25 per cent. from our usual low prices. This is the most liberal offer quoted by any dealer anywhere.

Go-Carts are in great demand, and we have added 55 new styles to our big stock. Our prices, too, are lower than ever. Come and see our display, whether you intend to purchase or not.

Druggists' Sundries.

The good and the useful at the markets' lowest prices.

Sozodont, small size .	*12c*
Liebig's Extract Malt . .	*10c*
Celery Compound Extract .	*49c*
Alcohol, pint	*32c*
Borax, 1 lb. package . . .	*10c*
Violet Ammonia	*7c*
Pure Ammonia	*5c*
Elixer Calisaya, per pint . .	*32c*
Cold Cream, ½ lb. can . .	*25c*
Imported West India Bay Rum, ½ pint	*25c*
Podure de Riz, (rice powder), all colors	*19c*
Crushed Roses, handkerchief extract, per oz.	*15c*

THE BIG STORE BY A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Some Special Prices on Women's Tea Gowns, Petticoats and Muslin Underwear.

Fine garments like these are always in demand, and but few women possess too many of them. You couldn't have too many of them at these low prices:

India Silk Tea Gowns, in a variety of colors, trimmed with lace and lined throughout, at, each . . . *3.75*

Women's Cashmere Tea Gowns, lined throughout, and trimmed with lace or ribbons in a variety of styles and colors, at, each *6.50*

Crash Lawn, Sateen and Percale Petticoats, in all styles, the kind that sold throughout the season at from $1.25 to $2.50 each; to be sacrificed at the special clearance price of, each *98c*

Women's Tucked Cambric Drawers, have umbrella ruffle with tucks and three rows of hemstitching, at, per pair . . *59c*

Women's Muslin Empire Gowns, have embroidered front, tucked revers and sleeves, and are finished with 3-inch lawn ruffle, at, each *59c*

Women's High Neck Muslin Gowns, have tucked front and cuffs, round collar and sleeves, and are finished with ruffles of fine wide embroidery, at, each *75c*

Women's Empire Muslin Gowns, fine in quality and handsomely trimmed with wide embroidery and insertion, worth fully $1.25 each, at *98c*

Women's Muslin Skirts, have dust ruffle, wide umbrella flounce, and are trimmed with an 8-inch embroidery ruffle, at, each *89c*

Women's Muslin Skirts, have dust ruffle umbrella flounce, with wide ruffle of fine quality of embroidery, at, each *1.35*

Fourth Week of Our Annual August Sale of Curtains and Upholstery.

Don't miss this big and important sale if you would save from 20% to 25% on your purchases of Upholstery and Curtain Goods for the coming season. Heavy purchases made before the recent advance in the prices of these goods enable us to offer such remarkable values as are contained in the following list:

Nottingham Lace Curtains.

The 75c. kind at, per pair . .	*50c*
The 95c. kind at, per pair . .	*65c*
The $1.25 kind at, per pair . .	*95c*
The $1.75 kind at, per pair . .	*1.25*
The $2.65 kind at, per pair . .	*1.50*
The $3.25 kind at, per pair . .	*1.95*
The $4.25 kind at, per pair . .	*2.65*
The $5.00 kind at, per pair . .	*2.95*

2,000 Pairs Irish Point Lace Curtains. You will not be able to duplicate these prices this fall, as we bought them at less than cost of manufacture; 2 to 6 pair lots; per pair, $9.00, $7.50, $5.75, $4.25, $3.35 and *2.65*

If you compare these values with those offered elsewhere, you will be convinced that they are worth fully one-third more.

Simpson's Cretonnes, choice designs and colorings, worth 18c. per yard; for this sale at *12½c*

Silkoline, splendid quality, select styles and colorings, worth 12½c. per yard, special for this sale *7c*

36-inch dotted and figured **Muslin,** suitable for curtains; regular value 12½c. per yard, special at *8c*

Opaque Window Shades, 36x72 inches, on guaranteed spring rollers, complete, each *19c*

Curtain Poles, in any colored wood, with wood or brass fixtures, complete at, each *12½c*

Japanese Silks, 32 inches wide, extra fine quality, desirable 50c. and 60c. values; special for this sale . *35c*

Fourth Week of Our Annual Sale of China, Glassware and Housefurnishing Goods.

Housekeepers and those who buy for hotels, clubs, restaurants, boarding houses, &c., will do well to study this list of special values offered in the basement during the fourth week of this great sale, as it will save them money on their purchases of supplies for present or future needs.

Bric-a-Brac. We have selected a very handsome assortment of pieces from our regular stock, specimens of English, German, French, Austrian and Hungarian; also a number of Japanese pieces, and classified them in three lots, to go at far below cost.

Lot No. 1—$3.00 to $5.00 Vases, your choice at . . . *1.00*
Lot No. 2—$6.00 to $8.00 Vases, your choice at . . . *3.00*
Lot No. 3—$9.00 to $12.00 Vases, your choice at . . . *5.00*

China Dinner Sets, of best quality thin white Austrian china, 101 pieces, including soup tureen, rich spray decoration, handsomely gold traced, regularly sold at $22.00, special at *13.50*

Lawn Mowers. Our high grade 1899 Special is equal to any low wheeled mower manufactured, and sold all throughout the season at $3.50; we guarantee it in every respect, and will sell our 16-inch size to-morrow at . . . *1.60*

Another Golden Opportunity to purchase Screen Doors at about one-third less than the manufacturer's prices. Some are made of hardwood and oak finish; others in natural finish, all strongly built of 1⅛ in. stock, with mortised sides and spindle centre, regularly sold from $1.00 to $1.85, special to-morrow at *75c*

We will also close out our **Window Screens** at very low prices. They are all built of hard wood and natural finish, fitted with the finest steel wire; some have spring sides and others have extensions, four styles and sizes, regularly sold from 25c. to 50c., your choice to-morrow at . . *20c*

Glassware, &c.

Water Tumblers of best quality thin blown lead glass, full size, regularly sold at 50c. per doz., special at *25c*

Drop Light, fine brass pillar polished slate base, fitted with 6 feet of best mohair covered gas tubing, argand burner, solid brass connections, 10-inch dome shade, regularly sold at $2.50, special at . . . *1.25*

Housefurnishing Goods, &c.

Leatherette Lunch Boxes, the folding style, have leather handles, and are well made, to-morrow, special, at . *15c*

Genuine Ball Nozzle Sprinkler, with combination straight stream and spray, solid brass, nickel plated, at *22c*

Preserving Kettles of gray steel enamel ware, first quality, 4½ quart size, regularly sold at 25c., special . *15c*

Towel Rollers of hard wood, nicely finished, regularly sold at 8c., special at *4c*

Japanese Tooth Picks, of hard wood, put up in nice neat packages, 500 for *2c*

Lawn Rollers, strongly built of the very best material and very durable, 2 sizes, 245 lbs. and 225 lbs., regularly sold at $9.25 and $8.25; your choice at *7.00*

Water Coolers, beautifully japanned, galvanized lining and nickel-plated faucet, 3 gal.; special at . . *90c*

Rubber Plant Sprinklers, with nickel-plated screw tops, large size, special to-morrow at *35c*

The Wine and Liquor Dept.

adds its share to the attractions of our highly successful August sales, as the following splendid offerings will show:

Ed. & John Burke's Bottling, Genuine Guinness' Stout, per doz. *1.39*
(No mail orders filled; only one dozen to a customer.)

Usher's Scotch Whiskey, imported in glass, per bot. . . *98c*

Creme de Menthe, Dorval, pere and fils, per bot *59c*

Temptation Cocktails, all varieties, per bottle. . . . *85c*

Grand Jewell Canadian Whiskey, bottled under the supervision of the Government, per bot. . . . *95c*

Berliner Getreide Kummel, imported in glass, per bot. . *95c*

Cherries in Maraschino, best imported in glass, per bot. . *55c*

Old Crow Whiskey, per gal., $2.65; per bot. *65c*

Finch's Golden Wedding Rye, per gal., $3.00; full qts., bot. . *95c*

Choice Claret, Zinfandel and Burgundy, grown on the hills of Sonoma and Napa Counties, California, per gal.,
1.00, 85c., 75c., 65c. and 50c.,
according to vintage and quality, including jug.

Fine Port, Sherry, Angelica and Muscatel Wines, from Los Angeles and Fresno Counties, California, where the choicest sweet wines are grown, per gal., including jug,
2.00, 1.50, 1.25 and 1.00

Monongahela Rye, per gal. *1.85*

Pepper Whiskey, per gal., $2.35; per bot. *50c*

COOPER WON THE RACE

Detroit Flier Vanquished Some of the Greatest Cyclists.

CHEERED BY A BIG CROWD

Motor Pacing Machines Were Barred and Interest in the Contests Never Flagged.

Cycling races for championship honors, both professional and amateur, attracted a large crowd to the Manhattan Beach track yesterday afternoon. As it was a National Circuit event, motor pacing machines were barred. The speediest wheelmen in the country were among the competitors. "Tom" Cooper, the fleet pedaler from Detroit, carried off the big honors of the day. The season's champion will be determined by the number of points scored for first, second, third, and fourth places in the championship races on the circuit, and before starting yesterday Cooper was at the top of the long list of contestants for the season's greatest cycling laurel. He increased his lead in that list yesterday.

The mile American championship was the event in which most interest centred. There were five preliminary heats in this race.

Cooper was in the first heat, and he won this with a wheel's length to spare, after a stiff sprint through the homestretch with "Bob" Miller of New York. Cooper was not anxious to go to the front at once, and so trailed along holding his vast speed in reserve for the trying part of the race. He allowed White and McFarland to make most of the running, and then let out a link of speed that soon brought him up with McFarland. Miller came with a mighty rush, and almost closed on him before the Detroit man knew what was happening.

His escape was a narrow one, and he evidently realized that his best effort must be put forth to win the final, for he dropped out of the two-mile Manhattan Handicap later on, in order to be fresh for the final in the mile championship.

Earl Kiser, who is usually lucky at the Manhattan Beach track, won the second heat easily enough, and Orlando Stevens won the third, but only after a sharp sprint with Bob Walthous. In the fourth sprint S. S. Kimble of Louisville, Ky., found a hard proposition in Fred Sims of Washington, who raced him to the finish mark and was beaten only by a few inches. The men who had finished second in heats met in another heat, to decide which of them should should take part in the final heat, and Sims was easily the speediest of the lot.

For the final heat "Billy" Hicks of Brooklyn was selected to pace the contestants for the first of the three laps. He performed his mission and then dropped out. Stevens took pace from him, and Cooper, Kiser, McFarland, and Sims followed in Indian file behind him. There was not a change in positions for the first half mile, but a stiff pace was kept up by Stevens, who made the half in 58 1-5 seconds. Kimble shot out like a streak of lightning on the second lap, first going very high on the banked track, and then making a swift dart downward that brought him to the front.

Both Cooper and Kiser started after him and passed him, and then came a splendid test of muscle and speed between the pair. Cooper kept going steadily and Kimble's machine wobbled a trifle. But for this he might have given Cooper a better race at the end, for the victor had about half a wheel's length only between them.

The other races of the day were interesting, especially the two-mile handicap. In this W. F. Wahrenberger met with a piece of hard luck that spoiled whatever chances he did have originally. In the third heat at a point where he seemed to be surely a contender at the end, he ran foul of one of the riders and was almost thrown. The Simon Pure amateurs came in for some share of the attention, especially in the Corbin Handicap at a mile, for amateurs. Frank Kramer won this event, and W. F. Wahrenberger was a very easy second. The summaries:

Third-Mile Novice, (Amateur.)—First heat won by Willis F. Seaman; second, C. Valente, New York. Time—0:55 4-5. Second heat won by William Saich, New York; second, Ole Olesen, Brooklyn. Time—0:51 4-5. Third heat won by Charles W. Dyer, New York; second, H. W. Johnson. Time—0:47 4-5. Final heat won by Charles W. Dyer; D. Witman, Brooklyn, second; William Saich, New York, third. Time—0:50 2-5.

Manhattan Handicap, (Two Miles, Professional.)—First Heat—Won by Tom Cooper, (scratch;) Carroll Jack, Philadelphia, (20 yards,) second; W. G. Furman, Los Angeles, (60 yards,) third; F. D. White, Lynbrook, L. I., (150 yards,) fourth; Charles Hadfield, Newark, (90 yards,) fifth. Time—4:22 3-5. Second Heat—Won by Floyd McFarland, (scratch;) C. H. Kiser, Chicago, (30 yards,) second; C. D. Stevens, (90 yards,) third; John T. Fisher, (30 yards,) fourth; O. V. Babcock, (120 yards,) fifth. Time—4:20 1-5. Third Heat—Won by Fred Sims, Washington, (90 yards;) Bobby Thompson, Canada, (180 yards,) second; Otto Maya, Erie, (60 yards,) third; Bob Walthour, Georgia, (30 yards,) fourth; James Warburton, London, England, (240 yards,) fifth. Time—4:29 3-5. Final Heat—Won by C. H. Kiser, (30 yards;) Bob Walthour, (30 yards,) second; John T. Fisher, (30 yards,) third; Fred Sims, (90 yards,) fourth; Bobby Thompson, (180 yards,) fifth. Time—4:30 2-5.

Corbin Handicap. (One Mile, Amateur.)—Won by Frank Kramer, (scratch;) W. F. Wahrenberger, (scratch,) second; A. W. Ross, (20 yards,) third. Time—2:05 1-5.

One Mile American Championship.—(Professional)—First heat won by Tom Cooper, Detroit; Bob Miller, second. Time—2:25 2-5. Second heat won by Earl Kiser, Dayton; Jay Eaton, New York, second. Time—2:26. Third heat won by Orlando Stevens, Iowa; Bob Walthour, Georgia, second. Time—2:25. Fourth heat won by O. S. Knuble, Louisville; Fred Sims, Washington, second. Time—2:22. Extra heat for second men to compete for final heat won by Fred Sims, Washington. Time—2:33 3-5. Final heat won by Tom Cooper; E. C. Kiser, second; O. S. Knuble, third; Orlando Jones, fourth. Time—2:06 4-5.

Third Mile, Metropolitan Championship, (Amateur.)—First heat won by Frank Kramer; A. T. Nye, second; F. A. Munz, third. Time—0:50 2-5. Second heat won by G. W. Crooks; N. T. Wahrenberger, second; James H. Hunter, third. Time—0:48. Final heat won by Frank Kramer; G. W. Crooks, second; James H. Hunter, third. Time—0:45 1-5.

Moriches Yachts in a Close Race.

The annual regatta of the Moriches Yacht Club was sailed in a light easterly breeze yesterday afternoon around a triangular five-mile course in Great South Bay, off Centre Moriches, L. I. Sixteen boats started, sailing around the course three times, making a fifteen-mile race. Dodo won in a close finish, Isolde crowding her for second place, with Idlewild third. The prizes were silver cups.

Summer Travel on the Lakes.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

The travel on Lake Michigan by boat is immense, far beyond any popular estimate. The along-shore routes from here to Racine, Milwaukee, lake ports, further north as far as Green Bay, and the routes across the lake to Michigan points are crowded throughout the Summer months, especially the late Summer months and in the early Fall. Great numbers also embark at Chicago for Lake Superior. All the craft on the lines to Mackinaw, Marquette, Ashland, and Duluth are loaded with tourists. A few years ago the lakes were almost deserted by travelers. Within a year or two the attractions of lake travel have been widely appreciated by the public, and a trip on the "floating palaces," so to speak, of the lake navigation companies, with a sojourn at resorts or in camp at favorable points, is understood to be the best outing that a fellow-citizen of moderate means can find within his reach. A trip up and down the great lakes serves the same purpose as a trip across the continent by rail to create a vivid conception of the greatness of this country. The length of the lakes is some fifteen hundred miles, and to produce an appreciation of their remarkable diversity they should be seen from both directions, making a voyage as long as that across the Atlantic. An American who has not traveled on the lakes from Buffalo to Chicago and to Duluth and back again is not fitted for foreign travel; he has no images of his own country to compare with the images of other countries which may be formed in the mind.

Goldwin Smith in Canada.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Gazette.

Mr. Goldwin Smith has been celebrating his seventy-seventh birthday. It is twenty-eight years since he came to Canada, and in that time he has fallen foul of nearly every party in the country, and assailed and been assailed by them. He has made hostile critics by the score, and has at times returned their criticism in a way that caused most of them to envy his power of assault. He has come to be regarded as an institution, uncertain in many ways, but never uninteresting. And he has come, too, to be respected, even by those who most often disagree with him. It is possible, too, that those who disagree with him so often are a little proud of having him as a fellow-resident if not a fellow-countryman. And many will be glad that his latest writings give reason to expect that it will be a long time before the pen he has so long and so well directed will be laid down, either from lack of will or lack of power.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

The Leading Department Store of Brooklyn and One of the Largest Retail Establishments in the World.

A total area of over 400,000 square feet of shopping space—and still growing. Seventy distinct and separate departments, each a complete store in itself, brimful with the most attractive merchandise the world produces. All Goods marked at the lowest prices, for under no circumstances do we permit ourselves to be undersold. Every device that adds to the comfort and convenience of visitors and lightens the labor of our employes has been introduced. In short, a model establishment, and the most interesting place to see in Brooklyn.

Good Values in Women's Separate Skirts.

Skirts of extra quality wide rib Pique, cut tailor fashion and finished with lap seams and deep hem . . . **$1.98**

Sailor made Dress Skirts of navy blue broadcloth, made with the habit back and opening in front, finished with lap seams and percaline lining, **$4.95**

Dress Skirts of gray plaid cheviot, in the new effects, cut on the bias and finished in back with inverted plaits, percaline lined . . . **$4.95**

Skirts of fine black Cheviot, made with the snug effect through the hips, with stitched plaits in back and opening in front finished with rows of fine tailor stitching . . . **$5.98**

Golf Capes and Skirts.

Golf Capes of the new reversible materials in large black and white and blue and white plaids, finished with hood and high storm collar, also strapping of same material, at . **$7.50**

Reversible Golf Skirts in large and stylish plaids in all the new colorings, finished with fancy stitched facing and strapped seams . . **$12.50**

Second floor.

Very Light Prices for Men's Medium Weight Underwear.

This offering is sure to command the attention of all men with foresight enough to anticipate their underwear wants by a few weeks—as it will insure to them a very considerable saving. It concerns a lot of *two-thirds wool* Shirts and Drawers,

$1.00, $1.25 Garments at $59c. each.

When you take into consideration the great increase in the cost of wool and the consequent advance in the price of all woolen garments you will appreciate the importance of being quick to seize this opportunity.

These Shirts and Drawers come in white, tan, blue and natural colors. The shirts are finished with ribbed bottoms, pearl buttons and they have silk binding around neck and down the front. The Drawers are reinforced and gusseted and are finished with suspender tapes and pearl buttons. This underwear would really be cheap at $1.00 and $1.25 a garment, for it would cost at wholesale to-day much more than our selling price of **59c.**

Main, front, left.

Our Unapproachable Night Shirt for Men at 39c.

We've more of the splendid Night Shirts, which evoked such enthusiastic buying when they went on sale last week at **39c.** each. And no wonder, for better value was never given.

These Shirts are well made of an exceptionally good quality muslin. They're cut extra full and long, have pearl buttons, fancy trimming down the front, and they're finished with felled seams. In a word, they are first-class Shirts in every detail, and you'd never expect to buy them for the low price at which we're able to sell them . . . . **39c.**

Main, left, front.

And Now We're Ready for a Great Blanket Sale.

There has probably never been a more opportune offering of Blanket Bargains than this. Coming as it does when the prices of all sorts of necessities (especially those made of wool) are rapidly jumping upward, it must prove as welcome as it certainly is unexpected. It took immense orders placed months ago, in anticipation of this advance, to enable us to sell you now high grade Blankets at the *same low prices* as those prevailing last year when values had touched rock bottom. This means

A Saving of from $1.00 to $5.00 a Pair

on the present retail figures.

Of course the prices fixed for this event cannot be continued when our present holdings are exhausted, and it is, therefore, advisable to take the fullest advantage of this opportunity while it lasts. Included in the assortment are some Blankets with very slight mill imperfections—so slight as to be hardly noticeable and in no way impairing the wearing quality of the goods.

10-4 cotton and wool Blankets, per pair . **$1.59, $2.50** and **$2.75**
11-4 cotton and wool Blankets, per pair, **$1.89, $2.75, $3.25, $3.75**
12-4 cotton and wool Blankets, per pair . . **$3.00** and **$3.95**
10-4 all wool Blankets, per pair **$2.25**
11-4 all wool Blankets, per pair . . **$2.75, $3.25, $3.98**
11-4 (72x81 inches), 5½ lbs. fine all wool California Blankets, per pair **$5.98**
12-4 (76x86 inches), 6 lbs. extra good quality all wool Blankets, per pair **$5.49**
12-4 (82x88 inches), 6½ lbs. superfine all wool California Blankets, per pair **$9.75**

Bed Spreads Also.

Full size Crochet Bed Spreads, hemmed ready for use, regular 85c. quality. **65c**

Full size, extra fine satin finish Spreads, hemmed ready for use, made to sell for $2.98; go at **$1.98**

Main, left, rear.

Some Very Interesting Black Silk Items.

1,000 yds. of all silk black Satin Duchesse, an extra strong and serviceable quality, at per yd . . **56c**

1,500 yds. of 24 in. all silk black figured India, ten very pretty designs, at per yd **59c**

1,200 yds. of 21 inch all silk black figured Taffeta, all new and exclusive patterns, at per yd . . **79c**

2,000 yds. of the *Sterling* guaranteed black dress Taffeta, a rich, handsome silk, which is warranted not to cut or break and for which we are the sole agents in Brooklyn, go at, per yd. **$1.00**

New Building, main floor.

Two Strong Values in Women's Ribbed Undervests.

The first is an excellent vest made of fine combed Cotton low necked and sleeveless, finished with silk tape, **10c.**

The second is a fine lisle thread Vest, richelieu and fine ribbed, low neck and sleeveless—This vest comes in several styles, some are finished with neat lace at neck and shoulders, others with lace and silk tape—We've also included in this lot some fine "mercerized" silk vests with low necks and no sleeves. Take your pick at . . **15c**

High Grade Embroideries. Exceptionally Low Priced.

About 700 yards of the finest quality Nainsook Allovers, 22 inches wide, sample pieces, therefore made and finished with extra care, go on sale tomorrow at almost the cost of manufacture, the regular prices of these goods range from 75c. to $3.50 yard, you can buy them at

45c. to **$2.25**

Also, about 15,000 yards of cambric and nainsook edgings, in widths, from 2 to 8 inches, have been selling right along for from 5c. to 25c. yard, here for you to-morrow at

3c., 5c., 8c., 10c. and **15c.**

Main aisle, centre.

Women's Stockings at 19c. Pair—They're Bargains.

You can look for very exceptional value in these stockings and you'll not be disappointed. Some are made of fine fast black cotton with unbleached split feet, double soles, high spliced heels and toes; others are of fine fast black lisle with double soles, heels and toes; and there are also some Richelieu ribbed lisle thread stockings with black boots and fancy colored tops—these have double heels and toes. Pick from the lot at random and you can't miss getting a bargain. They all go at, per pair . . **19c**

Main, front, right.

Carpet News that Will Be Read with Profit.

In common with the advance on all woolen textiles, Carpet prices have gone rocketing skyward and Carpet wanters this fall will have to pay well for their purchases—that is if they are unwise enough to let this chance slip by. We're going to give you an opportunity to supply your present or prospective Carpet needs at a very large saving—for when carpet prices were lowest we placed large orders with the leading makers and we are now prepared to offer you the goods

At 10c. to 50c. a yard below prevailing prices.

The Carpets included in this sale are new goods in the latest fall patterns. The variety of designs is very large and they are all beautiful and desirable.

Ingrain Carpets that are now selling regularly at 50c. and 70c. yd. go at **39c.** and **49c**

Velvet Carpets that are selling regularly at $1.00 and $1.10 yd. go at **69c**

Axminster Carpets that sell regularly at $1.10 and $1.25 yard go at. **85c**

Third floor.

Medicinal & Toilet Preparations from Our Own Laboratory.

The excellence and purity of every one of these preparations are incontestable. They all are the product of our own laboratory, and the greatest care and skill are used in compounding them. Nothing better or purer is possible, and yet our prices are much lower than those generally prevailing for even inferior qualities.

Some people may tell you that it is impossible to sell pure articles at our low prices. They mean it is impossible for them, for, like many others, they think because *they* can't do a thing it can't be done. But we are doing it, and doing more of it every day, in every department, too, and that is, selling the *best, cheapest.*

Pure distilled extract of Witch Hazel, pint bottle, regularly 18c.; goes at. **10c**
Pure Alcohol, for toilet purposes, pint bottle, regularly 47c.; goes at. **37c**
Prophylactum, an antiseptic mouth wash, regularly 39c.; goes at. **21c**
Bay Rum, excellent quality, 16 oz. bottle, with sprinkler top, regularly 49c.; goes at. **39c**
Eau de Quinine, for the hair, 4 oz. bottle, regularly 29c.; goes at. **23c**
Tincture of Benzoin, 3 oz. bottle, regularly 19c.; goes at. **14c**
Amber Lavender Water, 6 oz. bottle, regularly 37c.; goes at. **29c**
Violet Toilet Water, 6 oz. bottle, regularly 46c., goes at. **39c**
Almond Meal, ½-lb jars, sprinkler top, regularly 28c., goes at. **19c**
Essence of Ginger, in flasks, regularly 11c., goes at. **8c**
Dentifrica Tooth Powder, in tins, regularly 8c., goes at. **5c**
Dentifrica Tooth Powder, in glass bottles, regularly 12c., goes at. **8c**
Violet Talcum Powder, regularly 14c., goes at. **8c**
Carbolated Talcum Powder, regularly 9c., goes at. **4c**
Pure Borax, ½ lb package, regularly 6c., goes at. **4c**
Carbolated Petrolatum, 5 oz. bottle, screw top, regularly 11c., goes at. . . . **7c**
Camphorated Petrolatum, 5 oz. bottle, screw top, regularly 11c., goes at. . . . **7c**
Chemically pure Glycerine, 12 oz. bottle, regularly 26c., goes at. **19c**

Main front, centre.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS

Second Week of the Great Furniture Sale to Follow

The immense success resulting from our FURNITURE SALE last week, clearly demonstrates the confidence the public has in all statements emanating from us. In announcing the continuing week of sale, we simply say that the supplementary shipment of goods is now ready and in this are some of the most remarkable bargains ever submitted to buyers. The goods are all new and prices unmatched.

DISCOUNTS FROM 25% TO 50%.

CLOTHING.

Every day might well be called

BARGAIN DAY

here, especially this month. The remarkable success of our sale last week of Men's Suits, separate Trousers, Bicycle Pants and Children's Suits leads us to continue it this week with BETTER VALUES than ever.

Men's Suits, $5.00, $7.00 & $10.00

They represent all that is good in $8.00, $10.00 and $15.00 suits, WHICH THEY ARE. Strictly all wool, of course, and well made. At **$5.00**, of mixed cheviots; at **$7.00**, of plain blue serges, plain and fancy mixed cassimeres and cheviots; at **$10.00** of the finest worsted and cassimeres, sizes 34 to 42.

Men's Trousers $1.44, $2.44, $3.44, $3.94.

A rare chance to get one or more pair at a saving of $1.00 to $2.00 on each. At **$1.44** broken lots of good wearing mixed cheviots; **$2.44, $3.44** and **$3.94** of fine quality worsteds and cassimeres in up-to-date stripes and checks, sizes 30 to 40 waist.

Men's Bicycle Pants, $1.50, $1.98, $2.98.

They're reduced from $1.98, $2.98 and $4.50, made in the newest styles, in checks, plaids and mixtures.

BOYS'

Double-breasted Suits at $2.95.

made of good substantial wear resisting, all wool materials, put together in the strongest manner, are good enough for best wear, ages 6 to 15, $4.00 quality in them, at. **$2.95**

Vestee Suits at $1.95.

in an assortment of desirable mixtures, well made and prettily trimmed, sizes 3 to 6.

A 29c. Bargain Table on Main Floor.

LOT 1—Boys' Dark Striped Coats, suitable for indoors and out, ages 11 to 17, were 40c.; now **29c.** LOT 2—Children's Linen, Denim and Pique Wash Pants, ages 3 to 12, were 50c.; now **29c.** LOT 3—Children's Wool Knee Pants, in neat mixtures, ages 3, 4 and 5 only, were 49c.; now **29c.**

CHINA.

1,000 Brown Tea Pots at **10c.** each.
500 Dewey Butter Dishes at **9c.** each.
500 (white) Milk and Water Pitchers at **9c.** each.

Centre Aisle—TABLE NO. 1.

1,000 Bowls, Oat Meal Saucers, Ice Cream Saucers. Fancy Plates at **5c.** each.

TABLE NO. 2.

1,000 Salad Dishes, Fancy Plates, at **10c.** each.

TABLE NO. 3.

1,000 Pairs Cups and Saucers at **10c.** a pair.

TABLE NO. 4.

1,000 China Salad Dishes at **10** each.

GLASSWARE.

Mason Fruit Jars, quarts and pints, **42c.** a dozen. Jelly Tumblers, **19c.** a dozen. Jar Rings, **2c.** a dozen.

HARDWARE.

500 Four-burner Oil Stoves, special at **97c.** each.
100 Two-burner Gas Stoves, nickel plated, at **98c.** each.
50 Two-burner Gas Stoves, nickel plated, large size, **$1.29.**
25 Three-burner Gas Stoves, nickel plated, **$1.49** each.
Special 10 per cent. discount on all blue flame Oil Stoves and Gas Ranges.

NO MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

Lawn Swings, **$3.59.**
Two-seated Buckboards, regular $4.50; special, **$3.50.**
1,000 Jointed Dolls, with bisque heads, regular value, 32c.—**23c.**
Balloon given to every toy purchaser on Monday.
Fly Chasers, **5c.** each.
Rug Beaters, **9c.** each.
Brush and Comb Cases, **10c.**
Hearth Brushes, **24c.** each.

CAMERAS.

In anticipation of an extraordinary demand for a GOOD CAMERA at a MODERATE PRICE we placed an order with one of AMERICA'S largest camera manufacturers for an unprecedented number of EXTRA QUALITY, GRAIN LEATHER, 4x5 CAMERA, having a superior Achromatic Lense, embracing a double dry plate holder, double finders and tripod sockets, time and snap shot shutter. We are selling the $5.00 "Banner" Cameras at **$2.65.**

(One to a customer.)

Come and inspect our camera stock. All the latest products of the leading makers.

Dark Room Lamp Sale—$1.25 in value—for **69c.**

Ruby and Orange Lights, shades front, burns kerosene—a large line of 5 x 7 Printing Frames, selling off at **24c.**

Frames are well seasoned maple, extra heavy polished springs and reinforced backs, worth 50c.

WASH GOODS SALE.

MONEY SAVING OPPORTUNITY.

An opportunity to supply present wants, and anticipate for next season, at prices that will not cover cost of printing and weaving.

5c.

36-inch Percale, 10c. grade, light colorings, choice styles.
Black ground, printed duck, neat figures, were 10c.
Black ground Organdies, neat styles, were 15c.
Printed Dotted Swiss, was 12½.
36-inch Lining Lawns, all colors.
Linen Crash.
Percaline Skirtings, (5-yard lengths,) worth 12½c.

New Outing Flannels, soft wool finish, all styles, suitable for night robes, skirts, children's wear, and etc., **6½c.**

California Outing Flannels, Saxony flannel styles, best goods made, **9c.**

Ramona Fleece Back Flannels, a neat fancy weave, face either pink or blue stripes, elderdown back—a new fabric for dressing sacques or children's dresses, combining warmth and rich effect, **12½c.**

36-inch Percale, finest goods made, over 200 styles, **12½c.**

Remnants of 12½c. percale, at **8½c.**

Merrimack Print Cloths, new styles, **5c.**

Indigo Blue, Cardinal foulards, and Simpson's best mourning prints, a large variety of new styles, all at **6c.**

CARPETS, Matting & Oilcloths

Special for Monday Only.

We place on sale the finest line of Carpets ever before shown in this city. Everything that the market affords. BIGELOW, AXMINSTER, SOVONERIES, WILTON'S, SMITH'S AXMINSTER and MOQUETTE, BODY BRUSSELS and the largest line of Tapestry Brussels shown by any firm in the Greater City. We quote a few prices:

75 rolls of extra quality Moquette and Axminster Carpet, in beautiful designs, goods that have sold all season at $1.10 per yard, we offer at **76c.**

40 rolls of Wilton Velvet Carpet for Halls and Stairs only. The $1.50 kind, at **98c.** This lot includes 25 pieces of odd stair carpet, of which the hall carpet has been sold, and will make very desirable runners for halls. We consider them the very best bargains ever offered in a carpet. Body brussels carpet, the Lowell 5-frame goods, that are commanding $1.35 elsewhere, will close out 20 patterns at **96c.** per yard.

Best ten-wire Tapestry Brussels, worth 90c., at **65c.** per yard. Also a line of good brussels at **39c.**

BOOKS.

Another new line of popular novels by most popular authors, such as "Garvice," "Laura Jean Libbey," "Charlotte Braeme," "The Duchess," and others at, each. **3c**

Also 10,000 popular novels by standard authors, such as Kipling, Dumas, Hugo, Werner and Marlitt, at, each **7c**

A full line of Mrs. Southworth's, at **14c.**

The Celebrity by the author of Richard Carvel, paper edition, **31c.**

Handy volume for children's school use, Encyclopedia, two volumes, in set, **$1.00.**

Green's History of the English People, five volumes, in set, **74c.**

STATIONERY.

Special sale of Whiting's Ingrain Paper, in white, former price 39c., to go at **29c.** Monday.

Real Irish Linen and Satin Wove Paper, 60 sheets and 60 envelopes in box, **18c.**

Mourning Paper, **10c.** a box.

Wedding Invitations and Card Orders, in the newest style type, block, old English, Roman Script, promptly attended to.

MUSIC.

An Extraordinary Sale in Sheet Music

All our latest and popular hits, including

Jack Never Knew, 50c.—**19c.**
Smoky Mokes, 50c.—**19c.**
The Purple Lady March and Two-step, 50c.—**23c.**
Whistling Rufus, 50c.—**23c.**
My Mobile Gal, 50c.—**23c.**
Aunt Mandy's Wedding March, 50c.—**23c.**
The Ragtime Hymn, 50c.—**19c.**
The Girl I Love in Sunny Tennessee, 50c.—**19c.**
Because, 50c.—**19c.**
The Bandmaster March, 50c.—**19c.**
Come Home, Dewey, 50c.—**15c.**
'Mid the Green Fields of Virginia, 50c.—**15c.**

Also a large assortment of specials at **10c.** a copy, while they last.

PHONOGRAPHS.

Edison Home Phonograph, **$25.00.**
Edison Standard Phonograph, **$16.00.**
Edison Gem Phonograph, **$6.50.**
All Columbia Graphophones from **$4.50** up to **$300.**
Edison Records, **39c.**, or **$4.25** per dozen.

Men's Shirts.

Our Gents' White Shirts are the BEST made and the BEST FITTING. Every garment warranted to fit or money refunded.

Prices Unlaundered, 50c., 75c., $1.00.

In ordering give size of collar worn.

Men's Colored Shirts, laundered, collars and cuffs attached. **50c**

HOSIERY.

Ladies' Black Hose, full, regular made, **19c.**

Ladies' Black Hose, double soles and high spliced heel, all white feet and split soles, **21c.**

Children's Fine Quality Ribbed Hose, a regular 25c. stocking for **12½c.** Subject to very slight manufacturers' imperfections.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Ribbed Vests, low neck and wing sleeves, **15c.**, 2 for **25c.**

Ladies' Ribbed Vests, lace trimmed, **5c., 8c.**

Children's Ribbed Vests, lace trimmed, **5c.**

Gents' Fine Quality of Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, **35c.**, 3 for **$1.00.**

CORSETS.

We have secured the balance of a popular style of SUMMER CORSETS, both long and short waists, made of extra good quality of netting, well boned, four-strip pieces at waist line which makes it doubly strong, good value at 69c.; our price for Monday. . . . **39c**

FULTON STREET, GALLATIN PLACE, LIVINGSTON AND SMITH STS., Brooklyn.

SUMMER WATER CARNIVAL

Celebration of the Beautiful Fete in Cranford, N. J.

LIKE A FAIRY SPECTACLE

More Than Sixty Craft in the Water Pageant, Charmingly Decorated and Lighted.

Special to The New York Times.

CRANFORD, N. J., Aug. 19.—Cranford held its thirteenth annual water carnival to-night. Last year the prety fête was abandoned owing to the war, and Cranford determined that, weather permitting, this year's parade should surpass anything of the kind ever attempted by it.

The township is admirably adapted for a water carnival. The little Rahway winds through it in the shape of an "S," and is spanned by five bridges. The stream is bordered by pretty cottages, well-kept lawns that slope down to it, and many fine trees. Full advantage was taken of the facilities for artistic light effects thus afforded.

The evening opened with a display of light and color that Cranford had taken no part in arranging, and which was not upon the programme. After a gloomy, murky day the heat mist cleared, disclosing the setting sun, an immense glowing sphere in the centre of a copper-colored ocean that stretched placidly away until it began to billow over invisible shoals and rolled into the gray-blue expanse in fleecy breakers edged with gold. The coppery sea quickly streaked the fiery orb, closed over it, and brightened into a sheen of vivid gold. With almost equal rapidity it broke up into myriads of delicate pink coral reefs that gradually faded until they were merged and lost in the all-absorbing purple of night.

Cranford watched it die away and averred that this supplementary illumination had been specially prepared for the carnival by the Clerk of the Weather at the suggestion of the officials of the local boating association which organized the fête. Then it set itself to work to rival it.

In half an hour the river banks and the avenues and streets adjoining were outlined and festooned with myriads of Chinese lanterns of every imaginable hue. The little bridges were gorgeous with the same showy lights, the bridge at Springfield Avenue, where the parade was to turn, being made to represent a gigantic boat.

Most of the lawns had also been prettily lighted, the lanterns forming various designs. On the lawn of James J. Moore, that slopes down to the stream opposite the Cranford Boating Association Clubhouse, the name Dewey was traced on the ground in big letters formed of little beads of light.

In rear of this at the top of the slope was an arch of single lights, beneath which was draped a large American flag over the heads of a bevy of women and girls seated there, and whose pretty Summer gowns lent further picturesqueness to the scene. Near Dewey's name was a great upright five-pointed star also made of light beads. In addition colored fire was freely burned on several lawns.

While the parade was mustering by the dam Prof. Bartow's band played a selection of popular airs. At 8:30 the judges—J. Austin Denis, Chairman of Westfield Township Committee; E. C. Webb, and Sergt. C. A. Barry, United States Marine Corps—took their stand by the boathouse, a bomb was fired, and the brilliant procession of over sixty boats and canoes got under way.

It was truly a charming and fairylike spectacle. The boat of Commodore George H. Miller led the way. Next came the boat of Vice Commodore D. P. Smock, then a float with musicians aboard, and winding after them what looked in the distance like an immense serpent of fire. As it glided past the boathouse it was seen to be made up of very artistically decorated craft.

The one which attracted the greatest attention was a canoe. It was a bed of leaves, out of which rose three gigantic water lilies and a sprig of lilies of the valley, the bell-like blossoms of the latter being illumined by tiny electric lights inside. Electric lights concealed in the leaf bed illumined the white petals of the lilies. In the largest of the lilies sat Miss Edith Newcomb, who paddled the canoe. She was dressed in white, and on her head was a diadem of tiny electric-light gems. A little sister and small brother, also dressed in white, were seated amid the petals of the other lilies.

Others that evoked applause were a canoe, manned by Howard Cox, which was decked out in the form of a huge crown of Chinese lanterns; a boat with a Chinese pagoda of rich colored silk in the stern and lanterns and flowers from stern to bow, and which belonged to J. P. N. Joseph; an Indian canoe with Indians in it, and owned by E. H. Hopkins; a boat tastefully draped with white material, with a bow-shaped canopy of the same stuff, owned by W. W. Buckley, and a canoe outlined by electric light buds in banks of foliage, belonging to Wright Newcomb. Every craft in the procession was gay with foliage, flowers, and lanterns, and when the fleet was massed the effect was very striking.

The first prize, a silver loving cup, was awarded to Howard Cox; the second, a silk pennant, to J. P. N. Joseph. There was only one float apart from that in which the bandsmen were accommodated; it was owned by H. C. Hopkins, and although little attempt to decorate it had been made, won the prize for craft of this category, there being no competitor. The prize for the best-decorated lawn was easily secured by James M. Moore.

The carnival was witnessed by thousands of people from near-by towns and villages.

CAKE OF ICE'S DOUBLE ROLE.

Knocked Patschelor Into the River and Then Saved His Life.

A big chunk of ice nearly killed Ernest Patschelor, thirty-five years old, of 601 Tenth Avenue, yesterday, and then it helped to save his life. He was knocked into the river by the two-hundred-pound piece and he then clung to it while he was rescued.

Patschelor went down to the river bank at the foot of East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street to get some air. He sat down on a pier next the stores of the Consolidated Ice Company. Some men were drawing ice into an upper story of the house next to where Patschelor was sitting. A wagon loaded with the ice had been backed up alongside the house.

A cake of ice weighing 200 pounds slipped out of the rope and pick which had been holding it, and it fell to the flooring. It rebounded off a piece of timber, striking Patschelor on the head and throwing him into the water.

Patschelor floundered around with a big cut in his head and unable to swim. He was going down a second time when the cake of ice came to the surface, and one of a crowd of persons who had hurried to the scene shouted to Patschelor to take hold of it. Patschelor heard, and had presence of mind enough to do as he was told.

He held on to the cake, and a rope was thrown out to him across the cake. He seized it, and then held himself up with both the floating ice and the rope till he was hauled close to the dock, when he let go of the ice and was pulled ashore.

An ambulance, which had been summoned from the Harlem Hospital, was in waiting, and the surgeon took Patschelor to the hospital. It was found that the wound was not a serious one, and after it had been bandaged Patschelor went home.

Easterners Inherit Miner's Money.

Special to The New York Times.

ANACONDA, Mon., Aug. 19.—The will of Eugene Culliane, the mining man who was murdered near Avon last week, was filed for probate to-day. It contains the following clause:

"I give and bequeath to my sister Mrs. Fannie McCarthy of Great Barrington, Mass., $2,000. To Kate Condon of New Haven, Conn., $2,000. To my nephew Patrick Condon, now a resident of New York City, $2,000. To my nephew's son, John Condon, New Haven, Conn., $1,000. To John Culliane, Plainville, Conn., $2,000. To John Culliane, Plainville, Conn., $1,000. To Maggie Hickey, Terryville, Conn., $1,000. To John Kennedy, Hartford, Conn., $1,000."

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Morris K. Jesup, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert,"
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

PRAYED TO SAVE THE BUILDING.

Negroes Knelt in the Street at a Fire to Save Their Church.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The Rev. J. F. Thomas and more than one hundred members of the Olivet Colored Baptist Congregation knelt in the street last night in front of the church and prayed that it might be saved from destruction by fire. The five-story brick building adjoining, at 269 Dearborn Street, was in flames, and firemen were on the roof of the church trying to get the blaze under control. Before this was done, however, $300,000 worth of paint and oils had been destroyed, and the Fire Department had been given a hard battle. The church remained practically unharmed.

Myrtle Burns, thirteen years old, employed as a nurse by Robert H. Heldrich, a grocer, saved the lives of Heldrich's two daughters, Rosie, age four, and May, age three. The children were asleep when she found them almost overcome by smoke and carried them to the street.

FOUND PARIS GREEN IN SPRING.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 19.—What was undoubtedly an attempt to poison a number of wealthy people of Matteawan came to light to-day by accident, when a quantity of paris green was found in a can in the bottom of a spring on Teller Avenue used by a large number of families.

The spring has a neat cover over it and is protected. This morning one of the residents went there for a pail of water. He noticed that the water had been stirred up, which was something unusual. As he was positive he was the first one to be at the spring to-day, he began an investigation. In the bottom of the spring he found a paris green can, which still contained a quantity of the poison. It had undoubtedly been placed there during the night. No cause for placing the poison there has been developed. The people are greatly incensed and the police have the matter under investigation.

CABINET CRISIS IN GERMANY

Lower House of Prussian Diet Rejects Entire Canal Bill.

EMPEROR WILLIAM FURIOUS

He Holds the Ministers Responsible and Resignations Will Follow His Defeat by the Conservatives.

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BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day rejected the entire Canal bill by a vote of 225 to 147, thirty-two of the members abstaining from voting. The bill for the Dortmund-Rhine Canal alone was rejected by a vote of 275 to 134, three of the members abstaining from voting.

Before the vote was taken Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, declared that even if the Canal bill were rejected it would remain on the Orders of the Day.

The attitude of the Conservatives toward the measure will materially affect their relations with the Government.

The situation created by the rejection of the bill is interesting. The Emperor is furious, both with the bungling Prussian Cabinet and with the Conservatives. Nothing, however, will be done until his Majesty's return here Tuesday. The dissolution of the Diet is not feasible at the moment, because there are several pressing administrative and judiciary bills requiring the co-operation of both the Diets. Anyway, it is understood that a dissolution is improbable.

It is certain, however, that a Cabinet crisis exists. Several resignations will be requested, and also several Government officials who opposed the bill as delegates will be disciplined, including two Gubernatorial Presidents.

The Communal Elections Reform bill, which the Centre wanted to couple with the Canal bill, also seems destined to defeat.

The Agrarian press and the leaders of that party remain defiant. A number of the leading Conservative organs even ridicule the Government. The Tages-Zeitung is the most aggressive.

The unbroken opposition of the Conservatives, constituting almost a majority of the House, came as a stunning surprise not alone to Emperor William, but also to the whole Cabinet, Dr. von Miquel, the Prussian Minister of Finance, included.

To one of his intimates the Emperor said early this week, referring to the opposition to the Canal bill:

"To yield in this matter now before me would be tantamount to an abdication."

To the same gentleman His Majesty complained bitterly that the Cabinet often managed affairs of importance so badly as to force him against his will to actively interfere.

The crushing defeat of the Government, which was meant for Emperor William as King of Prussia, is generally admitted to be due to the clumsy half-hearted manner in which the Government fought the battle from the first. Neither Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, nor Dr. von Miquel, though both were present at the session on Wednesday, said a word in favor of the measures with which the Emperor has so publicly and strongly identified himself. Their inactivity excited general comment. The Kreuz Zeitung, commenting on the matter, said, ironically:

"We do not know whether Dr. von Miquel is really for or against the bill."

The word "dissolution" was not even used by any of the Government speakers, although those present comprised nearly the whole Cabinet. The only Government representative who spoke decisively and well was Col. Budde, who emphatically declared that the canal was a military necessity for Germany.

It was quite evident that an important part of the Cabinet does not share the Emperor's enthusiasm for the canal. Putting things together, it is almost certain that the Cabinet must be reorganized. It is confidently asserted by persons in the intimacy of his Majesty that he will dissolve the Diet and appeal to the country. Even if this experiment be made, which is unlikely, the outcome is quite doubtful.

MONEY FOR PUERTO RICANS.

Funds Continue to Pour In for Aid of Hurricane Sufferers—To Try Gen. Stone's Plan.

The Merchants' Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and there were present several Puerto Rican plantation owners and merchants. F. M. Toro, who will return to Puerto Rico this week, agreed to put Gen. Roy Stone's plan announced on Friday through, and arrange for a shipment of the best grades of coffee to an amount not exceeding 100 bags. The coffee will be brought on transports by permission of the Secretary of War.

The subscriptions to the fund of the Puerto Rican Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association thus far are as follows: Previously reported, $9,891; John D. Rockefeller, $2,000; Blair & Co., $100; Joy, Langdon & Co., $50; Catlin & Co., $100; Frederick W. Lewis & Co., $5; Baring, Magoun & Co., $500; Creighton & Burch, $50; Kountze Brothers, $250; George F. Bassett & Co., $10; Mason, Au & Magenheimer Confectionery Manufacturing Company, $10; John Boyle & Co., $25; J. Modry & Co., $25; Paris Allen & Co., $100; Mills & Gibb, $100; Michigan Condensed Milk Company, $10; "St. Lawrence," $5; "Cash," 1; S. A. Tuska, $5; Oscar Scherer & Brother, $10; Seamen, Lichtenstein & Co., $25; M. C. D. Borden, $250; Levi, Sondheimer & Co., $10; Perkins, Goodwin & Co., $25; Powell, Smith & Co., $50; T. Morris Carnegie, $25; F. W. Hertz, (through Gov. Roosevelt,) $25; George Borgfeldt & Co., $50; N. Erlanger, Blumgart & Co., $50; D. Jones & Sons, $10; J. H. Randall, $5; Dick Brothers & Co., $50; Mason & Hanson, $25; H. T. Gregory, $2.60; "Cash," $1; A. Hagaman & Co., $10; Church & Dwight Company, $100; W. G. Freer, $2; Minot, Hooper & Co., $50; Mount & Woodhull, $25; G. H. Risley, $25; the Baker & Taylor Company, $25; F. P. Bhumgara & Co., $5; "Money Order," Cape May, N. J., $1.50; Smith, Hogg & Gardner, $100; Gordon Wendell, $25; William B. Charles, Amsterdam, N. Y., $5; "F.," $20; Cedar Cliff Silk Company, $50; Pedro Mayo, $1. Total, $14,295.10.

The contributions for Puerto Rico announced yesterday by Acting Mayor Guggenheimer were: Previously acknowledged, $6,004.66; Peter Doelger, $100; H. L. Horton & Co., $50.

The Maritime Exchange, at the close of yesterday's business, had collected $6,700, $5,000 of which was cabled forthwith to Gen. Davis, in Puerto Rico. The closing contributions were: Estate of E. F. Flynn, $10; Kremelberg & Co., $25; Hasslam & Co., $75; S. W. Wilshirz, $5; A. A. Schafer, $25; Williams & Peters, $100; William Diamond & Co., $25; J. J. Keller & Co., $25; Winter & Smilie, $25; P. Mangual, $15; from other sources, $50.

Col. Jones, in the Army Building, reports that from Mrs. L. M. Ruskin he has received a package of clothes; from Mayor Quincy of Boston, 45,000 pounds of dried fish, and from the Gaffney Manufacturing Company of Gaffney, S. C., 1,306 pounds of heavy sheeting, in 3 bales.

The National Bank of North America, the depository designated by the Secretary of War, has received the following subscriptions: Amount previously reported, $15,456.88; William Thorne $100; John T. Terry, $250; W. A. Sherman, $10; F. W. P., $10; Through the Mayor of New York, $1,531; William H. Hinman, $50; R. E., $2; Mrs. A. L. Titus, $10; George W. Bostwick, $15; Albert Macy, $10; William Kidd, $25; A. L. Bower, $25; Through the Providence Journal, R. I., $288; Citizens of Warrenton, Va., $34.50; Hugh A. Ellis, $5; Charles T. Pratt, $10; E. W. Halford, $5; Jerome Sparks, $1; H. L. Evans, $10; W. B. Hincks, $5; Eliza W. Howland, $25; Dr. F. Bacon, $10; H. J. Hayden, $25; Cash, $5; Cash, $20; Relief, $50; Thomas B. Noss, $5; John B. Diman, $25; Redmeyer-Hollister Commission Company, $100; A. M. Brundage, $2.90; Cash, $5; Carlos Toro, $10; Thomas L. Manson, Jr., & Co., $100; G. G. Williams, Chemical National Bank, N. Y., $50. Total, $18,281.38.

ROOT NAMES A RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Central Body to Take Charge of Contributions of Local Organizations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Secretary of War Root made public to-night a plan for systematically taking care of the supplies contributed for the relief of the destitute Puerto Ricans. It provides for a central committee of representative citizens to which all local committees are to report.

Secretary Root sent to each of the gentlemen named on the committee a letter explaining the work before them and asking them to serve.

These are the members of the committee: Cornelius N. Bliss, formerly Secretary of the Interior; Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, formerly Military Governor of Puerto Rico; the Right Rev. James H. Blenk, C. S. M. D., Bishop of Puerto Rico, now sojourning in the United States; Warner Van Norden, President of the National Bank of North America; William L. Corwine, Secretary of the Merchants' Association of New York City, and the Mayors of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, or such representatives os they may choose to designate.

The work of distribution in Puerto Rico will continue under the direction of Military Governor Gen. Davis. The actual transportation of supplies will be under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department of the army, which will furnish, or procure all the vessels required. The new Central Committee is expected to gather the supplies.

Secretary Root also made public a cablegram from Gen. Davis at San Juan, Puerto Rico, under date of Aug. 18, in which he says:

"At least 1,050 tons of food should be shipped weekly until further notice. Cannot reduce previous estimate of 100,000 to be fed or assisted. Am starting public works as rapidly as possible, and hope soon to get large numbers on self-sustaining basis. Send all clothing and medicines offered. Fully one-half beans and rice should be shipped in sacks weighing 100 pounds per sack, for it must get to the interior on pack animals. The sacking material will be useful for clothing. DAVIS."

PRESIDENT AIDS PUERTO RICO FUND

His Contribution of $250 Is Received—Hobart, Root, and Belmont in List.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Among the contributions for the Puerto Rico storm sufferers received at the War Department to-day were: From President McKinley, $250; Vice President Hobart, $250; Secretary Root, $250; William Barbour, New York, $250; August Belmont, New York, $500.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 19.—Mrs. Drexel gave her third musicale of the season and the attendance was larger than on the previous occasions, as nearly everybody dining out went to the musicale later.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish this evening gave her largest function of the season—a dinner musicale—at Crossways. In the dining hall was the largest dinner party ever seated at one table in Newport—thirty-six in number. The guests were for the most part young people. After dinner they were joined by a number of others who came in for the musicale.

At Berger's about thirty-six members of the Alpha Club of Harvard held their annual dinner.

The members of the Porcellia Club of Harvard enjoyed a similar affair at the clubhouse of the Newport Clambake Club.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, who was incorrectly reported as having abandoned Saturday evenings for her dinners, gave a dinner at Bieulieu this evening, using aquatic table decorations. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. A. H. I. Goelard, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Gammell, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Q. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Richard Irving, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Henry Wallers, Mrs. Fred D. Grant, Lockwood Hoyoré, and several others. Music was enjoyed during the dinner.

R. R. Remington entertained at dinner this evening at the Casino grill rooms, in honor of Senator Depew. The guests included Miss Madeline Goddard, Miss Paulding, Miss Hall, Miss Morgan, Miss Scott, Miss Barbey, Miss Potter, Thomas F. Cushing, G. P. Messervey, W. Hude Neilson, Waller Andrews, and John Bolt. Later the guests were driven to Mrs. Drexel's musicale.

Cottagers entertaining at dinner to-night included Mrs. H. McA. Twombly, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, and Egerton L. Winthrop.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained on the Narada at luncheon this afternoon.

Casino registers include Palmer E. Pressbrey, Oliver Harriman, Jr., R. R. Remington, and Ogden Mills.

Charles M. Oelrichs has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman are entertaining John W. A. Davis of New York.

Levi P. Morton is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. G. D'Hauteville, as is also Miss Morton.

Peter Cooper Hewitt and Pierre Lorillard, Jr., have rejoined their families here.

Prince Lubomirski has departed for New York, and will sail for Europe on Wednesday. The Prince is so well pleased with Newport that he will pass the coming season here.

H. Stackpole, Miss Edith Stackpole, Miss A. H. Fenno of Boston, Henry Brant of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. Elliott of Lakewood are at the Cliffs Hotel.

Peter Higginson, Captain of the Harvard boat crew, and John Saltonstall of Boston are the guests of W. A. M. Burden at Fair Lawn.

Percy Horton, Captain of the Harvard Base Ball Club, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Von L. Meyer.

The British Embassy will remain located at Newport until the latter part of September.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland have returned from Saratoga.

The annual meeting of the Spouting Rock Beach Association was held this morning, and the Treasurer's and other reports were read and the business of the past year reviewed. The old officers, with I. Townsend Burden as President, were re-elected, while the Trustees elected were Hermann Oelrichs, George L. Rives, and Ogden Mills.

The details for the ball which W. K. Vanderbilt will give at the Newport Golf Club next Friday evening were completed this morning. The cotillion will be danced in the ballroom immediately after supper, which will be served at midnight. Every one is anxiously waiting to learn who will receive with Mr. Vanderbilt, and while he has not given out this information, it is rumored that Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will be among the ladies, and probably Mrs. William E. Carter and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener. Report has it that a party of guests will come on from Bar Harbor for the ball with Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt. One hundred and fifty invitations will be issued, and the cotillion will be led by Elisha Dyer, Jr.

It may come to pass that the coaches, or some of them, to be seen in the Coaching Club's parade on Saturday afternoon may appear in line handsomely decorated with flowers, as W. Forbes Morgan has decided to have his coach decorated.

DRIVES AN AUTOMOBILE.

Miss Benedict's Trap Causes a Runaway in Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 19.—Miss Helen Benedict, daughter of E. C. Benedict, has become an automobilist, as well as a driver of four-in-hands, and is already quite an expert. The automobile is not her own, however, but is the property of Miss Maude Adams, who was voted the most popular actress at a recent electrical exhibition and was given it as a prize. It has a speed of twelve miles an hour, and runs twenty miles with one charge. Miss Benedict has been running it over the well-kept roads at Indian Harbor with marked success.

This afternoon it was taken on the principal street as far as the Greenwich station. It was the first time any of the Greenwich horses had seen anything of its kind, and they did not take to it kindly. One owned by Mrs. Kate Jackson, a New Yorker, residing in the Chapin cottage, became unmanageable, and the coachman could not prevent it running into the door of Montell's pharmacy. It climbed the stone steps, and the clerks were expecting to see it dash into the counters when the shaft hit the brick building and was broken. The coachman then tied the horse back, and no other damage resulted.

Miss Benedict intends to have an electric carriage of her own by the end of the Summer, for she is enthusiastic over them.

BUY A RUIN TO TEAR IT DOWN.

Residents of the World's Fair District of Chicago Purchase an Eyesore.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Residents of Woodlawn, who have wearied of a half-constructed building which since the World's Fair has made unsightly a prominent corner, have banded together, bought the structure, and will tear it down. It is understood that $20,000 will be required to demolish the building.

The building was planned by the Rev. Francis D. Rood of Glen Ellyn, who hoped to make his fortune out of the profits during the World's Fair. He expended $70,000, and when his money gave out the building was up six stories. That was before the World's Fair began, and it is in that condition to-day.

Berry Wall is reported to have figured on a lease of the building when completed. He had a scheme to make it the clubhouse of wealthy New Yorkers during their stay at the fair.

Incorporated in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 19.—The National Car Coupler Company of Philadelphia, with a capital of $200,000, and the National Pure Food Co., were incorporated by the Secretary of State at Dover to-day.

PEACE CONFERENCE'S WORK

A. D. White Says More Was Accomplished Than Was Expected.

THE PLAN OF ARBITRATION

Its Chief Usefulness Will Be in Preventing Delays in Settlement When Disputes Arise.

HOMBURG, Aug. 7.—Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany, who was President of the American Delegation at The Hague Peace Conference, has written the following in regard to the result of the conference:

"In my opinion great good was accomplished, far more in fact than any of us dared expect or even hope when we came together.

"As to disarmament, everybody really thinking upon the subject must see that a good system of arbitration must come first, and that then, when arbitration has diminished the likelihood of war the argument for cutting down forces and armaments is greatly strengthened. The logical order then is first arbitration and next disarmament.

"As to the plan of arbitration, any compulsory system is at present utterly out of the question. There are so many international differences involving questions of race, religion, security, and even national existence, and the difficulty of drawing a line between those and questions which may properly be arbitrated is so unsurmountable that there is not a nation on the face of the earth willing to risk an obligatory system. Far better then, than any compulsory arbitration, which probably, even if it had been adopted by the conference, not one of the powers would have finally ratified, is a thoroughly good system of voluntary arbitration, recourse to which public opinion will enforce more and more, and this I earnestly believe that the conference has presented to the world.

"Some of the features in the plan adopted were due to the United States, some to Great Britain, some to Russia, some to various other powers, and, in my judgment, the plan thus adopted is far more valuable than any scheme presented by any one of the powers at the beginning. The present plan is the result of most careful thought by the foremost international lawyers, statesmen, and diplomatists of Europe, to say nothing of other parts of the world. They gave their whole souls to it, their pride was involved in it, and it will, I believe, be found to work satisfactorily.

"The great point gained is that, whereas formerly an arbitration could only be provided after long correspondence between Cabinets, and negotiations between Ministers, and debates in Parliamentary bodies, and hunting for proper Judges, and discussions as to procedure, and a thousand other delays, just when time was most precious, the conference has given to the world an arbitration national as an actual and permanent institution, with Judges, procedure, officers of the court, place of meeting, and accessories all provided.

"It has added as subsidiary to its main feature carefully systematized plans of mediation, both general and special, which are likely in many cases to prove exceedingly valuable in preventing nations from drifting into war.

"It has also provided a system of commissions of inquiry, by which the real questions and grievances at issue can be ascertained and brought out to be coolly considered, instead of the wild charges, counter-charges, calumnies, sensational reports, and rumors which have hitherto done so much to hurry people into war.

"We may fairly hope that, as time goes on, a resort to the tribunal now created will become more and more usual and natural, and that the pressure of public opinion in all cases where questions at issue can possibly be settled will be far more effective than any attempt at compulsory resort to a high international court.

"This is certainly a great gain, and as has been very justly observed in a very remarkable and thoughtful recent article in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the conference deserves credit for not attempting to go further. To have done so would have provoked resistance and reaction, which would have left the possibilities of war more serious even than they have been hitherto.

"But even without an arbitration plan the result would have fully justified our two months' work. The extension of the Geneva rules to maritime warfare and the improvement and establishment of the best system possible at present of the laws and customs of war would of itself be a sufficient result.

"With arbitration added to this, I feel that the world will be satisfied in time that we have made a good beginning, valuable, indeed, at the outset, but likely to grow more and more valuable as time goes on.

"As to gradual disarmament, that will come later. Of course, the people who insist on having fruit on the day the tree is planted will sneer at our work, but history will, I believe, judge it differently.

"ANDREW D. WHITE."

AUTOMOBILE TRIP POSTPONED.

Mr. Davis's Machine Injured and an Attachment Issued Against It.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 19.—Mr. Davis's automobile trip across the continent has been postponed for some days. After a triumphant start yesterday afternoon, the rear axle broke when some distance west of here, and the machine was brought in for repairs on a truck. To-day an attachment was issued against the machine by the Edward Malley Company of Stamford, Conn., for $60 worth of furnishings.

Mr. Davis says he is not personally responsible, as the machine is the property of the Akron Rubber Tire Company. The case will be heard in the City Court next Wednesday. The repairs to the machine will not be completed until that time.

RUNAWAY HUSBAND FOILED.

Chicago Justice Stopped Bloom's Plan to Go Back to Sweden.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Justice Sabath has appeared in several röles foreign to his office in settling the family affairs of Andrew Bloom of 733 Twenty-second Street, recently. Bloom had a notion that he wanted to return to his home in Sweden without his family. He therefore sold his home and other belongings, sent the draft and his trunk to New York, and bought a steamship ticket.

Mrs. Bloom learned of the scheme and told her troubles to Justice Sabath, who stopped payment on the draft, ordered the trunk held, had Bloom arrested as he was about to take a train, and finally reconciled the couple.

PLAN DRAUGHTSMAN'S BLUNDER

Germania Improvement Company Makes Excavations in Wrong Block.

The Germania Improvement Company of Flatbush is out about $500 as the result of a peculiar blunder. Recently the company decided to construct a brick sewer main through a part of its property, and plans for the work were drawn. Through somebody's mistake in preparing the plans, the gang of men employed to construct the sewer started work on Avenue F, a block away from the company's property. An excavation a block in length and about twelve feet in depth had been made when an officer of the company appeared. He took in the situation at a glance and hurriedly sought out the foreman of the laborers.

"See here, my man," he said excitedly, "you've begun at the wrong place. You should have started in a block west of here."

"Not according to these plans," returned the foreman, producing the papers.

Then other saw that a mistake had been made, and ordered the trench filled in again.

Cupid's Guide Yields to Cupid.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 19.—Lafayette Tomlin, king of matchmakers, at Jeffersonville, has himself fallen a victim to Cupid, his secret marriage Tuesday night to Miss Ida Hensel of Louisville having just leaked out. He has piloted 2,000 eloping couples to the Indiana Gretna Green, and was enabled by instinct to pick out couples at ferries and stations. A few weeks ago an eloping couple asked his aid. With the elopers was Miss Hensel, a Kentucky girl, and she immediately fell in love with him.

HAD TASTE OF HURRICANE

Several Overdue Coasting Steamers Reach Port in Safety.

LAMPASAS AT STORM'S MERCY

Nothing Could Be Cooked for Two Days—All the Staterooms Flooded—Dismasted Vessels Sighted.

Several overdue steamers came into port yesterday after running the gantlet of the hurricane which wrought such havoc in Puerto Rico. The Mallory Line steamer Lampasas, which was overdue three days, was among the first to enter port. Capt. Staples, her commander, said that he had not experienced such a storm in seventeen years.

The steamer left Key West at 9 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 12, and twelve hours later ran into a gale that was blowing northwest and then veered to the west and southwest in the Straits of Florida. On last Sunday night, when the Lampasas got out of the Straits, the storm became worse. Toward morning the wind blew with tremendous force, and the Captain believes that at that time the boat was passing through the centre of the storm.

"I never saw anything like it," he went on to say. "On Sunday and Monday it was impossible to serve the passengers in the dining room. The fact is nothing could be cooked, as the fires were all out in the galleys. The passengers had to satisfy themselves with sandwiches which they had to wash down with wine or beer, as it was impossible to make any hot tea or coffee.

"The vessel labored tremendously, and the heavy seas that were shipped made the water penetrate everywhere. Everybody's clothes were soaking wet. The cabins and staterooms were flooded with water. In my own room on the upper deck, and in the chart room and pilot house, and officers' staterooms there were six inches of water. I was not able to take observations during the entire voyage. However, no one on board was injured, which was marvelous."

The Ward Line steamer Havana came in four days overdue. Capt. Stevens, her commander, said that the voyage was one of the roughest that he had ever made, and on Monday and Tuesday, when the gale was at its height, he had to abandon his course and run to the southward. On Wednesday and Thursday a violent gale blew from the northwest, and the day following the wind shifted to south-southeast. Yesterday morning the ship ran into another gale from the east-southeast that was blowing at fifty-six miles an hour, and later was accompanied by a deluge of rain.

On Wednesday, while in latitude 30.09 and longitude 77.30, Capt. Stevens spoke the schooner Levi S. Andrews of Thomaston, Me., dismasted. The Andrews was bound from Appalachicola for Baltimore, and asked for her latitude and longitude, to direct her bearings. The mate of the schooner told Capt. Stevens that her master, Capt. Wheeler, had been washed overboard and drowned during the hurricane on Monday night. Assistance was delivered, and the schooner, under jury rig, headed for Charleston.

Later in the afternoon of the same day a bark was sighted which had lost her fore and main topgallant masts. On Friday afternoon the Havana sighted a dismasted derelict schooner with a tramp steamer standing by.

The steamer City of Macon came in a day and a half behind time. She left Savannah on Tuesday, a little after 1 o'clock in the afternoon. A stiff wind from the northwest was blowing, and the following night the wind increased to thirty knots an hour. A northeast sea was running, and all night the ship labored heavily. By noon on Thursday it was blowing a gale at a velocity of sixty miles an hour, and the vessel shipped many seas, but Capt. Savage kept her to her course. Most of the passengers were confined to their berths. Yesterday, while off Barnegat, the steamer ran into a fog, and speed was slackened until Sandy Hook was reached.

The City of Macon twice sighted her sister ship, the Tallahassee, which had met with similar experiences. The Tallahassee also came in yesterday.

ALFRED DUMOIS'S ROUGH TRIP.

Boat to Go Into Dry Dock After Her Fight with the Storm.

Chief Officer Berg of the Norwegian steamer Alfred Dumois, that came in yesterday from Santo Domingo, related his experiences with the hurricane that blew over that city on Wednesday, Aug. 9, while the steamer was riding at anchor there. The gale, he said, struck them in the morning, and at 11 o'clock they were obliged to cut and run out of the harbor. Before they could get away the Dumois, he said, was actually blown out of the harbor.

For forty hours, continued Chief Officer Berg, the Dumois could not get back. So fierce was the wind that the boat could not respond to her helm, and she was blown about by the winds until she began again to move toward the island. Several schooners were blown ashore around Santo Domingo.

The Dumois returned to Santo Domingo, and sailed again on Tuesday. Soon after leaving another storm with high seas came from the southwest, and increased rapidly until on Wednesday night the steamer had to keep before it in whatever direction it took. The Captain had to heave to for four hours in latiture 36 and longitude 73, and the hatches were battened down for thirty-six hours.

The Dumois was so severely strained by the storm that she will have to go into dry dock.

STRIKING WAITERS ENJOINED.

Sweeping Decision Against Boycotters in Kansas City.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 19.—Judge Henry of the Circuit Court rendered a sweeping anti-boycott decision to-day when granting an injunction against striking waiters. The strikers were enjoined from boycotting the complainant, who kept a restaurant. Judge Henry's decision is in part as follows::

"There are certain rights of American citizens recognized by the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of every State in the Union, and by every honest citizen. Among these are the right of every man to set a price upon his own labor and the right of every one to fix the price which he will pay for the labor of another. Neither has the right to compel the other to accept his terms. The right of every one is to conduct a legitimate business without interference or hindrance from others."

Veteran Bicyclist Now at Harrisburg.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 19.—James K. Rappe of Marinette, Wis., the Grand Army of the Republic veteran who started on a bicycle for the National Encampment July 10, has reached here. Despite his eighty-three years he has stood the trip well, averaging forty miles a day, save for twelve days, when he did not ride owing to rain and mud. Mr. Rappe had a big reception last night in the rooms of Post No. 58. During the 1,100 miles from Marinette to Harrisburg he was not sick one day, and had no breakage of his wheel—not even a punctured tire.

Mrs. Wellman to Join Her Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Mrs. Walter Wellman, wife of the arctic explorer, who has been living here during his absence, is about to leave Washington for London to join her husband in answer to a telegram informing her of his arrival at Tromsoe "slightly crippled," but after a successful exploration. Mr. Wellman does not indicate the extent of his injuries, but his wife and friends here are led to believe that his disability is greater than has been reported, and that he needed the assistance of his wife in order to get home comfortably.

Anaconda Building Destroyed by Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

ANACONDA, Mont., Aug. 19.—At 12:45 o'clock this morning a fire, evidently of incendiary origin, was discovered in the large storehouse of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company's foundry department in Adams Street, near Sixth. The building was entirely destroyed, together with a stock that Superintendent John S. Hickey roughly estimates at from $25,000 to $35,000. There was no insurance. The entire Fire Department was called out, but was unable to check the progress of the flames.

MARRIED IN A CELL.

Muncie Girl Weds Man Who Is Accused of Poisoning Her.

Special to The New York Times.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 19.—One month ago to-day Miss Loma Franks, an unusually pretty girl, aged sixteen, caused the arrest of Edward Salmon, her sweetheart, charging him with attempting to poison her. As evidence of her statements she carried a tin cup from which a goodly quantity of paris green was taken.

Salmon was arrested when he entered the home of his sweetheart the next morning, expecting to find her cold in death. Two packages of paris green were found in his possession, which was conclusive evidence that the statement of the girl was correct. He was given a preliminary hearing and bound over to the Circuit Court charged with intent to commit murder by administering poison. The girl repented and made several efforts to secure the freedom of her lover. She was unsuccessful in this, however, and demonstrated that she loved the man who endeavored to kill her by securing the services of a minister and, going to the jail, married him in his cell.

TOOK FAITH CURE AND DIED.

Dr. Dowie's Methods Again Under Investigation in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Another death involving Dr. Dowie and his methods was reported to the Coroner during the day. Mrs. Augusta Schlater, 5,811 Sophia Street, Austin, died Friday night after two weeks' treatment at Dr. Dowie's Zion. Dr. Joseph Springer of the Coroner's medical staff held a post mortem examination in the case and ordered an inquest held.

Dr. Springer found that Mrs. Schlater died from pulmonary tuberculosis, but he decided that a Coroner's jury should pass upon the manner of her treatment, and therefore ordered the inquest.

It was learned during the investigation by the physician that Mrs. Schlater had been a patient at Dr. Dowie's Zion in Michigan Avenue. She was taken to the Zion two weeks ago, and the usual Christian Science methods, it is said, were employed for her relief. No medicine was used, it is alleged, but prayers were plentiful.

Last Thursday, when it became apparent the woman could not survive but a short time, she was taken back to her home in Austin.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Thomas Alfred Davies.

Gen. Thomas Alfred Davies died yesterday at the family homestead, at Black Lake, near Ogdensburg, this State.

Gen. Davies, the son of Thomas John Davies, was born at Black Lake, St. Lawrence County, this State, Dec. 3, 1809. His childhood and early youth were spent on his father's farm.

When sixteen years of age he was appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy, and entered that institution July 1, 1825, graduating July 1, 1829. He was immediately commissioned in the army as Brevet Second Lieutenant of the First Regiment of Infantry. With this rank he served for a year at Fort Crawford, Wisconsin, where he remained till 1831, when he was ordered to West Point as Quartermaster of the post.

In 1831 he resigned his commission and took up a business career in this city. The panic of 1837 brought upon him such reverses that he retired from business and followed the profession of a civil engineer, and was employed in the construction of the Croton Aqueduct. After two years he resumed business as a merchant in this city, where he was quite successful, finally retiring in 1860.

At the outbreak of the civil war he offered his services to the Federal Government, and was appointed Colonel of the Sixteenth Regiment of New York Volunteers. After some service in Washington and in the organization of the Army of the Potomac, he was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade of the Fifth Division, and led in the advance on Centreville. In the disastrous battle of Bull Run he was in command of the Fifth Division, and gallantly defended Blackburn's Ford, and covered the retreat of the Federal forces.

Gen. Davies spent the following Winter in the defenses of Washington, and was rewarded for this efficient service he had performed March 7, 1862, when he was promoted to Brigadier General of Volunteers, and transferred to the Western armies, then commanded by Gen. Hallock. He was assigned to the command of the Second Division of the Army of the Tennessee, and took part in the campaign about Corinth, and was engaged in the battle of Corinth, where he received the thanks of Gen. Rosecrans. He was afterward assigned to command successively the districts of Columbus, Ky.; Rolla, Mo.; Northern Kansas, and Wisconsin, and on June 11, 1865, received a commission as Brevet Major General of Volunteers, "for gallant and meritorious services."

After the war Gen. Davies devoted himself to philosophic and theological speculation, publishing a series of works with the general design and purpose of refuting theories advanced by the materialistic school of philosophy and of maintaining the text of the Bible to be authentic and inspired. Among these books are "Cosmogony; or, Mysteries of Creation," "Adam and Ha-Adam," "Genesis Disclosed," and "Answer to Hugh Miller and Theoretical Geologists." He was an Episcopalian in faith, and was one of the oldest and most influential members of St. Bartholomew's Church. He married Mrs. Maria White of this city Aug. 24, 1844. She died in 1891, leaving no children.

The Rev. Dr. William Butler.

The Rev. Dr. William Butler, the well-known missionary, died at Old Orchard, Me., Friday night.

Dr. Butler was one of the most zealous and distinguished missionaries of the Methodist Church. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1819, studied for the Wesleyan ministry at Didsbury, completing his course in 1844, and joined the Irish Conference. After preaching for six years in Ireland he came to this country and allied himself with the New England Conference, where he worked for six years.

He began his missionary career in 1856, when he was sent to India to select and organize a field for a Methodist mission. For ten years he labored in the field he had selected in the Ganges Valley. In 1864 he returned to the United States and became Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union.

In 1872 he was authorized to form a Methodist mission in Mexico. He remained in that country until 1879, when his failing health compelled him to return. Upon his restoration to health he assumed the charge of a pastorate in Melrose in 1880. Here he worked for two years and retired.

Dr. Butler was the author of several works relating chiefly to his missionary experiences in India and Mexico. Among his writings are "Missionary Compendium," "The Land of the Veda," and "Mexico from the Conquest to 1880."

Stephen S. Du Bois.

Stephen S. Du Bois, one of the oldest residents of Flushing, died at his residence, on Pine Street, Thursday. Death was due to heart disease. He was eighty-four years old. Mr. Du Bois was born in Tarrytown, N. Y. He came to New York when young, and in a few years began the manufacture of carriages. In the early sixties Mr. Du Bois opened a trotting course at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. It was known as the Du Bois track. It was supported by subscribers, among whom were Commodore Vanderbilt, Robert Bonner, and the Harpers. Mr. Du Bois is survived by a widow and six children—Mrs. Walter Stuart of Brooklyn, Mrs. Richard Hill of Flushing, and Mrs. Franklin Chase of Fall River, Mass., and three sons, Graham, George, and Stephen, all of Manhattan Borough.

Mrs. Lucretia Hazard Schieffelin.

Mrs. Lucretia Hazard Schieffelin, wife of Samuel B. Schieffelin, died at her home, 958 Madison Avenue, on Friday morning, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. Here funeral will take place to-morrow from her home. She was born in Norwich, Conn., and was the daughter of Capt. William Hazard of Rhode Island, she lived in Norwich until her marriage in 1835, and after that made her home in this city. Her husband is connected with the drug firm of Schieffelin & Co. of this city, and is a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. He is eighty-nine years old, but still takes an active interest in religious work. Mrs. Schieffelin is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Alice H. Stebbins, widow of Russell Stebbins, and Mrs. Dodge, the wife of Gen. Charles C. Dodge.

The Rev. Charles Howard Malcom.

The Rev. Charles Howard Malcom died last evening at his home, in Newport, R. I. Thirty years ago he came from the South, and for twenty years was pastor of the Second Baptist Church at Newport, and then was converted to the Baptist faith. After resigning the pastorship of the Second Baptist Chuch, he became connected with St. Stephen's College, at Annandale, N. Y., and his last charge was at St. Peter's Church by the Sea at Narragansett Pier. He leaves a wife and four children.

Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Townsend.

Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer Townsend died suddenly yesterday at Quogue, L. I. She was a Miss Janet Rekford King, daughter of the late Col. Cornelius Low King.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. HENRY G. BURLEIGH, wife of ex-Congressman Burleigh, died at Ticonderoga, N. Y., Friday evening.

JOSEPH OWEN, one of Oswego's oldest residents, died there yesterday, aged seventy-one years. Mr. Owen was known throughout the country as a contractor in construction of telegraph and telephone lines, having built many of the great lines in the West.

DAVID A. WOELPPER, former President of the Master Builders' Exchange of Philadelphia, died there yesterday. Mr. Woelpper was sixty-one years old, well known in the lumber trade, and was a prime mover in the organization of the Lumbermen's Exchange, of which he was also President. A widow and one son survive him.

JAMES H. GALLAGHER, general yardmaster of the Erie Railroad at Newburg, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday morning of heart disease, aged fifty-six years. He served in the civil war in a New Jersey cavalry regiment and was wounded. He was a charter member of the Masonic Lodge at Myersdale, Penn., and also a Knight Templar.

Mrs. MARIE ANTOINETTE STORRS-VALENTINE of Brooklyn, N. Y., died suddenly at her Summer home in Storrs, Conn., Friday night from heart disease. She was fifty years old and a daughter of Augustus Storrs, who presented the land for Storrs' Agricultural College, now the Connecticut Agric

PARET WINS FROM WARE

Gains a Place in the Tennis Finals at Newport Monday.

DAVIS DEFEATS COLLINS

Western Player Loses After a Hard Struggle—Winner of Davis-Paret Match Will Meet Whitman.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 19.—Newport to-night was a hot town until the midnight hour, for, with tennis at the Casino in the morning, followed by luncheons, polo, golf, dinners, musicales, and informal dances, there was not a moment of let-up in the social gayeties. While the tennis play was not so largely attended as on the previous days, the full quota of the cottage colony turned out in force, with many from New York added. During the middle of the tennis match, Senator Depew, escorting Miss Leary, Miss Sylvia Green, and Edward H. Green, daughter and son of Mrs. Hetty Green, arrived at the grand stand, and Miss Leary was given quite an ovation by the cottage colony. Shortly afterward Admiral Sampson quietly joined the gathering with his daughter and son-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Jackson, with Capt. Taylor of the Indiana. The naval party was barely seated before a number of cottagers joined them. In the stand used for the judges of the horse show were seated Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Miss Gerry, and Miss Daisy Post, who held quite an informal reception.

Further down the lawn was seated Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, wearing the handsomest gown seen at the Casino this week. Here Mrs. Oelrichs told of the proposed plans for the coming automobile parade as a host of ladies listened attentively to the details of what promises to be one of the social events of the season.

In the grand stand were noticed one of the prettiest of the season's buds, Miss Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Q. Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Smith, Mrs. Drexel, Miss Troth, Mrs. Norrie, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mrs. Beekman, Mrs. Clews, R. R. Remington, Mrs. R. I. Gammel, Anthony Dyer, Henry Clews, Jr., G. M. Hutton, Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Wetmore, Mrs. Willoughby, Miss Willoughby, the Misses Potter, Mrs. Sedgwick, Richard Peters, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Mrs. W. Sloane, Reginald Tower, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Miss Goddard, Mrs. Gambrill, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Major Theodore K. Gibbs, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Harry Lehr.

The reaction came to-day, and instead of four exciting matches, there were only two, both being won in straight sets.

Davis beat Collins and Paret beat Ware, and the two survivors will come together on Monday morning in the final match of the all comers' singles, the winner meeting the champion, Whitman, on Tuesday for the challenge cup and the championship of the country. Whitman practiced here this afternoon with Bond and Collins, but did not show nearly such good form as has been expected of him, so many believe that Davis may yet win the championship. The latter is a strong favorite over Paret, but his chances against Whitman are hardly as good as even.

The two semi-final matches were put on at the same time this morning, but the Davis-Collins encounter was set for the championship court, and about 1,500 persons saw the play. From the start it was apparent that Davis was too strong for the Western expert, and he soon had a long lead on the set. Collins made a good effort to overtake the Harvard man, but he got up only to 5—4 before Davis ran out the set.

In the second, the struggle went along pretty evenly up to 2—all, and then Davis simply ran away from Collins, the latter getting only four points in the last three games. After a short rest the match was resumed, and then Collins did not appear to be beaten yet by a large margin. He started in bravely, and, changing his style of game so as to get to the net sooner, he very shortly had a lead of 3—1, taking the third and fourth games both to love. Davis pulled himself together and made a good brace at this point, taking the next two games, each after deuce had been reached, evening up the score at 3—all. A long deuce game followed, being finally won by Collins, and then the score was again even at 4—all.

Each got a love game, and the excitement was intense, for it began to look as if the Westerner might pull out the set and perhaps even make a bid for the match. Davis was too clever for him, however, for after the score had climbed up to 5—all he took the vantage game, and when the score went back to deuce again he ran out the set with the next two games and the match was his by three straight sets.

In the meantime Paret and Ware were struggling on another court, and the crowd surged over at times to see how they were coming along, finally surrounding their court when the Davis-Collins match was over. Paret had been creating considerable surprise by the easy manner in which he outplayed the Harvard crack. Ware seemed unsteady at the critical points, while the New Yorker was unusually steady throughout. His volleying was the feature of the game, and Ware found it almost impossible to dislodge him at the net, once he reached that point of vantage.

In the first set Ware led up to 4—1, but Paret then began a strong up-hill fight that finally landed him ahead at 5—4, after taking four straight games. Ware evened up matters by taking the next game, but Paret then gathered in two in succession without the scoreless reaching deuce in either.

In the second set Ware got two of the first three games, and it began to look like a long match. Paret tied the score with the next game, and Ware soon began to show signs of distress. Then the New Yorker crowded on a little more steam, ran away with the next four games, and the second set was his, and an apparently safe lead at two sets to love.

When the third set was started there were still many people who expected to see the old Harvard expert pull out the match. He captured the first game and the third, after Paret had taken the second. Then the New Yorker crossed over to the better side of the court, and won the next two games, giving him the lead at 3—2. The next two went to Ware, the seventh game being long and closely contested, but Paret was not to be denied, and finished strong, taking three games in succession and the set and match with them. From 4-all, Paret captured the ninth game to thirty and the tenth to fifteen, the last stroke being a clever pass down Ware's left line, as he came rushing in to volley at the net.

Paret's victory gives him the right to meet Davis in the final round of all comers' singles, which will be played on Monday morning. Davis is expected to win this. The scores of to-day's play follow:

Championship singles — Semi-final round; J. Parmey beat Leo E. Ware 7-5, 6-2, 6-4; Dwight F. Davis beat Kreigh Collins 6-4, 6-1, 8-6.

Consolation singles—Semi-final round: R. D. Little beat C. R. Budlong 6-3, 10-8.

Final round: E. P. Fischer beat R. D. Little 6-8, 6-0.

TENNIS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Eastern Men Invited to Compete in Games at Monterey.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 19.—Plans were completed here to-day for one of the biggest lawn tennis tournaments that have ever been held. A team of Eastern cracks, including Champion Whitman, Davis and Ward, the double champions, and a fourth player not yet decided upon, will start for the Pacific Coast next week, and meet a team of four of the strongest of the coast players in a big transcontinental invitation tournament the first week in September, to be held on the courts of the Hotel Del Monte, at Monterey, Cal.

The scheme of bringing out a Western team was suggested several seasons ago, but failed then because the best players could not be secured. Through a Western man who visited here this week the cracks were again invited this season, and the team was finally made up to-day. The fourth man has not been positively selected yet, but Beals Wright will probably be chosen for the place.

The Western team will be made up of Sumner Hardy, Samuel Hardy, George F. Whitney, and Robert N. Whitney, all but the last named having held the coast championship at one time or another, Sumner Hardy now holding the title. They are the best players west of Chicago.

The conditions of the tournament call for a "round robin" contest with both singles and doubles. The Easterners are thought by the best informed here to be distinctly better than the coast experts, and they expect to win.

DUAL MEET AT COLUMBIA OVAL.

Morris Wheelmen and Dreadnaught Athletes Hold Games.

The dual meet of the Morris Wheelmen and the Dreadnaught Athletic Club at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge, yesterday, resulted in a victory for the Dreadnaughts, who scored 49 points to their opponents 36.

The summaries:

One-Mile Bicycle, Novice.—Won by H. Maurer, D. A. C.; second, M. Gentile, D. A. C.; third, W. Schultz, D. A. C. Time—2:33 2-5.

Hundred-Yard Dash.—Won by J. Seigel, D. A. C.; second, J. E. Smith, M. W.; third, N. A. Fyffe. Time—0:10 4-5.

One-Mile Bicycle.—Won by F. Widder, M. W.; second, L. Holzhauser, D. A. C.; third, F. Seward. Time—2:33 4-5.

Two-Hundred Yard Dash.—Won by C. Koch, Jr., M. W.; second, J. E. Smith, M. W.; third, H. W. Gray, D. A. C. Time—0:26 1-5.

Eight Hundred and Eighty Yard Run.—Won by C. Koch, Jr., M. W.; second, J. Lynch, D. A. C.; third, S Henry, D. A. C. Time—14 4-5.

Five-Mile Pursuit Bicycle Race.—Won by Morris Wheelmen team, composed of F. Seward, F. Widder, C. Franklin, and William Lord; second, Dreadnaught team, composed of H. Maurer, C. Baxter, G. Goldwater, and L. Holzhauser. Time—14:5½.

Throwing the Discus.—Won by W. Rogers, D. A. C., with throw of 93 feet 10 inches; second, J. McParlan, D. A. C., with throw of 92 feet.

Putting the Sixteen-Pound Shot—Won by W. Rogers, D. A. C., with put of 34 feet 11 inches; second, W. Bruggeman, with put of 33 feet 9 inches.

High Jump.—Won by W. Moffatt, D. A. C., with jump of 4 feet 11 inches; second, J. E. Smith, M. W., with jump of 4 feet 10 inches.

Broad Jump.—Won by W. Moffatt, D. A. C., with jump of 18 feet 6 inches; second, J. E. Smith, M. W., with jump of 17 feet 4 inches.

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 19.—Two track records were broken and one equaled to-day. Blue Devil made five furlongs in 1:00½, which has stood since 1894; Swiftmas won the mile and a sixteenth in 1:47, half a second faster than the Kentuckian's time, and The Bachelor took one second off the mile and three-eighths by running it in 2:20½. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Blue Devil, 114 pounds, (O'Leary,) 15 to 1, first; Sardine, 102, (Burns,) 20 to 1, second; L'Alouette, 114, (Spencer,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:00½. Miss Marion, High Degree, Cormorant, Island Prince, Hardy Pardee, Pearsall, and Caoutchouc also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Cleora, 99 pounds, (Burns,) 5 to 1, first; Toddy, 108½, (Spencer,) 3½ to 1, second; Gulden, 105, (Maher,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:07¼. Sarmation, Decimal, Sidney Lucas, Sir Guy, Manville, and Lieutenant Gibson also ran. Lieutenant Gibson finished third, but was disqualified.

THIRD RACE.—Citizens' and Merchants' Stakes. One mile and a sixteenth. Swiftmas, 116 pounds, (O'Leary,) 5 to 1, first; Kinnikinnic, 112, (Spencer,) 8 to 1, second; May Hempstead, 112, (Bullman,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Ethelbert, Previous, Azucena, and Hurly Burly also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and three-eighths. The Bachelor, 107 pounds, (Turner,) 3 to 5, first; Adolph Spreckels, 107, (Spencer,) 6 to 5, second; Hanwell, 110, (Wilson,) 40 to 1, third. Time—2:20½.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Belle of Troy, 96, (Burns,) 3 to 1, first; Lady Meddlesome, 93, (Wilson,) 3 to 1, second; Miss Patron, 106, (Turner,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:48½. Country Dance and Beana also ran.

To-morrow's Saratoga Entries.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Mariti, Princess Margaret, Nearest, Miss Soak, Curfew, and Sadie Southwell, each 108 pounds.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Flamora, Lady Massey, Reseda, each 109 pounds; Elsie Skip, Olinda, La Tosca II., Anna Bain, and Greelings, 104.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a furlong. Estaca, 126 pounds; Mariti, 111; Nearest, Sunup, each 106; Leando, Dominer, each 91.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; six furlongs. Sidney Lucas, 135 pounds; Prestidigitator, Lieutenant Gibson, each 122; Colonel Roosevelt, 120; Precursor, 119; Estelle, 118; Tar Hill, 117; Mynheer, 116; Post Haste, 115; Pasig, 107; Clales, 105; Angle, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; short steeplechase course. Mr. Dunlap, 147 pounds; Three Forks, 141; Populist, 140; Red Hackle, Mr. Steffel, 132; Becky Rolfe, 131.

Glens Falls Harness Races Close.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The closing event of the Grand Circuit races was the unfinished 2:19 trot, which was run off to-day. Letah S. won handily in the first heat trotted, she having two heats to her credit, when darkness postponed the finish last night. This closed the most successful meet of any ever held here. The weather was perfect, and the track fast throughout. Summary:

Finish of 2:19 trot.—Purse, $1,500.

Letah S., b. g., by Fred Keyes, (Kinney),.....	2	9	1	1
Jack D., b. g., (Snow),.....	8	7	2	3
Dollard Wilkes, blk. m., (Hyde),.....	1	2	4	3
Excel, b. g., (Demarest),.....	3	6	3	2
Oakley, b. g., (Dudley),.....	6	4	7	9
Esparado Rex, b. h., (McDowell),.....	4	3	9	7
Intact, ch. m., (McHenry),.....	9	8	5	5
Pixie, blk. m., (Johnson),.....	5	5	6	4
Hartwell, b. g., (O'Neil),.....	7	5	7	8

Time—2:12½; 2:11½; 2:11¼; 2:11¾; 2:11¼.

American Jockeys Win in England.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—At the second day of the Nottingham Summer meeting, to-day, the Lenton Firs Selling Plate was won by "Skeets" Martin, the American jockey, on Lord William Beresford's Solano. Twelve horses ran six furlongs straight. The Robin Hood Plate was won by Mr. Richard Croker's Salina, with L. Reiff up. Martin was second on Lord William Beresford's Blast. Nine horses ran five furlongs straight.

Thoroughbred Mares for England.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 19.—Belle Blaise, the eleven-year-old dam of Bannockburn and Workmate, ten-year-old dam of Ben Eder, were purchased to-day by the Fasig-Tipton Company of New York, from Applegate and McMeekin, this county, for English turfmen. Prices private. Belle Blaise is by St. Blaise, out of Belle M., by Saunterer, and Workmate is by Bulwark, dam Longmate by Longfellow. They will be shipped in September.

HANDICAP GOLF AT NEWPORT.

George S. Scott Wins in Medal Play for Count of Turin Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 19.—The largest attendance that has ever assembled at the Newport Golf Club was there this afternoon, when the medal handicap match for the Count of Turin Cup was played. The club retains the trophy and the winner from year to year has his name engraved upon it and receives a medal. The match is open to members of the Newport Club and the yearly subscribers only. Last year the cup was won by Foxhall Keene, who was also in the match to-day.

Many of the members followed the players about the links and at times the excitement was at fever heat. The match was won by George S. Scott by a score of 192—28—164. The second best score was made by Fred P. Sands, 186—20—166. Among the others who competed were Foxhall Keene, Reginald Brooks, Victor Sorchan, Arthur T. Kemp, John Bolt, F. C. Havemeyer, H. Roger Winthrop, Lewis White, H. Mortimer Brooks, R. F. Phifer, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, and Miss Gladys Brooks. Teas and luncheons were very numerous at the clubhouse, where there were at least 200 members and subscribers.

GOOD GOLF AT BAR HARBOR.

Weekly Handicap Tournament Won by Miss Frances Hinkle.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 19.—The weekly handicap golf tournament on the Kebo links to-day was won by Miss Frances Hinkle, the daughter of A. Howard Hinkle of Cincinnati. The tournament was the best one yet held, and some very good golf was played. The players are getting into excellent form for the great golf event of the year, the handicap tournament for the Hinkle Cup, which will be played next Tuesday, and the work done to-day by many of the players promises well for the tournament of next week.

Miss Hinkle, the winner of the tournament to-day, is the third of the Hinkle family to win one of the weekly tournaments, her father and brother each having won earlier in the season. Miss Hinkle is athletic, but at the same time one of the most beautiful and popular girls in the Summer colony. The summary:

Name of Player.	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
A. D. Childs	84	2	82
Arden Robbins	86	0	86
Mr. McCord	87	3	84
C. M. Hinkle	99	6	93
T. G. Condon	93	7	86
J. D. Ireland	92	5	87
G. Gallatin	116	10	106
R. H. Gallatin	111	15	96
Clifford Brigham	114	15	99
R. K. Thorndike	104	16	84
H. Jaques	100	10	90
A. H. Hinkle	111	20	91
M. E. Ingalls	120	20	100
W. W. Finlay	99	15	84
J. C. B. Johnson	135	20	115
R. M. McLane	104	15	89
Percy Madeira	94	6	88
G. Bergner	106	12	94
Dr. Armory	125	35	90
Johnston Livingston	121	35	86
Miss F. Hinkle	107	28	79
Mrs. Hinkle	125	28	97
C. E. Childs	114	25	89
W. Berry	127	35	92
G. N. Guthrie	123	30	93
Mr. Gillett	111	25	86
Mr. Burden	112	12	100
Mr. Curlay	131	40	91
George Robbins	100	12	88
L. Brigham	111	18	93
A. D. Shepard, Jr.	98	15	83

Winner—Miss Frances Hinkle, 79; second, A. D. Childs, 82.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Vanquished by Philadelphias at the Polo Grounds.

TIMELY HITS WERE LACKING

Visitors' Pitcher Cool and Effective at Critical Stages—Brooklyns Beaten by the Bostons.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	68	35	.660
Boston	66	39	.629
Philadelphia	66	40	.623
Baltimore	62	40	.608
Cincinnati	55	46	.545
St. Louis	56	48	.538
Chicago	54	48	.529
Pittsburg	53	52	.505
New York	44	56	.440
Louisville	45	59	.433
Washington	35	69	.337
Cleveland	18	90	.167

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Philadelphia, 4; New York, 2.
Boston, 9; Brooklyn, 0.
Baltimore, 11; Washington, 1.
Pittsburg, 11; Cleveland, 1 (first game.)
Cleveland, 8; Pittsburg, 3 (second game.)

Games To-day.

St. Louis in Cincinnati. Cleveland in Chicago.

Philadelphia stopped the New York winning streak at the Polo Grounds yesterday, where nearly 5,000 persons had gathered in the hope of seeing the locals score their fifth straight victory. It was not the kind of a game that pleases a holiday crowd. There was plenty of good fielding, but there was a dearth of base hits. The locals made nearly twice as many hits as the visitors, but in only one inning was the batting consecutive.

Doheny allowed the visitors five hits. Three of these were made in one inning and yielded two runs. The other two runs scored by the visitors resulted from errors. These misplays, by the way, were made by substitute players. Both Davis and Doyle were off the team yesterday, and every one who knows how potent these men are in winning games can easily understand how much the New Yorks were weakened. Hardesty, who took Davis's place, made an error that eventually resulted in a run. Still, had Doheny not made two wild pitches directly after this error was made, the run would not have been scored. Wilson took Doyle's place at first base, and his fumble of an easy grounder in the second inning helped the visitors to a run. The locals did not have any trouble in getting men on the bases, ten men being left. There were not enough hits coming, however, when chances of this kind were offered.

In the first inning two men were on the bases and only one out, but nothing in the line of runs resulted. Van Haltren, in the fifth, led off with a double, but he could get no further. A hit would also have meant a score in the seventh and eighth innings.

Foster, who led in batting, saved the locals from a shut-out. There were two men on bases and none out when he hit for three bags in the fourth. Foster, however, did not score, as the next batsmen were unable to hit safely. Frazer deserves a great deal of credit for this kind of pitching. Van Haltren made three hits yesterday, but they happened when they did no good. The Philadelphias will play two games at the Polo Grounds to-morrow. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V'H'ltr'n,cf	0	3	0	0	0
O'Brien,lf..	0	1	1	0	0
Grady,3b...	0	0	0	4	0
Hardesty,ss	0	0	0	5	2
Wilson,1b..	1	0	19	0	1
Gleason,2b.	1	1	4	3	0
Foster,rf...	0	3	0	0	0
Warner,c...	0	0	5	0	0
Doheny,p...	0	0	0	6	0
*Seymour...	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	2	9	27	19	3

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas,cf..	1	1	2	1	0
Goeckel,1b.	1	1	14	0	0
Delehanty,lf	0	0	3	0	0
Chiles,rf...	1	2	3	0	0
Lauder,3b..	0	1	0	3	0
M'Farl'nd,c	1	0	3	0	0
Cross,ss....	0	0	1	2	0
Dolan,2b....	0	0	2	5	0
Frazer,p....	0	0	0	1	0
Total.....	4	5	27	12	2

*Batter for Doheny in the ninth inning.

New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4

First base by errors—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Left on bases—New York, 10; Philadelphia, 4. Base on Balls—Off Doheny, 1; off Frazer, 2. Struck out—By Doheny, 3; by Frazer, 2. Three-base hit—Foster. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Lauder. Sacrifice hits—McFarland, Cross, Goeckel. Double play—Thomas and McFarland. Stolen base—Thomas. Wild pitches—Doheny, 2. Umpires, Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

BOSTONS DOWN THE BROOKLYNS.

The Leaders Found Willis's Pitching a Hard Problem.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Boston blanked Brooklyn in a sharp fielding game to-day. Willis's pitching was superb, while Kennedy was a mark for Boston after the third inning. Hickman's batting and the fielding of Collins, Lowe and Tenney, were features. Yeager replaced Kennedy in the seventh. Attendance, 9,000. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilton,cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b..	1	2	7	2	0
Long, ss....	2	1	4	2	1
Collins, 3b..	2	1	3	4	0
Hickman, lf.	1	3	1	0	0
Stahl, rf....	2	1	1	0	0
Lowe, 2b....	1	1	6	1	1
Clarke, c...	0	1	3	2	0
Willis, p....	0	2	1	0	0
Total.....	9	13	27	11	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf...	0	0	2	0	0
Keeler, rf...	0	0	3	0	0
Jennings, 1b.	0	1	7	1	1
Kelley, lf...	0	1	1	0	0
Daly, 2b....	0	0	3	5	0
Dahlen, ss..	0	2	1	4	0
Casey, 3b...	0	0	1	3	0
McGuire, c..	0	1	2	2	1
Kennedy, p..	0	1	1	1	0
Yeager, p...	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	0	6	24	12	2

Boston	0	0	0	5	0	2	2	0	0	—9
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Kennedy and Tenney. Three-base hits—Hickman and Collins. Stolen base—Long. Double plays—Tenney, Long, and Tenney; Lowe and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Willis, 4; off Kennedy, 1; off Yeager, 1. Struck out—By Willis 2; by Kennedy, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Baltimore, 11; Washington, 1.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—The Baltimores won to-day's game from the Washingtons in the fifth inning when Mercer's wildness, combined with several long hits, resulted in eight runs. McGann and Padden of Washington were put out of the grounds in the first inning for kicking. Score:

Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	*	—11

Base hits—Washington, 8; Baltimore, 13. Errors—Washington, 1. Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and Duncan; Baltimore, Nops and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Hunt.

Clevelands Win a Game.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 19.—Two games were played to-day. In the first game Tannehill was too much for the Clevelands, while Hughey was easy. In the second Leever was hit hard from the start, and in the seventh the visitors made three triples in succession. Knepper, on the other hand, pitched gilt-edged ball and kept the hits well scattered. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Pittsburg	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	5	*	—11
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Base hits—Pittsburg, 16; Cleveland, 9. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Cleveland, 5. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver; Cleveland, Hughey and Sugden.

SECOND GAME.

Pittsburg	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	0	—8

Base hits—Pittsburg, 7; Cleveland, 15. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, Leever, Sparks, and Schriver; Cleveland, Knepper and McAllister. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Dwyer.

Crescent Nine Victorious.

The Crescent Athletic Club baseball nine defeated the Staten Island Cricket Club team, at the Cove, West Brighton, S. I., yesterday afternoon, by a score of 6 to 4. Batteries—Crescent Athletic Club, Stevenson and Carter; Staten Island Cricket Club, Brown, Collendar, and Allen.

New Jersey Golf Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

PLEASURE BAY, N. J., Aug. 19.—The final match in the series for the championship of the New Jersey Shore League between the Deal and Norwood Golf Clubs resulted as follows: Deal—Lynch, 12; O'Connor, 5; Ballard, 3; Allen, 6; Conklin, 4; Murphy, 7. Total—37. Norwood—Billings, 0; Simmons, 0; Kingsley, 0; Mabon, 0; Ross, 0; Henderson, 0. Total—0.

Sunday School Music.

From The Boston Watchman.

It is a great satisfaction to notice that the movement for a better class of Sunday School music is slowly making its way. The hymns and tunes that have found place in most of our schools during the last twenty years have been an insult to the intelligence and musical taste of both teachers and scholars.

BIG CROWD AT CREEDMOOR

More Than 400 Guardsmen Participated in Shooting.

WEATHER WAS NOT PROPITIOUS

Ninety-seven Men Qualified as Sharpshooters and 87 as Rifle Marksmen—Good Pistol Scores.

More than 400 men participated in the supplementary pistol and rifle practice at Creedmoor, L. I., yesterday, and despite warm and cloudy weather the crowd was the largest that has been on the ranges this season. Ninety-seven men qualified as sharpshooters and eighty-seven as rifle marksmen. Seventeen made the scores necessary for qualification as pistol shots. Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, was in command.

Next Saturday's practice will be confined to contests for the grades of marksman and expert, and the week following there will be no shooting at all at the ranges. On Labor Day, Sept. 4, the usual big crowd is expected, and practice of all kinds will be held.

Yesterday's scores follow:

PISTOL PRACTICE.

Marksmen.

GENERAL STAFF.

	50 Yds.	75 Yds.	Tot.
Major F. T. Leach..	3 3 3 5 5—19	3 4 4 3 2—16	—35

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Capt. H. Melville...	4 3 4 4 4—19	4 4 4 4 3—19	—38
Capt. C. Stevenson..	0 3 3 4 5—15	4 2 4 4 4—18	—33
Lt. S. J. Kopetzky..	0 4 4 3 4—15	3 5 3 3 4—18	—34

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Major A. F. Weston.	4 4 4 5 4—21	5 4 4 4 4—21	—42
Lieut. M. Morris..	3 4 4 2 3—16	3 3 3 3 3—15	—31

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Capt. A. J. Griffin..	3 5 4 0 3—15	4 4 0 4 4—16	—31
Lt. W. J. Costigan..	3 3 3 4 3—16	4 3 4 3 4—18	—34

SQUADRON A.

Lieut. A. R. Moen..	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 4 0 4 3—15	—35

FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

Hospital Steward A. J. Schneidenbach	4 3 3 4 4—18	5 4 3 4 4—20	—38

FIRST SIGNAL CORPS.

J. W. Kearney.....	3 3 3 4 5—15	3 3 3 4 3—16	—31

SECOND BATTERY.

F. E. Case	4 4 4 3 4—19	4 4 3 4 0—15	—34
G. A. Doty.....	4 5 3 3 0—15	4 4 4 3 3—18	—33
E. F. England.....	3 4 3 4 4—18	2 0 4 6 4—16	—31
P. V. Sullivan.....	3 4 4 4 3—18	4 4 4 4 0—16	—34

SUPERNUMERARY OFFICERS.

Capt. S. M. Phillips.	5 4 5 4 5—23	4 4 4 5 5—22	—45
Capt. F.E. Sylvester.	3 3 5 4 3—18	4 0 3 5 3—15	—33

RIFLE PRACTICE.

Marksmen.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
J. F. Dishen.....	3 3 4 4 4—18	5 5 3 0 5—18	—36
W. Foster.....	2 4 5 4 4—19	4 3 3 4 3—17	—36
T. McLelland.....	4 3 3 4 4—18	5 5 5 4 5—24	—42
B. H. Nicoll.....	4 4 3 4 4—19	4 4 4 2 3—17	—36

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

A. Buckman	3 2 3 4 3—15	4 4 3 3 3—17	—32
P. P. Casey.....	5 3 2 3 3—16	2 4 4 2 4—16	—32
T. L. Cotler.....	2 4 3 4 3—16	4 4 4 0 4—16	—32
J. Dwyer	3 5 3 0 5—16	3 3 5 2 3—16	—32
E. W. Henry.....	3 2 3 3 4—15	2 4 4 2 3—15	—30
B. G. Laird.....	2 3 4 3 3—15	4 4 2 3 4—17	—32
S. J. McCarty.....	4 3 3 4 4—18	2 4 3 4 3—16	—34
W. McDonald	3 4 2 3 3—15	0 4 4 3 4—15	—30
J. A. J. O'Brien....	4 4 2 4 2—16	3 3 4 5 3—22	—41
W. B. Scott.....	3 0 4 5 4—16	4 3 5 3 3—18	—34
W. Smith	2 2 5 4 4—17	4 5 4 2 2—17	—34
R. L. Shea.....	4 3 3 3 3—16	5 3 4 4 4—20	—36

NINTH REGIMENT.

Corp. J. A. Lovett..	3 3 2 5 3—16	4 4 2 2 3—15	—31
Corp. W. C. Brown..	3 4 4 4 4—19	0 5 4 5 4—18	—37
J. H. Adams.....	4 2 3 3 3—15	5 2 4 0 4—15	—30
F. Berliner	4 3 0 3 5—15	5 4 5 4 0—18	—33
F. P. Burke.....	3 4 3 3 3—16	4 5 3 5 0—17	—33
R. Durant	3 2 4 3 3—15	4 4 3 2 2—15	—30
C. Dusold	4 3 3 4 3—17	3 4 2 3 3—15	—32
J. Edwards	4 2 4 4 4—18	4 4 4 4 0—16	—34
E. Fluhr	4 3 3 2 4—16	4 3 4 4 3—18	—34
F. W. Moore.....	4 4 2 4 4—18	4 4 4 4 4—20	—38
G. H. Pollock.....	2 2 4 4 4—16	3 5 3 5 2—16	—32

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. A. G. Menzies.	4 4 3 4 3—18	3 3 4 3 3—16	—34
Sergt. B. Stein.....	3 3 4 3 3—16	4 2 5 3 2—16	—32
Sergt. D. S. Shearer.	4 3 2 3 5—17	5 5 4 3 2—19	—36
Corp. H. M. Ennis..	4 4 4 4 2—18	2 3 5 2 3—15	—33
Corp. E. J. Goodbody.	4 0 4 3 4—15	0 3 5 5 5—18	—33
G. Bellender	4 4 3 4 3—18	3 5 0 3 5—16	—34
C. Demarest	3 3 4 5 0—15	3 3 4 3 4—17	—32
N. Gimber	4 4 4 3 3—18	4 3 4 2 3—16	—34
P. Keller	5 4 4 0 3—16	5 4 3 4 4—20	—36
J. Mace	4 5 4 4 4—21	3 4 3 4 2—16	—37
R. Smith ..

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealing in Vacant Property the Only Feature of a Dull Week.

PLOTS BOUGHT BY BUILDERS

Latest Sales by Brokers — Plaintiffs Take Every Offering at Auction —This Week's Schedule.

Several good-sized deals in vacant property have in a measure relieved the dullness of the last week. The purchases by Peter Wagner of eight lots in One Hundred and Sixth Street, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive, and by Thomas Graham of the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street are only preliminary to the improvement of both plots—In the one case with a row of fine dwellings and in the other with high-class elevator apartment houses. The improvement of the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, 100 by 100, is also foreshadowed by the quick resale of that plot by Henry M. Denton.

Speculators and builders have held the field almost exclusively, and that any interest is shown in the present market by those outside of the professional element has been evidenced only by one or two small investment purchases.

Rumors involving large properties have furnished material for gossip until they have been laid low by some authoritative statement. From all that can be learned, the reported sale of John T. Williams's building at the southwest corner of Broadway and White Street is wholly without foundation, while talk about the McCreery plot in West Forty-second Street, near Sixth Avenue, is neither here nor there. The property is involved in negotiations which may be successfully concluded any day—but this statement of the case might have been made at any time during the last six months.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

The State Trust Company, as guardian, has sold for Kate A. Marsteller for $85,000 the two five-story flats northwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-second Street, 52 by 100.

Kempner Brothers have sold 11 East Twenty-second Street, 25.6 by 100, to a builder, who will erect on the site an eight-story mercantile building.

It is reported that Charles T. Barney has sold to a builder the plot 155 by 100 at the northeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-third Street.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought the four-story dwellings 132 Madison Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-first Street, 30.9 by 95, together with 22 East Thirty-first Street, adjoining at the rear, 25 by 98.9.

Schmuck & Stoltag have sold the five-story flat, with stores, on the west side of Eighth Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 25.2 by 100.

Solomon & Epstein have bought the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 324 feet east of First Avenue, 46 by 100 by 125.

Emma Wernhover has sold to Gustav Busch the five-story flat 62 West One Hundredth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Adelson & Slone have sold to Samuel Glass, for improvement, the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, 37.6 by 95.

Parsons & Singer have leased for the John Coar Construction Company to a Mr. Wallace for a term of years the five-story building 227 and 229 East Fifty-sixth Street.

The Auction Room.

Seven foreclosure and two partition sales, all of which resulted in purchases by the plaintiffs, were the result of another week of routine business at 111 Broadway. Those having charge of the partition sale of the Grinnell estate's holdings in the neighborhood of Broadway and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street have evidently realized the folly of offering the property at this season, and accordingly have ordered another adjournment until Oct. 18, by which time, it is hoped, the auction market will have assumed something of its normal activity. The schedule for this week shows nothing but foreclosures on small parcels, with the possible exception of the flats 143 to 147 St. Nicholas Avenue, running through to One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, to be sold under foreclosure to-morrow.

There were recorded last week 260 mortgages, for $3,118,733, of which 83, for $646,449, were at 5 per cent.; 117, for $1,375,884, were at more, and 60, for $1,096,400, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 214 mortgages, for $2,490,710; of which 76, for $1,229,098, were at 5 per cent.; 105, for $760,112, were at more, and 33, for $501,500, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, AUG. 21.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Rufus B. Cowing, referee, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 132.11 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, runs west 25 by north 110.11 by east 70.11 to the west side of St. Nicholas Avenue, by south 88.9 by west 92.5 by south 25.2 to the point of beginning, three five-story brick flats on the avenue, and a two-story brick building on the street. Due on judgment, $27,490.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edgar M. Leventritt, referee, 180 and 182 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Seventh Avenue, each 25 by 99.11, two five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, $51,630.

TUESDAY, AUG. 22.—By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, William R. Bronk, referee, 2,110 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 27.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 30 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $31,399.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 518 Madison Avenue, west side, 60.5 feet north of Fifty-third Street, 20 by 95, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,848; subject to another mortgage for $48,600.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward G. Whittaker, referee, 423 West Forty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $22,008.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 96.8 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 103.4 by 100.8 by 100 by 100.10, vacant. Due on judgment, $20,595; subject to other mortgages for $38,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 257 West Seventy-fourth Street, north side, 70 feet east of West End Avenue, 20 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,113.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 225 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, north side, 125 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,048.

THURSDAY, AUG. 24.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James B. Ludlow, referee, 338 and 340 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 50 by 100.5, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $76,059.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John Duff, referee, 512 Fifth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 96.2, Astor leasehold, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $10,841.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Michael J. Scanlan, referee, 166 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 220 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $10,704.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James C. De La Mare, referee, 1,149 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Tiffany Street, 25.6 by 100 by 18.7 by 98.6, three-story frame flat, with store; 1,151 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 25 by 98.6 by 25.1 by 96.8, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, on 1,149, $2,258; on 1,151, $4,951.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 400 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue; also One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 600 feet west of Home Avenue, for nine four-story brick flats, 25 by 85; Marie Lasperges, owner; Edward Wenz of 2,577 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $162,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for two three-story brick dwellings, 12.6 by 51; Harry Green of 415 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, owner; Moore & Landsledel, architects; cost, $12,000.

Eagle Avenue, east side, 325 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, for two three-story and basement dwellings, 20 by 55; W. G. Pigneron of 531 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, owner and architect; cost, $20,000.

Orchard Street, southwest corner of Delancey Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25.3 by 80.8; Mandel & Markransky of 1,015 Third Avenue, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 3 Rutgers Place, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 26 by 100; Sender Jarmulowsky of 54 Canal Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 537 to 541 West Twenty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick factory; J. & L. McCallum of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and Edgecombe Avenue, owners; cost, $12,000.

Nos. 60 and 62 Washington Mews, to a two-story brick stable; Mrs. Gray, Bar Harbor, Me., owner; F. Jacobson of 54 West Eighteenth Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 288 Madison Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; F. Weintraub of 140 Rivington Street, owner; Frederick Eberling of 354 Grand Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 177 Norfolk Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Mrs. Hulda Ganz of 1,391 Third Avenue, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 31 Pearl Street and 21 Bridge Street, to a three and four story brick offices and restaurant; M. and M. Ottinger of 23 West Seventy-fifth Street, owners; E. W. F. Ufer, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 36 Pell Street, to a four-story brick restaurant, with store; John H. Voss of 839 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, owner; Farnsworth & Miller, architects; cost, $350.

No. 15 to 19 Eighth Avenue, to three three-story and basement brick flats, with stores; Abraham Levy of 1,889 Madison Avenue, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 207 East One Hundred and Second Street, to a five-story brick tenement; George Kitt of 2,294 Eighth Avenue, owner; R. R. Davis of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Pleasant Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Flower Street, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Edward Gannon, owner; W. H. Hallock, Jr., Webster and Scott Avenues, architect; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Aug. 19.

AVENUE B, w s, 43 ft n of 16th St, 26x70.6; Irving L. Kempner to Margaret Yarnall 11,000

DE MILT AV, n e corner of Railroad Place, 77.4x100x—x108.5; James T. Penfield to Thomas D. Penfield..... 1

EDGECOMBE AV, s w corner of 142d St, 101.4x123.2 to centre line of old King's Bridge Road x—103.3x111.10; Mary F. L., wife of and Nathaniel Marshall to Sarah E. Marshall..... 1

FIELDSTON AV, w s, 87 ft s of Faraday Av, 25x100; Mary Y. Sheridan to Mary and Katharine Canavan..... 700

FOX AV, w s, 217.4 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 25x100; Peter Whittle to Adolph Hank 200

LONGFELLOW ST, s w corner of 173d St, 25x100; John W. Burtram, referee, to Jacob Stahl, Jr..... 1,400

LONGFELLOW ST, s w corner of 173d St, 25x100; Emil S. Levi to Jacob Stahl, Jr. 1

NELSON AV, w s, 275.9 ft s of 167th St, 50.2x104.1x50x107.9; W. Curtis Deane to E. Osborne Smith..... 2,200

ROOSEVELT ST, e s, 86.11 ft s of Park Row, 26xirregular; Mary Lynch to John Lyons 1

ROOSEVELT ST, e s, 86.11 ft s of Park Row, 26x irregular; John Lyons to Alexander J. Melville..... 1

57TH AV, 657, e s, 50.5 ft s of 46th St, 25x100; Hugh A. Ward to James K. Atkinson 1

7TH AV, e s, 45.11 ft s of 131st St, 54x100; Leopold Kahn to Rachel Kahn..... 1

6TH ST, 811 and 813, n e s, 137.6 ft s e of Avenue D, 36x97; 5th St, n s, Lots 70 and 71, on Sam Fickett map, 44x97; Patrick Lilly to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager..... 1

43D ST, 352, s s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 25x½ block; Joseph Ratzer to Marguerite M. and Angeline J. Ratzer..... 1

43D ST, 352, s s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 25x½ block; Marguerite M. and Angeline J. Ratzer to William Wilson, Jr..... 11,000

71ST ST, n s, 158.4 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x100.5; Chauncey W. Town, individually and as guardian of Mary H. Janvrin and others, to Mary H. Janvrin..... 16,500

109TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; John J. Sullivan to Vincenza Troia 15,000

113TH ST, n s, 183.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.10; Maria L. La Rocca to Saverio Robertucci 4,500

120TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Sarah Weiss to Charlotte V. Maundrich 1

133D ST, 202, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11; Charles D. Cleveland, referee, to Robert Wallace..... 35,000

Recorded Leases.

FRANKFORT ST, 29; Mary Hennessy to Charles Murphy, 1 year..... $2,600

6TH AV, 884, part basement; Herman H. D. Cordts to James Papas, 2 2-3 years.. 216

34TH ST, 145 and 147, w s, —x— to 35th St; Koster & Bial Music Hall; Koster, Bial & Co. to Robert Blei, 5 years..... 45,000

73D ST, 332 East, store, &c.; Anton Kotzum to Vaclav Bilek, 5 years..... 960

Recorded Mortgages.

DIBNER, August, to Herman Mundheim; Lot 175, second map of Neill estate, 24th Ward, 3 years 2,500

DIAMOND, Joseph, to William Schnutz; Columbus Av, s s, Lot 5, map of 211 lots, portion of Downing estate, 3 years..... 1,700

DIAMOND, Joseph, to William Schnutz; Columbus Av, s s, Lot 6, map of 211 lots, portion of Downing estate, 3 years..... 1,800

DOHERTY, Mary A., by Thomas F. Byrne, to Ellen McDonnell; Westchester Av, n s, 75.1 ft n e of Intervale Av, 1 year. 700

EVANS, Jennie E. and Thomas, to Andrew J. Dalton; south ½ of Lot 85, map of farm of Benjamin Berrian, Fordham, 1 year 300

HAPPEL, Mary and Adam, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 209 East 10th St, 5 years..... 21,500

HAVILAND, Arthur, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 623 East 139th St, 3 years 4,000

HOFFMANN, John A., to Margaret Hoffmann; 1,913 Crotona Av, 7 years..... 3,500

HERZOG, August, to Rosa E. Rainsford; 43d St, n s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years. 12,000

HUGHES, John J., to Louise Trost; Saxe Av, e s, 25 ft n of Cornell Av, 8 years.. 1,400

HUNTER, Aaron, to John F. Steeves; Saxe Av, e s, 100 ft n of McGraw Av, demand 521

KATZ, Max J., to Peter Donald; 31 West 118th St, 3 years 22,000

KATZ, Max J., to Charles H. Becker; 31 West 118th St, 1 year..... 2,000

KOSTER, BIAL & CO., to Samuel E. Jacobs; 34th St, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 197.6 ft to 135th St; also, 35th St, s s, 350 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x98.9, leasehold, 3 years 125,000

LAWSON, Jacob, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 155 West 73d St, 3 years 15,000

LAZARUS, Joseph and Annie, to New York Dispensary; 13th St, n s, 500 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years..... 10,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager, to Patrick Lilly; 5th St, n s, e of Avenue D, 3 years..... 18,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager, to Patrick Lilly; 811 and 813 5th St, 3 years 14,500

LYONS, John, to Augustus Rapelye; 6 Roosevelt St, 3 years..... 11,000

McELKENNY, Mary to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 328 West 32d St, 1 year 3,000

MORTIMER, Lewis F., to Benjamin Mordecai; 124th St, n s, 75 ft e of Broadway, demand 3,000

O'BEIRNE, James and Mary, to Catherine M. Boyce; 3d Av, n e corner of 20th St; also 20th St, s s, 144 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 16,500

ROBERTUCCI, Saverio, to the Italian Savings Bank; 113th St, n s, 183.4 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years 4,500

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghagel; College Av, s e corner of 143d St, 1 year 7,000

SHWEITZER, Rachel and Bessie, to Henry Katzenberg; Lexington Av, e s, 55.8 ft s of 95th St, 5 years..... 9,500

SINCOX, David, to Wilhelmina C. Stigler; 32 Pike St, 1 year..... 1,000

SMYTH, E. Osborne and Adalyn, to George W. McAdam, executor, &c.; Nelson Av, w s, 275.9 ft s of 167th St, 3 years 8,000

SONN, Hyman and Henry; also Solomon Rothfeld, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 140th St, n s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 14,500

SONN, Hyman and Henry; also Solomon Rothfeld, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 140th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 14,500

TROIA, Vincenza, to John J. and Julia A. Sullivan; 109th St, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, installments 4,400

WILCKENS, Edward, to Robert R. Stuyvesant; 329 East 12th St, ½ year..... 10,000

YARNALL, Margaret, to Irving L. and Martin H. Kempner; Avenue B, w s, 43 ft n of 16th St, 2 years..... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEADLESTON, Alfred N., trustee, to Alfred N. Beadleston and another, trustees Nom.

FLYNN, Charles F., to Catherine A. Flynn Nom.

HOPPOCK, Henrietta, to Palen Thompson Corporation 3,000

LEVI, Emil S., to the Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company 555

MORDECAI, Allen L., to Jennie J. Williams 3,500

ROSENBERG, Aaron H., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 2,000

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE Company to William W. Underhill, trustee 25,000

Mechanics' Liens.

JACKSON ST, 83 to 91; United States Gas Fixture Company against Solomon Levin, owner; Orrin D. Person, contractor..... $369

JACKSON ST, 83 to 91; United States Gas Fixture Company against Solomon Levin, as owner and contractor; Orrin D. Person, contractor 185

MORRIS AV, e s, 80 ft n of 184th St, 161x100; H. Goetz Manufacturing Company against William J. Hargrave, Jr., owner and contractor 90

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 550 ft s of 156th St, 110x95; Giacoma Pisciotta against Eustach and Frieda W. Sieber, owners; Daniel McFadden, contractor 210

WENDOVER AV, s w corner of Bathgate Av, 50x100; Harvey Forrest against Etta Wolff, owner; John Ruth, contractor.... 6

28TH ST, 132 West; Andrew Byrne against Robert L. Askey, owner and contractor.. 625

159TH ST, 583 and 585 East; Andrew Dunlop, Jr., against Philip F. Dirksen, owner; Thomas Taylor, contractor..... 150

159TH ST, 583 and 585 East; Andrew Dunlop against Philip F. Dirksen, owner; Andrew Dunlop, Jr., contractor..... 135

Lis Pendens.

BELMONT AV, e s, 157.2 ft s of Pelham Av, 75x100; Rose T. Mosher against Charles T. Donnelly, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. J. Provoost.

FRANKFORT ST, 29; Mutual Life Insurance Company against Gustavus L. Lawrence and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.

HOUSTON ST, 182 and 184; 591 Broadway and 134 Mercer St; 63 to 67 Bayard St; Great Jones St, s s, Lot 63, map of land of Samuel Jones, 26.9x100; Lots 21 and 22, map of property of David Dunham, 9th Ward; 3d Av, Lot 945, map of part Rose Hill farm, 24.8x95, 12th Ward; Lots 46 and 47, map of estate of David Wagstaff, 12th Ward, 50x102.2; Alfred Wagstaff and another, individually and as executors, &c., against Sarah L. Remsen and others, (amended partition;) attorney, C. R. Hathaway.

MONTGOMERY ST, e s, 37.11 ft s of Monroe St, 22x60; also, Montgomery St, e s, Lot 26, map of land of Nicholas Romayne, 25x60x22x60; Louis Tremel and another against Nathan Lieber and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, W. H. Reed.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 162 ft n of Westchester Av, 107.8x85.4x irregular; Jared W. Bell against George E. Fowler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

PART of Lot 159, map of Village of Morrisania; Annie Devine, by guardian, against Thomas Devine and others, (partition;) attorneys, Wahle & Stone.

TRINITY AV, w s, 50 ft n of 161st St, 25x100; the Abraham Stee s Lumber Company against Nicholas Lopard and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Cannon & Cannon.

93D ST, n s, 219 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15x86x15x86.8; the Citizens' Savings Bank against Matilda Salomon and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. W. Pirsson.

109TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Rosa Brock against Gaetana Cirrito and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Herrmann.

120TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Rosa Brock against Joshua F. Howes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Herrmann.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLARD R. KIMBALL.—Two judgments aggregating $4,157 were obtained yesterday by default against Willard R. Kimball, who was connected with the Insurance business ago when he was in the cigar business. Of the liabilities, $2,700 is for merchandise purchased many years ago and the balance is chiefly for borrowed money. There are about forty creditors, principally in New England cities.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Aug. 19, the first name being that of the debtor:

BLACKBURNE, Albert—Mary T. Seccomb and others $393

BRANDLEIN, Christian—Cosmopolitan Fashion Company 63

BROWN, Timothy Y., executor, &c.—Mechanics and Traders' Bank 11,216

COHEN, Max—Edward Thompson Company 79

CHARLES, Heinrich F.—H. Lindemeyer and another 74

ERSKINE, John—C. J. Schulze..... 65

KNOLL, Elizabeth—Cosmopolitan Fashion Company 110

KIMBALL, Willard R.—William P. Cook and another 3,043

KIMBALL, Willard R.—William P. Cook and another 1,123

KIRCHNER, Michael—M. W. Dittman.... 205

LEAVENWORTH, George H.—G. L. Storm and another 183

LEWRY, George H.—S. C. Welsh, executor, &c. 77

McMAHON, Margaret—G. W. Lederer and another 80

McLAUGHLIN, George C.—Edward Thompson Company 203

McWALTERS, Mary—Union Granite Company 321

OWENS, Mary A.—James Norris 72

ROTH, George M.—G. F. Weeden..... 232

SUAREZ, Angie and Primo—The Citizens' National Bank of Saratoga Springs.... 2,123

STEINMETZ, Samuel—Joseph Diamond.. 36

SCHMITT, George—John J. Conroy and another 1,173

WALLACE, William—Edward Becker.... 106

KOSTER, BIAL & CO.—A. Van Beuren Company 150

KOSTER, BIAL & CO.—Harry Munson.... 201

KOSTER, BIAL & CO.—Reagan & Clark. 174

KOSTER, BIAL & CO.—Francis Demel and another 192

PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

Sigmund Thalinger, salesman at 149 Franklin Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,580 and no assets. He stated that he has not been engaged in business for himself for twenty years past, having made an assignment twenty years ago when he was in the cigar business. Of the liabilities, $2,700 is for merchandise purchased many years ago and the balance is chiefly for borrowed money. There are about forty creditors, principally in New England cities.

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McMAHON, Margaret—G. W. Lederer and another 80

McLAUGHLIN, George C.—Edward Thompson Company 203

McWALTERS, Mary—Union Granite Company 321

OWENS, Mary A.—James Norris 72

ROTH, George M.—G. F. Weeden..... 232

SUAREZ, Angie and Primo—The Citizens' National Bank of Saratoga Springs.... 2,123

STEINMETZ, Samuel—Joseph Diamond.. 36

SCHMITT, George—John J. Conroy and another 1,173

WALLACE, William—Edward Becker.... 106

KOSTER, BIAL & CO.—A. Van Beuren Company 150

KOSTER, BIAL & CO.—Harry Munson.... 201

KOSTER, BIAL & CO.—Reagan & Clark. 174

KOSTER, BIAL & CO.—Francis Demel and another 192

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Striking Ornamental Effects

and Many Unique Features Distinguish the

GROUP OF NEW RESIDENCES

On Riverside Drive and 106th St.

They are five-story houses, containing 12 to 16 rooms, with elaborate baths on each floor. Magnificent billiard rooms and very large and artistically decorated reception halls are among the notable features of the houses.

All the interior woodwork, finish, and decorations are of the finest character. Perfection in every detail has been aimed at in their construction.

Each of the seven houses in the group has distinctive features. No two are alike.

The French Renaissance has been employed in the exterior design.

AN IDEAL SITE.

The location and environments of these houses are unsurpassed on the Riverside, which attains its highest and most commanding situation at this point, affording magnificent views of the Hudson and the Palisades. The neighborhood is restricted to high-class private dwellings, most of the houses in the vicinity being built to order by private individuals. For further information address

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FIRST CLASS
New Private Houses,
20 to 30 feet wide,
FOR SALE.
NOS. 310 TO 326 WEST 107TH ST.,
BETWEEN RIVERSIDE DRIVE, WEST END AVENUE AND THE BOULEVARD.

All American basements, three tiled bathrooms, servants' stairs to third stories, electric light. No two alike. Smoking room, pantry, and bath-room extensions. Electric elevators.

Price $36,000; three-quarters at 4½ per cent.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR AUGUST.

Houses open, Sundays included. No permits required. Apply on premises or to

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Choice Investment Properties FOR SALE.

New fire-proof nine-story Store, Office, and Loft building in down-town business street; $25,000 cash will purchase.

A West End Avenue, 30-foot corner house, leased at $3,000; $13,000 cash will purchase.

Special inducements for prompt sales.

Particulars of owner,

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109 WEST 42D ST.

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Firm of
Leonard J. Carpenter,
41 Liberty St. & 1181 3d Ave.
Makes a specialty of the collection of rents and the entire management of property.

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Pays Over Six Per Cent.
on equity of $40,000 mortgage at 4 per cent. Mercantile Building leased to one tenant for a term of years. Future in location.
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451 Columbus Av.....81st St.

FOR SALE—LOTS DESIRABLY LOCATED above and below the Park; large and small plots. One or two large new fine apartment houses for sale at a reasonable figure. WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 B'way.

FOR SALE—DOWN-TOWN BROADWAY PROPERTY; large parcels cheap. Also Maiden Lane, Wall St., William St. Dev St., Barclay St., and Park Place. WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 B'way.

FOR SALE—44TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th Avenues; only one or two plots left. Also, 45th, 46th, and 58th Sts., bargains. WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 B'way.

A GREAT BARGAIN, 308 WEST 140TH ST. In perfect order, three-story brick house; all modern improvements. Apply at 316 West 140th St.

FOR SALE—Bargain for investors. 5-story business building, Mercer, near Grand, 25x100. D. D. ORRELL, Agent, 318 Broadway.

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Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.
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1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.
HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

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2 AND 3 STORY
MODERN STONE HOUSES
(with Two Story Extensions).

Located on Midwood Street, near Flatbush Avenue, the Lefferts estate, where the land is high and dry; fine shaded streets; surroundings the choicest; neighborhood restricted; two short blocks to the entrance of Prospect Park; 30 minutes to New York; also connecting line to all parts of the city and ferries.

Houses, 12 rooms, bath, halls, pantries and closets. Fronts of different colored stone in circular, octagon and square; box stoops. Interiors finished in hardwoods; saloon parlors or foyer halls, heavy beamed ceilings, hardwood mantels, open nickel plumbing, tiled bathrooms, electric calls, large closets, and all the latest improvements. Houses must be seen to be appreciated.

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Brooklyn office, Cor. Flatbush Av. & Midwood St.
Open Sundays all day. Evening until 9.
Prices: $11,500 AND $8,000.

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BARGAINS?
WE HAVE THEM.

Vanderveer Park Lots sold on such easy terms that any one can own his own home in Greater New York.

No Money Down.
$5.00 MONTHLY ON EACH LOT.

All improvements. Water, Stone Sidewalks, Gas, etc.

VANDERVEER PARK OFFICE,
Junct. Flatbush and Nostrand Aves.

New York Office,
38 PARK ROW, POTTER'S

WHY PAY RENT?

When you can buy a new modern two-family house in Vanderveer Park for $2,950, with $300 cash. Rent your upper floor and get

YOUR OWN RENT FREE.

VANDERVEER PARK OFFICE,
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OPEN EVERY DAY.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

JUMPING
INTO LUCK.

That's what I call it. Any man or woman who will take advantage of the great bargain I have to offer in a few choice building lots at Bronxville, on the Harlem R. R., will be jumping into luck, and great luck at that. Those lots at Bronxville are high grade, perfectly developed, reasonably restricted, desirably located, and within 26 minutes' ride of the Grand Central Depot. They almost adjoin Mount Vernon and Yonkers, and have the further advantage of splendid train service (81 trains daily, express and local.) Will sell these lots on easy payments, but would prefer half or all cash. Parties seriously interested in this fine investment will do well to call on me or write.

I. B. BROOKS, Owner,
167 Broadway, Room 12.

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ELMHURST, L. I.
12 Minutes from 34th St. Ferry.
COMMUTATION 6½c., INCLUDING FERRY TO NEW YORK. TROLLEYS TO ALL FERRIES AND ACROSS BRIDGE, 5 CENTS.

NEIGHBORHOOD RESTRICTED, AND ITS CHARACTER ESTABLISHED.

HOUSES BUILT TO ORDER FROM PLANS. SEVERAL COMPLETED.

CORD MEYER & CO.,
Elmhurst, L. I 62 William St., N. Y.

MODERN HOUSES.
$500 CASH, $15 MONTHLY

And interest; cheaper and more convenient than Manhattan flats, built in most substantial manner. Charles Place, Elmhurst, 6 rooms.....$4,200
19th St. Whitestone, 9 rooms..... 3,200
Sanford Av., Flushing, 8 rooms..... 3,600
Cypress Av., Flushing, 8 rooms..... 4,400
Also Houses built to suit on some of the best located lots in Queens Borough. See these houses before buying elsewhere.
FALKINBURG, Builder, opposite Murray Hill Station, Flushing.

FOR SALE—Flushing, L. I., corner house, 50 x100 feet, 10 rooms and bath; hardwood trim, steam heat; can be bought cheap by rent. J. STANSFIELD, 826 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn.

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NEW CANAAN, CONN.

FOR SALE, reasonably, by order of executors, a handsome place, consisting of about 100 acres, large, substantial house, in perfect order, cottages for coachman and gardener, greenhouse, large stable, ice-pond and ice-house, and large farm barn. Situated one mile from village; location high and healthful. For further particulars apply to

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Country Residences for Sale and Rent.
BAR HARBOR. Along the SOUND.
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TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT—In Wool Exchange Building, 260 West Broadway, corner Beach, desk spaces on Exchange floor, suitable for buyers, agents, and merchandise brokers.

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INVITATION TO HOME-SEEKERS.

Hackensack offers more advantages to the home or real estate investment seekers than any other suburb.

Take notice: It is a growing, progressive, hospitable town, with the best health record and schools in the State. The most accessible (30 minutes from New York, with 72 daily trains and five stations;) unsurpassed in architectural and natural beauty; every residence street a shaded avenue; unequaled facilities for outdoor and athletic sports, fine boating, and a $10,000 Golf Club House. All these and many other advantages enjoyed by purchasers in our property.

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Hackensack.

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Write for handsomely illustrated book and full particulars. Mention this paper.

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Free Railroad and Carriage Fare.

ELBERON AND MONMOUTH BEACH.
For sale, desirable residences, ocean fronts, best on Jersey coast; $7,500, $10,700, $23,500, $57,500. Particulars, WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch Station.

AT CRANFORD, N. J.—A tract of land near County Club, adjoining New Orange property. FERGUSON & VANNANE, 34 Pine St.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

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OFFER THESE NEW HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS FOR RENT.

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$2,000 to $2,300—Northwest Corner West End Ave. & 105th St; 11 rooms and bath; largest and finest apartments on West Side.

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$1,400—Southwest Corner West End Ave. & 106th St.; 8 rooms and bath; location unsurpassed; every improvement.

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$900 to $1,200—292 & 294 West 92d St., near West End Ave.; 7 and 8 rooms, bath, and butler's pantry; large rooms; magnificently trimmed and decorated.

THE LANCASTER

$720 to $1,200—934 West End Ave., Cor. 106th St.; 5 to 8 rooms; elevator; modern apartments; all outside rooms.

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$950 to $1,100—143-145 West 69th St.; 8 rooms and bath; very desirable.

$840—419 West 118th St., Morningside Park and Amsterdam Ave.; 7 rooms and bath; just finished; elevator; very fine; all improvements.

$600 to $720—417 West 114th St., Morningside Park

MEATS STILL GOING UP

Retailers Receive Notice of a Further Advance in Price.

THEIR TRADE ALREADY HURT

Cause of the Upward Tendency Declared to be the Increasing Shortage of Live Stock.

Some of the retail butchers in Washington Market received quiet "tips" yesterday that another advance would be made on Monday or Tuesday. A large wholesale dealer told one of his customers that it would be worth his while to buy an extra supply of beef and lamb yesterday, for an additional quarter of a cent a pound would be added within a few days. The highest grade of beef carcasses are now commanding, at wholesale, $9.25 and $9.50 per hundred pounds. An advance of a quarter of a cent a pound means an advance of about $2 on the whole animal.

The market butchers, as well as the other retail meat dealers in this city, are disposed to carry out the policy suggested at the meeting of the New York Butchers' Mutual Protective Association in Eighth Avenue last Friday night, i. e., to put the greater part of the advance in price on the highest grades of meat. Even the small advance already made on the poorer grades of beef has caused a perceptible falling off in trade. In most instances the retail butchers find that their poor customers cannot stand an increase of 1½ or 2 cents a pound on meat, and, inasmuch as the butchers cannot get rid of the poor grades of meat except to persons who are obliged to buy the very cheapest kind of meat, they find it necessary to take what they can get for it.

A retail meat dealer who buys a whole beef carcass estimates that about 40 per cent. of it is lost in the dressing. He therefore is compelled to put a stiff price on the choice cuts in order to realize a profit. A Washington Market butcher said yesterday that with the recent increase in the wholesale price of meat men in his business would have hard work to make any profit at all. "A few years ago there was 50 per cent. profit in the retail meat trade," said this butcher. "Now a man considers himself mighty lucky if he can make 8 or 10 per cent profit."

The latest number of The National Provisioner, which is published weekly by Dr. J. H. Senner, has an article on "The True Cause for High Meat," in which it says: "The rise in the wholesale price of meat has been gradual, and due entirely to causes over which the packer himself has had no control. It has been the commercial result of the gradual rise in the price of live stock; and this, enhancing the value of the herd, has been brought about by the general shortage of live stock for slaughter purposes, and the increased cost of producing hand (stall fed) beef because of the shortage of beef and the increased cost of getting it.

"A comparison of the market for beef cattle on the hoof in Chicago and Kansas City for Aug. 10, 1897, 1898, and 1899, shows that the following top and average prices were paid by the packers at the stock yards in open competition for hand-fed and choice Western beef cattle: Aug. 10, 1897, prime cattle, live weight, $4.80; average, $4.15, making the prime dead meat cost $7.90, or nearly 8 cents per pound to produce. The butcher paid less for it. Aug. 10, 1898, prime stock fetched $5.25; average good heifers brought $4.50. This made prime dressed beef cost 8.50, or 8½ cents per pound landed. Aug. 10, 1899, prime beef cattle sold for $6.20; average, good, $5.25, making the carcass of prime cost landed, $9.25, or 9¼ cents per pound.

"Any practical butcher will tell you that a steer which weighs 2,000 pounds alive will dress less than 60 per cent. in beef in the carcass. At that, this animal costs 5¼ cents per pound live weight, the meat costs, expenses added, 8½ cents a pound in the carcass, and if the steer stands in the pen at 6.20 cents per pound his carcass hangs in the refrigerator at an actual cost of 9¼ cents per pound. The cost of slaughtering and haulage is added, but not that of selling."

According to this authority, the price of cattle has been creeping up for two years in proportion to the shortage of stock and the expensive food and weather conditions for producing marketable beef. The wholesalers, it is claimed, are not to blame, inasmuch as the stock grower "draws first blood from the slaughterer, and for spot cash at that."

MR. SAGE AND THE CHILDREN.

Highly Pleased with Outing, and Will Make It an Annual Affair.

Russell Sage is highly pleased with the result of the outing which he tendered 1,400 children at Poughkeepsie on Wednesday, giving them a free excursion over the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad and the free run of Upton Lake Park.

"The children enjoyed it so much," he said, yesterday, "that it will certainly be continued each year while I am here. After that I don't know what will be done. I have received many letters on the subject, all of them in congratulatory terms, and of course it pleases me.

"You see, one beauty about the excursion is that while it lasted all the children and all the people were, as it were, on an equality and touched elbows freely. It was amusing, too, to hear the children cheer for Russell Sage. About every five minutes, I think, some one would say, 'Three cheers for Russell Sage,' and they were given.

"People seem to think that this was the first picnic I ever gave the children. On the contrary, this was the third year, and now I have decided that it shall be a regular annual event."

STAMPS FOR STOCK SHARES.

Collector Treat Explains the 25-Cent Tax in Transfers.

In response to numerous inquiries from brokers and transfer companies, Collector of Internal Revenue Charles H. Treat yesterday corrected an error in regard to avoiding the twenty-five-cent stamp tax required in transferring shares of stock in corporations represented by stock certificates. Mr. Treat said that there was no change in the rulings of the Internal Revenue Department in this respect. He explained:

"A decision given to Collector Parlett of Baltimore, Md., on Aug. 2, which formed the basis of the erroneous impression, is only applicable to the following conditions: An owner of any certificate of stock can go in person to the transfer office of said company and indorse the sale of that stock to any party or parties he desires, named on the back of the certificate, and no twenty-five-cent stamp is required, because there is then delegated no power of attorney.

"This, however, does not exempt the payment of the stamp tax of 2 cents per $100 on shares, or fraction thereof. The popular idea, that the twenty-five-cent stamp tax is for transfer, is not true. The tax is only required when the power of attorney is delegated or used."

Mr. Treat further explained that power of attorney is an instrument authorizing a person to act as agent or attorney of the person granting it, so in this case the Secretary of the corporation cannot be said to be the agent or attorney for the transfer of the stock, as the effect of the instrument is only to give the Secretary authority to do an act which he is required to do by the by-laws of the corporation when properly authorized. It is the same when the cashier of a bank is required to pay a check when the check is properly signed and presented for payment.

"Therefore, this instrument would only be taxable as a transfer of stock, at the rate of 2 cents for each $100, or fraction thereof, of the par value of stock."

Typhoid's Third Victim in One Family

Mamie Schnaars, nineteen years old, of 568 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, died at Christ Hospital yesterday from typhoid fever. She is the third member of the family to succumb to the disease. She, her father, Frederick Schnaars, Sr., and her brother, Frederick Schnaars, Jr., were prostrated at the same time and taken to Christ Hospital on Aug. 3. The father died on the following Sunday, and while his body was being taken to the cemetery the son died. Mrs. Schnaars and a daughter named Frieda, sixteen years old, are the only survivors of the family. The latter was yesterday suffering from an attack of fever, which, it is feared, may develop into typhoid.

THE YELLOW FEVER BACILLUS.

Army Bacteriologists Will Deny the Report of Marine Hospital Men in Favor of Sanarelli.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The finding of the Presidential Commission of Marine Hospital Experts in support of the Saranelli theory as to the cause of yellow fever does not meet with indorsement in official circles.

Under the direction of Surgeon General Sternberg of the army, the bacteriologists of the Army Medical School and Museum have been making an exhaustive investigation along similar lines, and their report, about to be made public, will hold that the Sanarelli bacillus is a variety of the bacillus of hog cholera.

Gen. Sternberg, when asked to-day as to the reports of the commission supporting the Sanarelli theory, referred to an article by him published to-day in a medical journal, in which he combats many points made by Sanarelli, and concludes as follows:

"Drs. Reed and Carroll are now preparing a report of their extended researches, which have been going on in the Army Medical Museum during the past two years. This report will be published in due time and will give full details of the experimental evidence upon which they base their conclusion that Sanarelli's bacillus is a variety of the bacillus of hog cholera.

"It appears to me at the present time that, like the Colon bacillus and bacillus K, the bacillus of Sanarelli is present occasionally and accidentally in yellow fever patients, and that its etiological relation to this disease has not been established. If, however, the results reported by Drs. Reed and Carroll can be shown to be based upon erroneous observation, I shall be ready to revise my opinion. Truth is mighty and no doubt in the end will prevail."

Gen. Sternberg also quotes from a letter from Dr. de Lacerdo, at Rio de Janeiro, saying the Sanarelli serum has failed in Brazil, being neither preventive nor curative. Similar negative results, Gen. Sternberg points out, were secured by Dr. Archinoro at New Orleans.

Marine Dies of Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Navy Department to-day was informed that Sidney Bryant, the United States marine who was taken ill with yellow fever at the Naval Hospital in Havana, a few days ago, had died. It was on account of the appearance of this case that the marine battalion was ordered North. The battalion sails for New York to-day on the Ward Line steamer.

THE AMATEUR JOURNALISTS.

The Constitution Amended and New Officers Elected.

The third annual convention of the United Amateur Press Association was concluded yesterday afternoon, and the members adjourned their deliberations until next year, when they are to meet in Boston. There is to be an international convention of amateur journalists in Paris next year, and the American association hopes to be represented by a good number of delegates. There are similar associations in Great Britain, France, and Australia.

The session yesterday morning was described by James C. Bresnahan, the retiring President, as "the hottest we have ever known." The question at issue was a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which was adopted. It was to the effect that persons desiring to become members must in future produce some original composition which has attained the distinction of being put into print before they can be admitted. Mr. Bresnahan and a number of others thought that the payment of the entrance fee was sufficient indication of an interest in the objects of the association, but were voted down.

The debate on the question was so protracted that the day's programme had to be modified. A visit to the Museum of Natural History had been arranged for the interval between the morning and afternoon sessions, but was postponed until later in the day.

At the afternoon session officers for the year were elected as follows: President, Samuel De Hayn, Philadelphia; Vice President, Guy N. Phillips, Sioux City; Secretary, Thomas McKee, Butler, Penn.; Official Editor, James A. Clerkin, Jersey City; Historian, Earle W. Topping, Boston; Laureate Recorder, G. J. Houtain, Brooklyn; Treasurer, W. E. Littlefield, Brooklyn.

The members wound up the two days' proceedings by a dinner last evening at the Hotel Logeling.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

There will be music on the Mall, Central Park, by Fanciulli's Seventy-first Regiment Band to-day at 4 P. M. The following is the programme:

"The Star-Spangled Banner."
Overture, "Il Guarany," (by request,).....Gomez
Serenade for cornet, (new).....Ball
a. "Slumber Song".....
b. Arabesque.....Schumann
Duet for clarinets, "Song of the Nest".....Buot
Messrs. Deleo and Chiaffarelli
Grand selection, "Tannhauser".....Wagner
Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 2, (by request)...Liszt
Descriptive, "The Mill in the Valley".....Bauer
SYNOPSIS.—Awakening of Nature—Morning Prayer—The Miller's Daughter's Song—Joyful Work—Storm—Fair Weather and Good Time.
Grand march, "Army of the Potomac".....Fanciulli
"Doxology."

At Claremont Park Helm's Band will give this programme:

"The Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Autograph".....Lacalle
Overture, "Nabuco".....Verdi
Erinnerungen aus, "Tannhauser".....Wagner
Waltz, "Special Reports".....Czibulka
Descriptive Fantasie, "At the Old Grist Mill".....Muller
Cornet solo, selected.....
Max Frick.
Characteristic, "The First Heart Throbs".....Ellenberg
Negro oddity, "De Possum and de Coon".....Gilbert
"Recollections of War".....Beyer
Polka, "Whip-poor-will".....Miller
"Home, Sweet Home."

Stover's Band will play these selections at Pelham Bay Park:

"The Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Rienzi".....Dall
Overture, "Morning, Noon, and Night".....Suppe
Concert waltz, "Amoretta Tanze".....Gungl
Grand selection, "Ruddigore".....Sullivan
Concert solo, selected.....
C. Maurer.
Overture, "Fest".....Bach
Mazurka, "Pulcinella".....Faust
a. "Polish Dance".....Scharwenka
b. "McAlheaney's Cake Walk".....Balfnor
Selection, "Sounds from the Music Hall".....Braham
Finale, "Mississippi Side Step".....Berliner
"Home, Sweet Home."

At St. Mary's Park Hager's Band will give this programme:

March, "Chinese Triumphal".....Seltzer
Overture, "Oberon".....Weber
Fantasie, "La Palema".....Missud
Selection, "Martha".....Flotow
Cornet solo, "Brilliante".....Kenecke
C. Kenecke.
Waltz, "Angel of Love".....Waldteufel
Descriptive—
a. "Turkish Patrol".....
b. "Cotton Blossoms".....
Grand selection, "Tannhauser".....Wagner
"Traumerei".....Schumann
Popular Songs.....Beyer
"Home, Sweet Home."

Usher's Band will play these selections at Bronx Park:

"The Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Autograph".....Kann
Overture, "Morning, Noon, and Night".....Suppe
Conduct Waltz, "Wedding Chimes".....Wiegand
Selection, "Faust".....Gounod
Cornet solo, "Dance of the Nymphs".....Jaeger
William Jaeger.
Fantasie, "American Airs".....Herbert
a. "Loin du Bal".....Gillet
b. "How Fair Thou Art".....Nesvadba
Overture, (Medley,) "Vaudeville Echoes".....Beyer
Characteristic, "The Butterfly".....Bendix
Galop, "Fame and Fortune".....Wiegand
"Home, Sweet Home."

Church to be Turned Into a Saloon.

Considerable indignation was manifested in Roslyn Highlands, Queens Borough, yesterday, when it became known that the Congregational Church at that place was to be turned into a saloon. The building is a neat little structure, with stained-glass windows, standing on the main street of the village. The property was sold under foreclosure about a year ago, and last week was purchased by Mrs. Margaret Thomas. Preparations have been made for alterations. The bell is to be used as a fire bell.

Scholarships at St. Peter's College.

The Rev. John Harpes, President of St. Peter's College, Jersey City, has sent to the rectors of all the Roman Catholic churches of the Newark Diocese a circular letter to be read at all masses this morning announcing that a competitive examination will be held at the college on Aug. 31 for three free scholarships. They are given by President Harpes, and are open to residents of any part of the diocese.

Membranous Croup frequently comes like a thief in the night. Prompt doses of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT rarely fail to effect a cure.—Adv.

MR. SHEEHAN DEFEATED

The Court Denies Substitution of His Election Officials.

JUSTICE FITZGERALD'S WORDS

Declares Plaintiff Has Not Made Out a Case and that Dady Decisions Are Inapplicable.

John C. Sheehan has lost his fight against Tammany Hall. In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice Fitzgerald handed down his decision in the mandamus proceedings brought by Mr. Sheehan to compel the Police Commissioners and Daniel F. McMahon, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall to substitute his list of election officials for those presented by Mr. McMahon to the Police Board.

Justice Fitzgerald dismisses the proceedings and refuses to grant the writ asked for by the ex-Tammany leader.

In his decision, Justice Fitzgerald says that Mr. Sheehan has failed to establish a cause of action requiring the intervention of the courts, and that the proceedings must therefore be dismissed.

Mr. Sheehan's fight against the Tammany officials, which has been going on for many months, is over the leadership of the Ninth Assembly District, where Mr. Sheehan has presided for many years. Some time ago the Ninth Assembly District organization selected its election officers, and, in conformity to the law and to the regulations of Tammany Hall, the names were forwarded to Mr. McMahon, as Chairman of the Executive Committee. Instead of authenticating Mr. Sheehan's list and forwarding it to the Police Board, Mr. Sheehan asserts that Mr. McMahon sent an entirely different list, stamped with his authentication.

The legal battle was marked with charges and counter-charges on both sides. Several prominent Tammanyites openly accused the ex-leader of the organization of disloyalty. This was bitterly denied by Mr. Sheehan.

In his decision, Justice Fitzgerald says:

"The complainant alleges that the respondent, McMahon, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York Democratic County Committee, has filed with the Police Board an unauthorized and irregular list of persons for Democratic election officers in the Ninth Assembly District, and summary process is invoked under the provisions of the primary election law, (Section 2, Chapter 473, Laws 1899,) directing the said McMahon to substitute what, it is contended, is the authorized and regular list of names; and, further, that from the substituted list the Police Board be directed to appoint the election officers.

"From the papers submitted upon both sides it appears that the Democratic Party in this county is organized with a General Committee in each of the Assembly districts therein comprised, a County General Committee, and an Executive Committee, consisting of one member from each of the Assembly districts. The Assembly district is the unit of representation, and all powers are therein reserved except such as for the general welfare of the party as a whole are surrendered to the General County Committee and the Executive Committee.

"The complainant is the executive member from the Ninth District, and the respondent, McMahon, is Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee, by resolution at a duly convened meeting thereof, created a sub-committee called 'The Committee on Election Officers,' and invested this last-mentioned body with authority to supervise the selection of election officers, giving it, in the words of the resolution, 'full power to act in the matter.' It is not denied that every district was represented, or had the opportunity of being represented, at this meeting, and by no one does it appear was the action of the meeting challenged.

"It can only therefore be reasonably inferred that such action was in conformity with the ancient usage which constitutes the laws of the party.

"It further appears from the answering affidavits that this committee rejected the list of names presented on behalf of the complainant, and took certain steps to provide for the vacancies resulting from such rejection.

"The reasons which induced the committee to take such action are set forth at length in the affidavits, and need not be alluded to here. The complainant can scarcely claim that they are immaterial, particularly in view of the lengthy and vigorously worded affidavit filed by him in reply.

"My attention has been called to the matter of Buttling vs. Dady, but it has no bearing upon this issue, for the reason that the facts presented upon that application and passed upon by the learned Court were widely different from those disclosed by the record before me.

"The complainant has failed to establish a case calling for the intervention of the court, and these proceedings must therefore be dismissed. Ordered accordingly."

Mr. Sheehan is at Long Branch, where he will remain over Sunday.

MR. CROKER DISAPPEARS.

Some Say He Has Gone to Saratoga, Others that He Will Visit Hugh McLaughlin.

The swallowing up of Richard Croker was the sensation of yesterday in Tammany circles. At the Democratic Club, about the City Hall, wherever Democratic politicians gathered, it was the one thing talked about. Vague and conflicting rumors of his whereabouts came and went, filling the air with incertitude.

The one known fact was that the Tammany chief had left Elberon. Newspaper men and politicians who went there in search of him came back and reported that he had disappeared. That was all.

Then solutions of the mystery of his disappearance began to come in. One report said that he had gone to Jamesport, L. I., for a conference with Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn leader, who is summering there. Another said that he had taken a train for Saratoga. Still another said that he had started on a sail up the Sound on Lewis Nixon's houseboat.

Still another explanation of the missing leader's movements, which bore many details and received much credence from his guessing followers, was that he had put to sea in one last desperate effort to escape the reporters and the place hunters. He had secretly and in the hush of early dawn, so this story went, embarked on a strange yacht which had immediately put to open sea. This yacht was to sail up and down the coast, it was said, keeping far enough out to avoid observation for the next six weeks, putting in only to coal and provision and allow its distinguished passenger to get in touch by wire with what is going on in politics in this town without giving the insistent public a chance to persecute him. With such a programme, it was pointed out, no subpoena server from the Mazet committee could reach him, and the papers could not print the details of his every day's doings.

At 6 o'clock last evening Mr. Nixon's houseboat Louden was reported to be lying off Tompkinsville.

Ex-Senator Murphy stated to reporters yesterday that Mr. Croker left his cottage on Friday morning early and the understanding was that he would not return. The Senator professed to be in absolute ignorance of the Tammany chieftain's whereabouts.

Justice of the Peace Conk of Red Bank told a TIMES reporter that Thomas McAvoy had informed him he met Mr. Croker in Red Bank on Friday.

Andrew Freedman has a handsome home at Red Bank, but when a TIMES reporter called there last night the house was dark and noisy, but not unfriendly. Watch dogs gave the only evidence of life thereabout.

Mr. Croker has given the "sleuths" the slip, just as he did at Richfield Springs two years ago.

GOEBEL DENOUNCES ENEMIES.

Kentucky Candidate Makes His First Speech Since the Convention of the Bolters.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRODSBURG, Ky., Aug. 19.—This afternoon William Goebel made his first speech since the anti-Goebel convention at Lexington. He spoke in the Court House yard for an hour and a half. He denounced his enemies, and advocated the measures on which he hopes to be elected Governor.

He never spoke one word in favor of himself, nor did he indulge in a single joke or story. His speech was an arraignment of his opponents and the railroad corporations, and he surprised his hearers by declaring he did not expect support from men who do not approve of his election law, the statute which has caused all the opposition against him in his own party.

He was rather a disappointment to his hearers owing to his matter-of-fact style. The entire absence of humor and fierce vindictiveness did not accord with their preconceived ideas of what a Gubernatorial candidate should be.

He began bluntly, without any introductory remarks, by saying: "On Wednesday, I believe, of this week, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad held what it called a convention at Lexington, and the alleged nominee of this alleged convention, John Young Brown, assailed the Democratic Party and its candidates."

He then showed by reading a newspaper article printed at the time of the dead-lock at Louisville that John Young Brown was favorably named as the compromise candidate, and he then astonished every listener by saying: "I charge that John Young Brown himself procured the publication of that article. This ought to be an estoppel of all the charges he brings against that convention."

Former Senator Blackburn spoke after Mr. Goebel had finished. He wanted his Democratic opponents to come back into the party fold and not assist the Republicans in electing their ticket.

LOUISIANA DEMOCRATS.

Congressman Meyer Says They Will Stick to the Organization on 10 to 1 Platform If Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Louisiana Democrats, let the platform in 1900 be what it may, will undoubtedly stick to the organization, even if the ticket be Bryan and Sewall over again and the ratio 10 to 1. This was the opinion of Senator Caffery, a Gold Democrat, not long ago, and it is the opinion of Representative Meyer, an organization Democrat, to-day.

"Our people," he said this morning, "are interested principally in their crops, the price of cotton, and matters relating to the business prosperity of the State. In New Orleans there is no local political fight over the municipal officers. That has some interest, on account of the influence it may have in the State election next year, which involves the election of two Senators. The issues in the municipal contest are purely local, involving the question of good administration, &c. It is a fight between the 'outs' and the 'ins.'

"Looking forward to next year, there is a fight against our present Governor, Mr. Foster, who will be a candidate for the Senate. There will be quite a contest over the two Senatorships, and you cannot tell this far ahead how it will go. It is said that Caffery will not be a candidate to succeed himself."

"Will the money question be an issue in the Senatorial contest?" was asked.

"No, I think not. I do not believe there will be any idea of electing Senators who do not support the Chicago platform. The men elected may not think that the prosperity of the country depends on having the free coinage of silver, but they will be men who stand by the party and accept its platform."

"What sort of delegation will be sent from Louisiana to the Democratic National Convention?"

"A Chicago platform delegation. Whatever differences of opinion there may be among our people, they will stand by the party. They do not want a Republican Administration."

"What is the sentiment in Louisiana on the expansion question?"

"It is opposed to the annexation of the Philippines. The people of Louisiana want this Government to get out of the difficulty with dignity and honor, but do not believe in acquiring territory far off in the Pacific."

LARGE WHISKY PLANT SEIZED.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 19.—A dispatch from Statesville, N. C., says that Revenue Officer Britt closed the wholesale whisky and rectifying establishment of the Key Manufacturing and Distilling Company of that place late last Wednesday for alleged violation of the interal revenue laws. To-day, acting under orders from Collector Harkins, who received instructions from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Deputy Collector J. M. Davis took possession of the entire establishment. About 8,000 gallons of spirits were seized.

The establishment was the largest whisky house in North Carolina, and it shipped great quantities of spirits to all parts of the country. The seizure is probably the largest ever made in the State. The officers will not disclose the nature of the violation or the evidence on which the seizure was made.

KISSING BUG IS NOT A MYTH.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 19.—Dr. L. O. Howard, Government Entomologist, of Washington, will read a paper before the American Association for the Advancement of Science next Tuesday on the so-called "kissing bug."

"The truth of the matter is, there is such an insect," said Dr. Howard. "Its bite is not necessarily dangerous. It is painful, though. Lots of people have been bitten by spiders and mosquitoes lately and imagined that they were the victims of the kissing bug. On the other hand, too, many have been bitten by the kissing bug and imagined they had been attacked only by an ordinary housefly or an ant."

Dr. Howard says the kissing bug, so-called, has been known to science for from fifty to seventy-five years. He has found in his investigations that the bug is more frequent this year than heretofore, probably on account of climatic conditions favorable to the propagation of the insect.

The Trenton School Scandal.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 19.—The testimony of Louisa Eright of this city, the colored girl who tells a story of shocking ill-treatment at the State Industrial School for Girls, of which she was formerly an inmate, was to-day forwarded in writing to Counselor Backes, at Trenton. President Bishop of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, said he would spare neither time nor money to push the prosecution, and that his course in beginning criminal proceedings against Mrs. Eyler and the Board of Trustees of the school is upheld by citizens from all parts of the State.

Bicyclist Shot on a Lonely Road.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Aug. 19.—Robert Hand, a son of Capt. Ellis Hand of Port Norris, N. J., was shot and dangerously wounded last night while riding on a bicycle along a lonely road near here. He was suddenly confronted by a man, who fired without warning, the bullet entering his right side. The young man's assailant was subsequently arrested, and gave the name of Burke, and said he lived at Dorchester, this county. There is considerable mystery over the shooting, as there is no known cause for the attack. It is thought Hand may recover.

A Middletown Merchant Drops Dead.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 19.—J. Ralph Van Duzer, a wealthy merchant of this city, dropped dead this afternoon of heart disease. He was in his store telephoning to his residence.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Opening Sale of

Blankets and Comfortables

21 Cases 10-4 Blankets, for single beds, at $1.69, $2.85, $4.25, $5.38

12 Cases 11-4 Blankets, for double beds, at $1.85, $3.69, $4.85, $6.50

22 Cases Figured Silkoline Comfortables, in new and desirable effects and colors, at 98c

6 Cases Sateen Down Comfortables, best quality in light and medium colorings, at $3.50

In their

Silk Departments

5500 Yards Striped and Checked Japanese, Broche, Ombre and Dresden effect Taffetas, at 39c, 58c & 75c yd.

West Twenty-Third Street

ANTI-TAMMANY COALITION

Republicans May Take Official Action Sanctioning It.

ONLY OBSTACLE IN THE WAY

Citizens' Union and Machine Men May Not Agree on Candidates—Executive Committee Meeting.

One of the first steps looking to the opening of the Fall campaign will be taken to-morrow, when the Executive Committee of the Republican City Committee will meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The routine business of this meeting will be the making of arrangements for the election of a new City Committee and for the holding of the Aldermanic conventions. It is expected, however, that resolutions will be adopted indorsing the plan for the unification of all the anti-Tammany elements in the coming campaign, which President Lemuel E. Quigg, of the New York County Committee has been advocating. If this is done, it will be the first formal official sanction given to the harmony project.

President Quigg is greatly encouraged by the reception his suggestion has received at the hands of both the regular Republican and the independent leaders. He has been in frequent conference with representative Citizens' Union men and independent Republicans, and he has been gratified to be met half way in the effort to combine all the elements interested in opposing and overturning Tammany's domination. While some of the active workers in the Citizens' Union organization are opposed to combining on candidates with anybody, Mr. Quigg believes that the great mass of the voting membership of the union will rally to the support of combination candidates when they see that in that way lies the only way to defeat Tammany.

The main obstacle in the way of the smooth execution of this plan is recognized to be the difficulty of agreeing on candidates. The Republican leaders make it a necessary condition that the present Republican Assemblymen whose records have been satisfactory shall be renominated. This is understood to include Messrs. Mazet, Adler, Fallows, Henry, and Davis. It excludes Frank Bulkley, who is out of favor with the organization. Where an agreement on a candidate for Assemblyman or Alderman is arrived at, the Republican organization will be perfectly willing to let the Citizens' Union district organization make the nomination first.

There is talk of running ex-Justice Daly as a union candidate for the Supreme Court, but the Republican leaders have not committed themselves to it, and it is not known that the ex-Justice would accept the nomination if it were offered him.

THE VAN WYCK BOOM.

Mr. Willett Still Confident of Support from Kings County.

There will be a temporary suspension of Van Wyck booming from the Hoffman House to-day. Joseph J. Willett of Alabama, who had been there for two days talking up the ex-Justice's Presidential candidacy with various Democrats who called, left the hotel yesterday to spend Sunday out of the city. He will be back to-morrow, when he promises a statement of the result of his conferences.

Mr. Willett reiterated yesterday his prediction that the Kings County delegation will favor naming Augustus Van Wyck for President, and that the up-State Democrats will join them.

"I am not talking in the air," he said. "As to Kings County's attitude, I have talked with the leaders there, and I know whereof I speak. If Tammany goes over to Bryan, the Kings County Democrats will break away and present their own candidate to the National Convention.

Mr. Willett talked yesterday with a number of commercial travelers whom he is depending on to aid the Van Wyck propaganda in their travels.

GIFT TO BROOKLYN LIBRARY.

Bay Ridge Institution Offers Its Books and Real Estate.

The Directors of the Bay Ridge Library have made an offer to turn over to the Brooklyn Public Library the property of the first-named institution. The offer is made on condition that the city assume a mortgage for $4,000 which is on the property. The volue of the ground, building, and books is estimated to be about $18,000.

If it is determined that the Brooklyn Public Library can assume the indebtedness resting upon the Bay Ridge Library, it is reported that the offer will be accepted and the transfer of the property made at an early date.

NOW A TOW TRUST IS FORMED.

Fifteen Mills, Controlling the Entire Product, in the Combination.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 19.—Fifteen tow mills have formed a combination, by which they expect to control the tow market of the country. Headquarters for the combine have been located at Elma, on the Great Western, where a large factory is in operation and where A. G. Brown, who has engineered the combine, has been placed in charge of the interests of the new company, which has been incorporated.

It is claimed that practically all tow used in the country is manufactured in these fifteen mills, which are located in Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and the Dakotas.

New $1,500,000 Cement Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 19.—The Indiana Portland Cement Company, capital $1,500,000, was incorporated here to-day. The company is organized to manufacture Portland cement. The incorporators are Joel H. Fuller, Frank C. Cain, and H. Lindale Smith, all of Jersey City.

Accidentally Shot at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 19.—Allen Snyder, stopping at the Hotel Melrose, was accidentally shot by Bartender Edward Murphy in the Hotel Harmony to-day. Murphy gave himself up to the police, and is held to await the result of his victim's injuries. Snyder was taken to the hospital. It is thought the bullet penetrated the lung. His condition is critical.

Ribs Pulled Loose from His Backbone.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Aug. 19.—Peter Stiger, eighty years old, of Lebanon, was fatally injured yesterday while trying to drive a balky horse. The sudden start of the wagon threw Stiger under the wheels, which passed over his body. Three of his ribs were pulled loose from the backbone, and one of them penetrated the lungs.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

Annual August Sale of Fine Blankets.

AT PRICES RARELY EQUALLED.

2 Cases Finest Pure Wool California Blankets, measuring fully 84x90 inches, weight 8 lbs., our regular $12.00 grade, Sale price . . . . . $8.75 pair

Also finest grade extra size California Blankets, slightly soiled, at half price, were $18 and $20, now . $9 and $10 pair

WOMEN'S SKIRTS—White Linen, Pique and Colored Skirts, reduced from $2.50 and $3.98, to 98c. and $1.25

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

President Clark May Resign from New York, New Haven and Hartford.

Renewed rumors that Charles P. Clark purposed retiring from the Presidency of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad have been in circulation within the past few days, and some of Mr. Clark's closest friends in this city have said that there was substantial foundation for these reports. Mr. Clark has on more than one occasion within the last two years expressed a fear that his health would not permit him remaining as the executive head of the Consolidated system.

In Boston yesterday President Clark made the following statement to an Associated Press reporter:

"My health was improved by the six months' rest ordered by my physicians, but being no longer young I am told that I cannot with safety bear the responsibilities of my office indefinitely. It may be best that I should decline re-election and retire absolutely, or it may be best that I continue for a while in the service of the company. Precisely what will happen cannot be determined until our Directors meet in September." Mr. Clark's relations with the principal stockholders of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road are believed to be very friendly.

Charles Peter Clark is sixty-three years old, having been born in Nashua, N. H., Aug. 11, 1836. The early part of his business life was devoted to mercantile pursuits. He entered railway service in August, 1870, and has held a variety of responsible positions. He was clerk of the Board of Receivers of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, and subsequently was Trustee under the Berdell mortgage. In 1873 he was appointed general manager of the New York and New England Railroad, a post which he held for six years, at the end of which time he was promoted to the Vice Presidency. In October, 1887, he was elected Second Vice President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Subsequently he became President and receiver of the New York and New England, and in 1887 he was elected President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford. He is also President of the Shepaug, Litchfield and Northfield Railroad.

ILLINOIS ROAD IS SOLD AT AUCTION.

The St. Louis, Indianapolis and Eastern Brings $1,000,000 on Foreclosure.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 19.—Stuart Brown of this city, Master in Chancery of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, yesterday sold at auction, at Robinson, Ill., the St. Louis, Indianapolis and Eastern Railroad to the Illinois Central Railroad, which was the only bidder. The price paid was $1,000,000.

The road was sold under a decree of foreclosure made in the Federal Court in this city in favor of the Central Trust Company of New York, foreclosing a mortgage of $1,000,000.

The road runs from Effingham, Ill., to Switz City, Green County, Ind. The Illinois Central connects with the road at Effingham.

To Test Air Brakes for Surface Cars.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—The State Railroad Commission has made arrangements for a test of air brakes for street surface railroad cars. Twenty-two permits have been issued for that purpose, and each person or company receiving a permit is allowed to equip with brakes one of the cars of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York City, and the tests will be made, three or four on one day, at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, New York City; the first series of tests will be made on Aug. 29-31, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

W. H. Ijams Resigns.

W. H. Ijams has resigned the office of Treasurer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which he has held for many years. He was the oldest general officer in the service of that railroad company, having been present as a boy at the opening of the road in 1828. At that period the first section of the road was run by horse power. Mr. Ijams is now nearly seventy-seven years old. He will be succeeded as Treasurer by I. V. McNeal, his former assistant.

MADE BARTENDER OF FATHER.

Eighteen-Year-Old Terror of Belvidere, N. J., Sent to Jail.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Aug. 19.—Fred Schwartz, the eighteen-year-old son of Gottlieb Schwartz of this place, was sent to-day by Justice Mackey to the Warren County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of assault. It is said by the police here that for the last three months the lad has been continually intoxicated, and that he has caused his parents no end of trouble. His father keeps a quantity of liquors and beer in his cellar, and it has been the habit of the lad to help himself to these, or to order his father to bring them to him and to enforce the order upon occasion.

He started in to clean out his home yesterday afternoon, and, after breaking all the looking glasses and crockery, his mother protested. She was ordered to mind her own business and to leave him to his enjoyment. She persisted in her efforts to save something from the wreck, and her son then secured an axe from the woodshed and chased his mother, bare-headed, out of the house.

After breaking a little furniture for luck, he opened a free drinking booth on the front stoop of the house for the accommodation of his friends. He ordered his father to go to the cellar and bring up all the beer and liquors there, and to then act as bartender for him. The old man worked as long as his strength would permit in carrying up bottles and casks. He then went on a strike.

His son does not favor strikes or arbitration for the settlement of them, so he secured the father's shotgun and with it forced the old man to continue his labors. When the lad got so intoxicated that he could no longer tell whether or not his commands were obeyed by his father, the old man skipped out and notified the police of the condition of affairs at his home.

Officer Shay was sent to gather in the young terror, but found that the first stupor of intoxication had worn off, and that a fight was just what the young man was looking for. He got it. The officer wasted no time in words, but went right in to make the arrest. It was no easy task, and he found the young man more quick in his movements than he was, so he resorted to strategy.

He secured a clothesline. His experience in Montana years ago "punching" cows stood him in good stead, and he was able to lasso the young man after a second attempt. He threw him as he would a maverick, and then sat on him. At last he got him to the station house.

Three Killed in an Explosion.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., Aug. 19.—A thrashing engine blew up yesterday afternoon about five miles from Empire, instantly killing Lyman E. Pilbeam, engineer; Archie Auton, band cutter, and Robert Newhew, feeder. William Gilbert was terribly injured and will probably die. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Adolph Liesegang to Sing Here.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Adolph Liesegang, who sailed for New York Aug. 15 on the Hamburg-American liner

Sunday
August 20-1899

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

IN PICTURESQUE MADRID

Merchants Carry on Their Business in a Leisurely Manner.

A VERY SOMNOLENT OLD CITY

Museums and Art Galleries Full of Interest for the Tourist—The Passing Away of Popular Ceremonies.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN SEBASTIAN, July 13.—This crown of nature's fancy work, San Sebastian, this city in a fairy tale, is just now all alive with expectancy, looking every day for the coming of the Court. It is reputed to be the cleanest town of the Peninsula, and is, in truth, as bright as a wave-washed pebble. Nevertheless, it is a favorite waltz hall of the fleas, which shamelessly obtrude themselves even into conversation. Last evening, when the feast of reason in my balcony flagged for a moment, it was shocking to overhear in the balcony adjoining a learned philologist from Columbia recounting to a sympathetic Wellesley professor his insectivorous sufferings. Does one master the mysteries of language only to talk of fleas, for which, after all, Babel failed to furnish expletives enough? The traveler in Spain must have a spirit above bites.

San Sebastian is chiefly employed, at present, in sea-bathing. The soldiers begin it at 6 o'clock in the morning, marching by regiments down to the concha, clearing for action, and striking out into the gentle surf, all in simultaneous obedience to successive words of command. Some two hours later teams of oxen draw scores of jaunty bathing cars down near the white lip of this opalescent shell of water, and there the long day through all ages, sizes, and ranks of humanity sport in the curling foam or swim far out into the sparkling bay. The Boy King must long for it in dry Madrid, which it is not etiquette for royalty to leave before the Cortes rises.

A last word on Madrid! It is such an easy-going city that one hardly realizes at first how well it performs certain of its functions. Its water supply, for instance, is good, although when one sees the picturesque groups, with those same clay water jars over which Rebecca smiled on Jacob, lingering about the fountains, one expects the liquid to taste of patriarchal times. Its tramway service, everything centring in the Puerta del Sol, is most convenient, although its electricity is a little slow in coming to the relief of horseflesh, and the conductors have a strange custom of stopping the car to let passengers off and on. The shops, fairly well stocked, gild commerce with Spanish graces. You accept a chair, you pass the courtesies of the day, the gentleman with cigarettes, or even with cigar in mouth, is seldom sure as to just what goods he has on hand, and is still more rarely dogmatic as to their price.

The tug of war, however, comes in getting them delivered. Ten days before quitting Madrid I bought at one of the best of the libraries a number of books, including several illustrated catalogues of the Velazquez sala. These last were pretty trifles, bound in white paper, and as I intended them for gifts, I wanted fresh copies. "You wish them clean, all of them?" asked the proprietor, with an accent of surprise. I replied that I did, and would moreover be obliged if he could fit them with envelopes ready for mailing. Envelopes he had none, but he promised to tie them up in separate parcels. "And books and bill will come without fail this afternoon?" He looked pained to the heart. "This very morning, señora. You will find them awaiting you on your return." On the third day I sent a note, and on the fifth a boy arrived with the bulk of my purchase, but no catalogue or bill. I explained to the lad, who smilingly besought me to give myself no concern, that I was on the point of leaving the city for good, and preferred not to go away in debt; but the days passed, and my inability to extort that reckoning became the jest of the household. At last, driven to desperate measures, I went through noonday heat to the store, and actually found that procrastinating book seller scattering cigar ashes over a little heap of catalogues, while he contemplated the pictures, one by one. "Behold, señora," he exclaimed, as serenely as if not ten minutes had elapsed since our parting, "here I have for you immaculate booklets, stainless, faultless, such as will rejoice those fortunate friends to whom you have the amiability to send them. And I am this instant about to prepare them for the post with inviolate security."

I expressed my obligations, but entreated him to draw up the account and let me settle it then and there, as I was within twenty-four hours of departure. "And in traveling," I added, apologetically, "it is difficult to send back money." At the obnoxious word he flung up hands and eyes: "Señor Señora!" I left him in the shop, feeling vaguely that I had been guilty of a flagrant indelicacy, as well as black ingratitude. The catalogues, very slightly wrapped, arrived on the morrow just in time to be thrust into my shawl strap, and I paid the bill amid the final agitation, so unfavorable to arithmetic, of porters and farewells.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN SPAIN.

Madrid possesses the Biblioteca Nacional with valuable manuscripts and something like 1,000,000 books, handsomely housed, where arrangements are made for over 300 readers, but here, as in the other Spanish cities, public libraries, in the American sense of libraries largely used by the general public, are practically non-existent. The book stores, too, except for the latest Spanish publications, leave much to be desired. As a rule, one can get only the most meagre information concerning texts and editions of the national classics, and the supply of new French novels or new German plays is far less complete than the stock of Paris stoves and Germania ivory. This last, so canny have the honest Teutons grown, is usually engraved Toledo.

In variety of weather, however, Madrid surpasses all expectations, furnishing the sultriest heat, the chilliest cold, the dustiest dust, and the most prodigious crashes of thunder and lumps of hail to be found in the meteorological market, and all these within a few hours of one another. But what with capas, fans, braseros, balconies, horchaterias, an army of street waterers, and, most essential of all, an inexhaustible fund of good humor, the Madrileño contrives to live on friendly terms with his climate. Although he does not lay aside his cloak before "the fortieth of May," he is so proud of his city, the "Only Court," the "Yelk of the Spanish Egg," that, according to his proverb, it is but one step thence to heaven, which has a little window in order that homesick Castilian souls, to say nothing of envious angels, may gaze down on Madrid.

Apart from bullfights and riots, those rages of excitement that seem to indicate a periodical fevering of the southern blood, the Madrileño takes his pleasures with a dignified simplicity. The city is exceedingly rich in open squares, well-shaded parks, and long reaches of green promenade, and here, with several dozen cigarettes and a few coppers for water and agráz, he wiles the hours away, chatting with friends and admiring the ladies who roll past in spruce landaus. Over the gate of the social paradise of Madrid it must be written: "No admittance except in coaches," for a carriage seems essential to high life. Liveried coachman, rather than powdered butler, is the sine qua non. During the hot season this outdoor parade is in gay career at midnight, and whole families, babies, and nurses included, may be seen gathered in festive knots around small refreshment tables, within sound of fountain spray and garden music. There are open-air concerts and concerts in smoke-beclouded halls, greensward dances, and dances stepped on café tables among disordered clusters of bottles and glasses, and there is always the theatre, on which your Spaniard dotes.

THE THEATRES OF MADRID.

In the Winter season there is opportunity to enjoy classic drama at the Teatro Español, where the Bernhardt of Spain, "La Guerrero," supported by her grandee husband, Mendoza, holds sway. When I saw them in Paris last Autumn they were using brief farces of Cervantes and Lope de Rueda for curtain raisers to a romantic drama by Tirso de Molina and a modern society play by Echegaray. I saw them, too, in Zorrilla's singular dramatic version of "Don Juan," the only play allowed in Spanish theatres on the night of All Saints. The Parisian element in the audience, accustomed to Molière's mocking treatment of the theme, could not away with the crass miracles and all the religious solemnity of this Catholic presentation, and chafed almost to hooting, but the semi-circles of dark Spanish faces, bent forward from the galleries, watched those last scenes of penitence and pardon with unflinching gravity.

From March to November, however, the Teatro Español is closed, and there is little doing at the Teatro Real, an aristocratic temple of Italian opera. This Spring there has been an Italian troupe playing in the Comédia, but apart from that the theatrical opportunities of Madrid were limited to the popular zarzuelas, or operettas, four of which are usually given in an evening. Each theatre offered a new programme of these every night, but there was nothing of literary interest except, now and then, a taking trifle from the pen of Hartzenbusch or Echegaray.

The Madrid Theatre recks naught of early risers. The opening vaudeville is seldom under way before 9 o'clock, the house is cleared after each performance, and often the encores and repetitions prolong a popular zarzuela quite beyond its hour limit. On the other hand, if the audience is small the leading piece may be cut down to the merest outline. I remember one such occasion when the boxes were so empty and the farce so familiar that the orchestra fairly chaffed the actors off the stage. "Enough, enough! Thou may'st withdraw!" chanted the lyric lover to an intruding servant. "And so may'st thou," called out a voice from among the violins, "I've told my passion to the stars," continued the actor in his most mellifluous tenor, making the distant love of the Spanish stage to a lady who was smiling frankly on the audacious fiddler. "Poor stars!" interpolated this worthy so sympathetically that everybody laughed, the singer wound up his transports in the shortest possible order, and the remaining scenes were hardly more than pantomime. But such was the universal good nature and indifference to business exactitudes that neither artists nor ticket holders took this curtailment of their rights in umbrage.

MUSEOS IN MADRID.

Among the excellencies of Madrid must be counted her museos. The Armeria, with its plumed and steel-clad warriors, all at tourney, is no mere lumber room of wicked old iron, as might have been expected, but a new canto of the Faery Queene. The Museo Naval still smells of boundless brine and Isles of Spicery. The Museo Arqueologico Nacional sweeps one, as on the magic carpet of Alhambra legend, through the entire tragedy of Spain. Here are the successive leaves of her strange picture book—scratched, pre-historic flints, grass-woven Iberian sandals, rudely sculptured shapes in sandstone grasping winecups that suggest Whole Rubaiyats; Phœnician anchors, bronze tables of Roman laws, Moorish arabesques, mediaeval altars, modern wares and fineries, while barbaric spoils of Peruvian idols, Mexican feather-shields, sacrificial stones and figures of forest lords speak to the imagination of that vast colonial empire which rose out of a dream to melt again like very dreamstuff, leaving "not a rack behind." These I have seen, but there are twice as many more at Madrid museums which I had not time to see, and which, I am told, are no less rich in rarities and no less effective in pictorial beauty of arrangement.

Of the art galleries, who can say enough? The supreme Museo del Prado so magnetizes pilgrim feet that it is hard to spare even a few hours for the Real Academia de Bellas Artes, with its grand Murillos and calm Zurbarans, or the Museo de Arte Moderno, with its succession of canvases depicting scene upon scene of death, decay, murder, execution, starvation, battle, torture, frenzy. Whatever is most horrible in the story of the Peninsula—Juana the Mad staring at her husband's coffin; the bloody fall of the betrayed Torrijos, the nobles of Portugal doing shuddering homage to the exhumed corpse of Inez de Castro, all that moves disgust, distress, dismay, seems flaunted here.

The technique is French, but the subjects are Spanish. Many of the pictures have historical dignity and faithfulness, a few reproduce the modern national types, with a preference for bull fighters and Anarchists over fishermen and peasants, but one misses the spiritual beauty that went hand in hand with the spiritual terror of the older art. Do the Spanish painters of today derive only from Ribera and Goya?

OLD CEREMONIES FADING.

The old-time popular ceremonies are fast fading out of Europeanized Madrid. Even the Christmas mirth, I am told, is waning, though still on Buena Noche the Plaza Mayor is close set with booths, and the Infanta Isabel, "muy Madrileña" that she is, makes a point of driving through and heaping her carriage with fairings. On Twelfth Night, too, there are still a few small boys to be seen scampering about the streets, looking for the arrival of the Magi. Every year drops something of the mediaeval heritage, and it has fallen to my lot to chronicle the passing of one of Madrid's most ancient and comfortable rites. The principal saint days of June, July, and August are preceded by verbenas, or evening fairs, chief among these being the Verbena de San Juan, on Midsummer Night. Far along the Prado gleam the busy fires over which are merrily bubbling the olliest and brownest of fritters. The rows of lighted stalls, which have sprung up like mushrooms on either side of the promenade, present to the reveling, roving, shifting throng an amazing variety of tawdry knicknacks, ingeniously devised to meet no human want, and we drove slowly up and down, enjoying the gypsy scene, while beggars ran beside the carriage and hawkers darted out upon us with shrill cries, the "American girl" of our little group strove earnestly to find "something to buy."

The most useful and convenient article for a traveler that could be discovered was a paste-board bull's head on a long stick, but her chaperon, mindful of trunk dimensions, discouraged this purchase so effectively that Little New York gracefully made herself amends by presenting us all with images of St. John. These scandalously represented the Baptist as a ballet girl in short wool skirts and gilt paper ribbons, waving a banner with a cross and leading a two-legged lamb with the other.

Another of our band was an eminent missionary lady, who had invited us to the Buen Retiro gardens that evening, in the expectation of hearing noble music under modest trees, but had unawares precipitated herself and guests upon a Summer theatre. And another was a excited spinster, who dragged the absorbed missionary away from that roaring farce at the end of the second act, herself impelled by emotions to which she had long been a stranger. There was once a fountain in the Puerta del Sol whose gracious waters, sprinkled at Midsummer Midnight on the most unlikely head, insured a wedding within the year. Trams and cabs, riots and bloodshed drove the fairy folk away to the Prado not to creep into acorn cups and hide them there, but to slip over the rim of the Cybele Fountain, where they have long continued to work their winsome charm. So recently as last year, as soon as the clock in the tower of the stately Bank of Spain struck midnight, with bridal cadences lingering in its peal, eager feet went splashing through the broad marble basin, and the enchanted water, thrown by handfuls and cupfuls far out over the crowd, sparkled even on bald pates and wigs.

But alas for Madrid and her Midsummer Night's Dream! Some prosaic person got wet and tattled to the Alcalde. So when our agitated spinster, on this last Verbena of St. John, had persuaded the compassionate coachman to drive as close as close might be to the magic fountain, there was nothing, unfortunately, for railing, and outside of this a grim circle of police, frowning menace on that disconcerted host. Every moment more carriages, with veiled ladies and rheumatic gentlemen, dashed up, and the indignant crowd surged forward to the very buttons of authority. But midnight chimed in vain. Somebody called, "Put out the lights," and one bold athlete vaulted over the railing, only to be hustled back with contumely. That great press of people, however, remained as meek as the lions of Cybele's chariot—a lack of spirit only to be accounted for by remembering that this midnight company was made up of the shamefaced and rejected, such an assemblage of blighted beings as, now that this last spell is snapped, earth will never see again. Even the stately Cybele laughed in her marble sleeve.

So passes the old Madrid, but there is a new Madrid, of which a word still waits to be said. KATHARINE LEE BATES.

Carmody Held for Trial.

Policeman Patrick Carmody of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who is accused of having clubbed Charles A. Murphy, a book publisher of 70 Fifth Avenue, was held for trial on a charge of felonious assault by Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. Inspector Thompson then took Carmody to Police Headquarters, where Deputy Chief Cortright suspended him without pay and ordered charges preferred against him.

IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL

Dr. Moser's Sounding Board the Talk of Pianists.

THE KAISER WAS MISQUOTED

He Did Not Pronounce the French Navy Superior to the British—Growth of the Co-operative Societies.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—"Then, Dr. Moser, with your sounding board a piano will be as good in ten or twelve years as on the day of its purchase?"

The doctor jumped up from the instrument on which he had just played a movement of the Beethoven F sharp minor, and took me by the shoulders. "But, carissime," he shouted, using the old Latin priestly allocution, "my piano will be better in a hundred years than it is to-day! It will improve just exactly like a violin."

A matter-of-fact auditor ventured the question whether the strings and other parts of the instrument would not have to be renewed. The doctor gazed at him with an expression, in which sympathy with dullness was badly concealed. "What does the owner of the finest Stradivarius do when a string breaks?" he asked. "Of course, the age of my piano will depend on the absolute durability of its parts, but its tone will go on improving, and not, as now, steadily deteriorate, so that all the solidity of workmanship put into an instrument by a Steinway or a Bechstein cannot keep it from its becoming an instrument fit only for the garret in ten years at most." A striking and interesting personality is the man who claims to have answered satisfactorily the two following questions: "Why is the tone of the pianoforte unmusical, failing to satisfy our feeling for musical sound, and how can it be made absolutely musical?" "Why does the volume of sound of a piano decrease and deteriorate year by year, and how does the beauty of tone of an instrument increase with age, as in the violin?"

Before going any further it may be well to mention a few of those musicians and scientists who are willing to be quoted as holding the opinion that Dr. Moser has indeed answered these questions in a practical manner. In the list I find the names of Dr. Muck, Xavier Scharwenka, Prof. Bohm, Prof. Schultze, Dr. Wullner, Maria Krebs, and a host of others, who surely would not knowingly lend their influence toward the encouragement of a swindle. "What is there odd about it?" asked Dr. Moser. "A priest invented the fagott, another priest invented the upright piano. Why should not I, also a priest, have discovered the 'resonance piano'?" He claims to have discovered his long-sought wonder, the piano that is absolutely musical, or scientifically so near tonal perfection that no human ear can detect any of the impurities easily heard in the best of modern pianos. He has been at it most of his life, though he has also found time to educate himself, enter the priesthood, and become a teacher of youth.

Moser was born in Mayence about forty-seven years ago, and, luckily as he says, received his first musical instruction not on the piano but on the organ, so that the first mentioned instrument, with its almost total lack of singing powers, always failed to satisfy him. This brought him to the study of acoustics and the search after a method of rendering the piano a really musical instrument. For a long time he fancied that the reason lay in the bad construction, but after examining most minutely a couple of first-class Steinway grands he was forced to the inevitable conclusion that something was radically wrong with the theory on which all modern makers work. He turned to Helmholz and found that, although the great scientist discourses learnedly of the length of the strings and the strength of the expansion, &c., he makes no mention of the resonance or sounding board. Moser pulled pianos and organs to pieces and put them together again; he worked for a time in a piano factory, and finally came to the conclusion that it was only a matter of just this sounding board, this accoustic spectrum, as he calls it. This is in all modern pianos merely a thin metal plate.

The development of the sounding board has been Dr. Moser's lifework, and he has finally found its perfection in one, many times the thickness of the old one, and composite in construction—that is, made of several pieces joined together with an art that remains as yet a secret. The old Vienna clavichords and first grand pianos possessed a much purer, sweeter tone, because the relation of their sounding boards to their simple strings was a natural one. With the development of the piano string to its present tough and powerful consistence came a change for the worse, as the sounding board was not developed in the same ratio, with the result that the tone of the instrument became less pure. Hence it was a perfectly reasonable idea to improve the resonance by bringing the board into the proper relation to the modern piano string.

A NEW SOUNDING BOARD.

"What is the first thing a master teaches you to-day?" asked the genial doctor. "It is touch. Without touch you might as well play on the xylophone. The first time that you put a finger on my piano you will recognize that it is not the touch, but the instrument that does the work. You can put your foot on the keyboard, and beautifully round, full tone will ensue. Listen!" The doctor struck the middle C smartly with his whole hand, held like a hatchet, and it may be confessed at once that all present were surprised, to use no stronger expression, at the strength and beauty of the tone. The doctor folded his arms and looked on triumphantly, while its waves reverberated through the room as if they would never stop, and all the time the overtones were clearly and easily distinguished from the ground tone. A layman might describe it by saying that he had never heard such a full, round, sweet tone hold out such a very long time. The doctor struck the common chord of C major, and the effect was certainly marvellous. He modulated into the minor, and then struck in the bass a palpable discord, but, lo! and behold! it sounded actually pleasant! It was, in a word, orchestral, musical. The dissonances were like those of the orchestra in a Wagner score; they seemed to have their place, their raison d'être.

One began to appreciate the force of the assertion of Dr. Muck, the talented and popular operatic conductor of the Royal Opera House: "Compared with other pianos, the tone of this one possesses a duration of vibration that is almost unlimited; a capacity of modulation and carrying power in all dynamic gradations that is astounding."

The sounding board of the modern piano is never thicker than three-eighths of an inch. Dr. Moser's is about two inches in diameter. Boards composed of several parts, joined together in one way or another, are nothing new in the history of pianoforte manufacture, but have always been abandoned. Moser, however, held fast to the idea, and finally hit upon the right way of combining the several parts. His first piano was made in the year 1895 by Schulz Brothers in Dusseldorf. Now any piano can be made over and furnished with a Moser apparatus.

I asked the doctor, who looks like a black-haired Franz Liszt, and understands well the art of making himself interesting, what steps he had taken to exploit his invention commercially. It has been patented in fourteen countries, but as yet I believe that in Germany alone the public is in a position to purchase directly. From a great maker in the United States the doctor received the answer: "If your invention amounted to anything we should have had it long ago!" He freely admits that he had the greatest trouble in getting manufacturers to take up the matter seriously, but this is easily understood in view of the doctor's claim that a piano supplied with his sounding board will last and improve for years like a violin. This is surely not the kind of invention sought by the makers, for it might result in cutting down their sales three-fourths.

The doctor claims that any piano of moderate size can be furnished with his invention, but that in new instruments the total length can be several inches shorter, certainly for private houses a distinct advantage. What interests the average musical listener is the doctor's statement that only musical people can play on his piano, and that its introduction will reduce the army of pianists by four-fifths, surely "a consummation devoutly" to be wished." In regard to the manner in which the invention is regarded by reputable musicians here, the names mentioned above would seem to indicate that its value is fully recognized. Those present when I was in the doctor's rooms, were certainly delighted with it, and it must be confessed that the effect of a transcription of a Beethoven symphonic movement on two pianos was absolutely orchestral. Whether the invention is all that the enthusiastic priest claims cannot be known yet. In any case, it is the musical sensation of the season here.

THE EMPEROR MISQUOTED.

The veriest tyro in international questions often has cause to wonder how certain statements get into the American press and still more at the readiness of first-class journals to treat them in all seriousness. The latest canard of this description that some New York newspapers even noticed in editorials was to the effect that the German Emperor said to the Frenchmen, on the occasion of his late visit to a French cruiser, "In my opinion the French Navy is superior to the British!" It ought to be totally unnecessary to state that Emperor William never made any such nonsensical statement whatever, any more than Admiral Dewey said that "our next war would be with Germany."

Meanwhile the monarch, so completely misunderstood in America, has returned from his Northern cruise and joined his family at the Castle of Wilhelmshohe, near Cassel, the Empress and her boys having already gone thither from their outing in Bavaria. It is understood that the Empress's broken leg is mending rapidly.

Here in Berlin we have had no excitement, the only happening of interest having been the meetings of the Union of German Co-operative Associations, the members of which, known by their badges, have been much in evidence during the week. At the first meeting the delegates were greeted by a representative of the Imperial Chancellor, as well as by the Minister of Commerce, the Governor of the Imperial Bank, and other official bodies. Representatives of the co-operative societies of Great Britain and France were also present. During the week a statue of the founder of the system, Schultze-Delitzsch, was unveiled.

Nothing can be more significant of the gradual, but overwhelming, growth of Liberal ideas in Germany than the development of the "Benossenschafter," whose organization has existed for over fifty years. In the light of history the interest shown in it by the powers that be is very notable. Its founders could not boast of receiving a like sympathy. On the contrary, they were looked upon as out-and-out democrats, and little better than Socialists. More than once, notably in 1862 and 1867, the Prussian authorities sought by hostile legislation to wipe the system out of existense, but Schultze was equal to every emergency, and steered his ship with unerring hand through the many political and economic rocks and shoals which beset its course. At last, a long time after his death, his real triumph has come. A statue is erected to him, and the very Government that so often endeavored to destroy his handiwork, now united in his praise.

The Summer in North Germany has been rather warm, in fact the Germans consider themselves persecuted by the heat, but this is calculated to bring a smile to the face of him who has been through an American Summer "within walls," Oliver Wendel Holmes's "intramural aestivation." Berlin residents are out of town, but the streets, restaurants, and galleries are full of Anglo-Saxon (I beg pardon, of German-French, Irish, Scotch, Italian, Chinese, &c., citizens) appearance and tongue, their red Baedekers being the sure sign of their guild. EDWARD BRECK.

BONNER PRAISES FIREMEN.

Says Their Bravery at the Windsor Fire Can Never Be Equaled.

In a report of the operations of the Fire Department for the quarter ended March 31 last, made public yesterday, there is a special report by ex-Chief Bonner on the work of rescue by firemen at the Windsor Hotel fire. Chief Bonner says:

"No chance to save life was neglected by the men. The rescues made by Ford and Clark, from my personal observations and from what I have heard since the fire of the circumstances, were among the bravest ever accomplished. McDermott's conduct and that of many others of the men are classed in my mind with the most heroic deeds ever accomplished by men in the face of such difficulty and danger.

"It should be remembered that these rescues were made over the great aerial ladders, and by the aid of scaling ladders on the Fifth Avenue side of the hotel. The men ran great risk in carrying persons along these ladders. Some of the rescued were heavy and others insensible.

"The ladders were made of Georgia pine and are very tough, the grain of the wood running the entire length of forty feet. I saw, however, one of them bend like a bow under the weight of three persons.

"While the men of the department have made splendid rescues, and have performed many brave deeds, there has never been anything to compare with what they did at the Windsor fire. I doubt if what they accomplished there can ever be equaled."

Fire Commissioner Scannell granted permission to McDermott to receive a set of resolutions from the Liberty Flag Club of the west side, of which he is a member, for his work at the fire.

CURED FISH TRADE NOTES.

Mackerel and Codfish Are Scarce and Prices High.

With the closing days of August comes the opening of the Fall trade in cured fish and oysters. It is safe to say that not in ten years has the New York cured fish market opened up with such a scant stock of staple fish in the hands of importers, wholesalers, and jobbers as this season.

This is especially true concerning the mackerel supply. Last year the mackerel catch on the New England coast was regarded as exceptionally poor, when only 14,000 barrels of cured mackerel were landed, as against 386,000 barrels in 1886, but this year the catch of shore mackerel along the North Atlantic Coast will probably fall below last year's record.

When the Gloucester mackerel fleet, consisting of twenty-three vessels, sailed for Southern waters, in the latter part of March and the early part of April last, there were many indications that pointed to a successful season, but the fishermen were again doomed to disappointment. For nearly six weeks the fleet cruised off Cape Hatteras without encountering any signs of a mackerel school that promised even a moderate haul. The vessels then drifted northward, and some secured small cargoes off the North New Jersey coast and in the neighborhood of Fire Island. Those fish were all disposed of fresh, as is usually the case with the early catch of mackerel everywhere. In fact, few, if any, of the mackerel taken south of Montauk Point ever find their way to the curers' hands. The mackerel fishermen figure on following the mackerel from the point where they are supposed to make their first appearance, in Southern waters, along the coast as far as Eastern Nova Scotia. What are taken in Southern waters, as stated, are sold fresh, and what are taken off the New England and Nova Scotia coasts are supposed to be cured. This year thus far the mackerel catch has been a failure in North American waters, and some of the Gloucester fleet have sailed for the Irish coast to try the mackerel fishing there.

The prospects of the Irish mackerel fisheries this year are far from good. Last year the Irish mackerel fisheries were almost a complete failure. The catch was less than 50 per cent. of the previous season, which was not counted good.

This season the reports and statistics received up to date all point to a light catch and a short cure, which means a scant supply and high prices in this market.

As an indication of how prices may be expected to run, the new Irish mackerel that reached this market at the opening of the season sold for $15 to $17 a barrel, as against $13 per barrel at the opening of the season of 1898.

The conditions in the codfish trade are far from satisfactory. The market is bare of fish and the tendency of prices is upward. This arises not so much from any scarcity of bank fish as the difficulty of securing them. The Bait act, which is now being strictly enforced by the Newfoundland Government as against the French fishermen, is working serious embassment to the American fishermen, and hampers them considerably in securing bait. How long this condition of affairs may last it is difficult to conjecture, as the French Shore problem in Newfoundland is yet far from a satisfactory settlement.

Would Have Sold Poisoned Goat Meat.

Two Italians were fined $10 apiece by Magistrate Smith, in the Long Island City Police Court, yesterday, because they had in their possession the body of a goat that had been poisoned by its owner. Their names are Joseph Areno and Joseph Fruck, and they claim 51 River Street, Brooklyn, as their home. The goat had been sick, and its owner ended its trouble by giving it a dose of poison. It was then thrown over the fence into a vacant lot, and it was there that the Italians found it. They acknowledged that it was their intention to cut it up and sell it to Italians who live in the East New York district.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S FOIBLES

Will Brook No Change in Appearance of Yacht or Palace.

UPHOLSTERER'S BAD BLUNDER

Put a Flute Too Many in the Chintz on the Wall of Her Cabin—Reminiscences of Cowes.

Special Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Admiral Fullerton, who has commanded the Queen's yacht Victoria and Albert for about fifteen years, will retire in a short time. The Admiral enlisted in the navy in 1853, and is naval aide de camp to her Majesty, with whom he is a great favorite. This is not to be wondered at, as he has the hearty, unassuming manner that properly constructed sailors are always supposed to have. He enabled THE NEW YORK TIMES's correspondent to spend a very pleasant hour aboard the Victoria and Albert a few years ago during "the Cowes week." During that hour I learned of—though not through him—a few foibles of her Majesty Victoria. The Queen was stopping at Osborne at the time and Cowes contained about ten times its usual population. The German Emperor was the guest of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and his yacht Meteor lay in the roadstead not far from the Britannia. Near the latter was the Navahoe, the owner of which, I think, was Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll. In fact, the roadstead was almost as crowded with craft as the shore was with people. The United States warship Chicago, with Admiral Erben on board, was the biggest vessel in sight, though the German Emperor's yacht Hohenzollern did not look very much smaller or much less dangerous. On a large sideboard in the dining saloon of the Hohenzollern were the numerous yachting trophies won by the Emperor, but the one feature that struck me most forcibly during my visit to the big ship was that her decks were covered with linoleum.

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Recollection of the visit reminds me of an amusing incident that happened on "The Front" one morning. Dr. Carl Peters, the famous German African explorer, and the writer were taking a stroll, when we passed the German Emperor and some members of his suite. The Emperor, who was a great friend of Dr. Peters at the time, saluted the explorer, sailor fashion, by touching his cap and passed on. I was rather horrified, for Dr. Peters paid not the slightest attention. He is very short-sighted, and even with the aid of glasses can only see a short distance.

"I wouldn't advise you to return to Germany during the lifetime of the present Emperor," was my remark.

"Why not?" inquired Dr. Peters, gazing at me with Teutonic placidity.

"The penalty may be only imprisonment for life, but I'm under the impression that it is death by the axe," I said.

"What the devil are you talking about?" asked the doctor. "What have I done?"

"Well," I replied, "in the presence of his suite and a large crowd the German Emperor saluted you, and you cut him dead."

The doctor halted as if he had been shot. For several moments his feelings were beyond expression. Then he removed his yachting cap and mopped his forehead. At last he was able to say, "You are not joking." The impoliteness of such a course was pointed out to the explorer. "Of course," he said, "of course; I might have known you would not joke upon such a subject. Tell me just what happened." This was done, and I wound up with the comforting intelligence that the Emperor seemed to realize the fact that he had not been seen. Later in the day Dr. Peters saw the Emperor. The latter not only took a load off his mind, but slapped him in a most friendly fashion on the shoulder. "Come and share a bottle," said Dr. Peters to me, and in the language of Governments, the incident was closed.

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To return to her Majesty. Having boarded the Victoria and Albert, Admiral Fullerton placed me in charge of one of his officers, with a request that the visitor should be shown everything worth seeing.

"You know this is the second Victoria and Albert?" said my guide. In reply to an affirmative he added: "This boat was built while the Prince Consort was alive, which is a good many years ago, but to all appearances she is just as she was when she went into commission. Still, there is not much of the original boat left. When any repairs were needed they were made, but nothing was changed; the new looked just like the old. This was a favorite of her Majesty. The Queen does not like changes, particularly any object to which is attached some memory of the Prince Consort. Let us take a look at the engine room. You see how old-fashioned in style the machinery is. There is not a bit of the original there, but when it became necessary to replace anything that had become worn out the new piece was made on the original pattern, and the engine can hold its own against the best of them to-day."

Finally we found our way into the Queen's sleeping cabin. It looked like a small bedroom in a country house of ancient style and modest pretensions. There was no bunk, but there was a low, wooden bedstead. The walls were covered with chintz. This was fluted. How many flutes there were nobody, I think, but her Majesty ever knew. That she knew the upholsterers found out one day. The Queen's orders were that the cabin was to be redecorated each year, but there was to be no change in the character or quality of the decorations. Year after year the same pattern of chintz was used, and year after year the same number of flutes were to be found on each section. Finally a year arrived in which an upholsterer came who knew not what a stickler for conservatism her Majesty was. To the best of his ability, doubtless, he copied the old decorations. He made one frightful error. This was discovered by the Queen. The unfortunate man had put one more flute on a certain section than had been there before. Instead of ordering him off to instant execution, as Elizabeth or Mary might have done, Queen Victoria simply ordered that the offending chintz should be removed and replaced according to order. There were no more complaints, so that the exact number of flutes, or flutings, must have been reproduced. It is unlikely that her Majesty took the trouble to count them, but she had, doubtless, become so accustomed to a certain aspect that by a glance she detected the most infinitesimal change.

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So far as her desire to keep things as they are is concerned, her Majesty is the same ashore as afloat. Walking through Windsor Castle one day with one of the head officers of the household, he took me into a small dining room.

"This," said the officer, "is where her Majesty dines when there is but a small party at the castle. From twelve to fifteen can sit down here comfortably. Her Majesty issues an order that twelve persons will dine with her. A plan of the table with seats for twelve guests is prepared and laid before the Queen. Her Majesty designates where each person will sit and fills in the name herself."

The table was set at the time for fourteen. I asked if there were to be thirteen guests.

"Certainly not," was the answer. "There are places for twelve at the sides. Her Majesty sets at the head of the table."

There was a chair at the bottom of the table. I asked for whom it was intended.

"For nobody," was the reply. "That is where the Prince Consort used to sit."

"And is the vacant chair always there?"

"It is always there," was the reply.

There was silence for a minute or so, and my guide continued.

"Her Majesty," he said, "mentions the number of lights that she requires at dinner and where they shall be placed. She forgets not the smallest detail and detects the minutest change from her orders. It is the same in every department of the household, whether her Majesty be at Windsor, Buckingham Palace, Balmoral, or Osborne. She likes things as they were when the Prince Consort was alive, and what her Majesty likes the Queen has." T. B. F.

James W. Boyle to Entertain.

James W. Boyle, leader of the Seventh Assembly District, will give the women and children of his district an excursion up the Sound to Carrolton Grove on Aug. 31. Several barges have been engaged for the trip, and there will be a vaudeville performance on the way to the grounds and after reaching there.

Horner's Furniture.

TO INTENDING FALL BUYERS.

In view of the certain advance in prices which will go into effect the coming Fall on all lines of Furniture, we suggest to intending buyers the importance of taking advantage of the low figures we are now quoting, by which a saving of from 10 to 20 per cent. will be effected.

To make room for Fall stock, many pieces have been marked down to secure their clearance.

Purchases made now will be held until wanted.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

MANY GET CITY JOBS.

Civil Service Commission Announces a List of Appointments.

The Civil Service Commission yesterday announced a large list of appointments in various city departments. The salaries of the appointees range from $4,500 to $600 per year. The minor appointments were for surveyors in the Fire Department, court attendants, clerks, and stenographers.

The principal appointment in the Borough of Manhattan was that of Herbert L. Smith to be Assisant Depuy Controller at a salary of $4,500. In Brooklyn, Henry Hanks was appointed Superintendent of Repairs, Department of Water Supply, at a salary of $3,000; John F. Frost, Water Register, salary $4,000, and John M. Smith, Superintendent of Conduits and Reservoirs, salary $2,000.

In the Department of Highways, William H. McLaughlin was made Superintendent of Sub-surface Construction, at a salary of $2,500, and Joseph H. Mahon Superintendent of Streets and Roads at a salary of $2,500.

CHINA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL.

Nearly $15,000 Already Raised for Building Fund and Maintenance.

Dr. Gilbert Reid, who is just leaving for China to establish at Peking the International Institute, acknowledges the following subscriptions that he has received in New York of $1,000 each: Samuel S. Childs, George B. Cluett of Troy, William E. Dodge, Col. M. R. Jefferds, J. Pierpont Morgan, Robert M. Olyphant, Gilbert Reid; of $750 each: J. T. Hamilton, the American Trading Company, the Rev. Dr. W. A. P. Martin; of $500 each: J. W. Alfred Cluett, Morris K Jesup, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Horace. B. Silliman; of $350 each: William G. Low, Miss Mabel Slade; of $250 each: Mrs. "R. T. A.," Francis Louis Slade, Timothy G. Sellew; of $200: William C. Wallace; of $150: the China and Japan Trading Company; of $125 each: Mrs. Adeleide C. Packar, the Rev. Dr. G. L. Hamilton; of $100 each: Mrs. Cornella W. Chapell, Ambrose K. Ely, Duncan S. Ellsworth, the Rev Dr. William R. Huntington, Miss Agnes K. Irving, John E. Parsons, Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Miss "O. E. P. S.," Miss "C. P. S."

The total subscriptions for building fund and maintenance already amount to nearly $15,000. A committee of twenty-two men has been formed in New York for the purpose of securing $7,000 more. This will give New York a prominent part in the work of this proposed institute.

CAR DRIVER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Ran Down a Little Boy and an Angry Crowd Threatened Him.

Velodino Marrone, four years of age, of 401 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, while playing hide and seek in First Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh Streets, yesterday afternoon, was knocked down and run over by a north-bound horse car and so badly injured that he died in the Harlem Hospital shortly afterward. The driver of the car, Michael Neville of 1,091 Third Avenue, was set upon by a number of Italians, and would have fared badly had not Policeman Read of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station clubbed the crowd right and left and threatened to shoot. Neville was then taken a prisoner to the station.

The boy was running across the street at the time, and had emerged from behind a truck opposite the car, so that Neville did not see him until his horses were upon him. He put on the brakes, but the horses knocked the boy down. His body was wedged in under the truck carriage of the front wheels and pushed along for a little distance, receiving internal injuries.

The boy shrieked as he went under the car, and in a few

Gossip and Doings at Various Summer Resorts

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Summer season may now be said to be in the full of its glory. Each watering place tells of luncheons, dinners, and dances, of sailing and fishing parties and yacht racing; of golf, of tennis and of polo, and many other pastimes in the open, changed a bit according to the locality and the climate. To one but glancing over this programme, it would seem that there is little variety and very much sameness everywhere. It is true that in Europe, the principal seaside places, and each cure and each "Bad" have individual attractions, but then one must remember that each is also affected by the surroundings and the setting, the different peoples and nations; while here it is literally the same from Bar Harbor to Old Point

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Perhaps Newport is copied too faithfully. There the Summer life is one of such absolute luxury that none but those having large fortunes and almost absolute leisure can dream of entering the "set." It is a cottage or rather a "palace" community—for the word "cottage" applied to these structures of stone and marble is absurd—and this Summer it has thrived admirably without a hotel. And yet a few miles away there is the famous Pier, where hotel life is in the ascendant, and where that mock Bohemianism reigns which Newport at times affects, and at times again, utterly disavows. The mixture of Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore, with a soupçon of the South at Bar Harbor, gives that community a delightful independence. It has taken up Admiral Sampson and his officers, because Newport has snubbed them, and sticks loyally to the table d'hote dinner, the drive, the afternoon tea, and to public entertainers and readers and singers of all descriptions. It has the advantage of climate over Newport and it is the Summer home of the foreign diplomats It is more like Dinard than any other resort of its kind in this country. York Harbor, Northeast Harbor, and Seal Harbor are all delightful spots, with an atmosphere of refinement and repose.

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Southampton, this Summer, is neither fish, flesh, nor good sound herring. One set imitates Newport, and a standard of extravagant entertainment has been reached, while the conservatives still keep up the battle. Southampton's blind imitation of Newport has set the machinery going in the lesser Long Island towns, and East Hampton and Southampton, and Quogue, and Islip, and Babylon, and so on down the shore are all following the lead. When New York Bay is crossed conditions are different. The man who summers on the "Jersey" coast leads—this is only figurative—a double life. In the day he is in town, and he rushes as early as possible to catch his boat and enjoy an hour or so of golf, or of sailing, or driving, or fishing, before sunset. Long Branch, Harry Lehmen, and Seabright, all have had excellent seasons, and being so near to town, they have had no cause to complain of the lack of men.

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It is too early to say much of Lenox and Stockbridge and the Berkshires. There has been a very fair season in the Adirondacks, and there have been more New Yorkers in the White Mountains and at Lake George than for several seasons before. European travel has been very slim. A few have staid over and gone to the watering places and spas, but the majority of Americans abroad have been those who have made the other hemisphere their permanent home, and whose visits to America are only occasional. All this may have been said before, but perhaps the situation warrants it being said again.

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On the other side, society is scattered almost to the four winds. Those who feel the need of it have gone to the various cures for a short season. There are several of these spas in England, such as Harrowgate and the old favorite Tunbridge Wells, which are quite fashionable for a short season. Others again have begun their rounds of country-house visits, now that the shooting season has opened. On the Continent the Baths have the glamor of the presence of royal personages, and there are yet a few people in whom the spirit of the snob is not extinct and others who are consumed by an overpowering curiosity, and who must be on the spot where the ubiquitous Prince and other lesser great ones are taking their annual purification. The regimen is very strict at Marienbad, and every one must be out at half-past six in the morning, and "every one" is so bored and tired that "taps" are sounded by 10 before 10 in the evening. There is nothing to do but to drink the water, walk, and gaze on the distinguished visitors. It has been so cold at Marienbad that overcoats and wraps were a necessity, and the modish world is wearing last Winter's old clothes. Of Americans, there are but a few well known in society among the visitors. Lady Randolph Churchill is somewhere on the Continent, and Mrs. Arthur Paget is supposed to be at Trouville.

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King Alexander of Servia and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria are the royal lions at Carlsbad, which is within walking distance from Marienbad. The Duc d'Orleans left Marienbad just before the Prince of Wales arrived. It is rumored that the Prince deferred his visit because he heard the Duc d'Orleans was at the bath, and some of the English papers maliciously added because he had also been told that Mr. William Waldorf Astor would be at his hotel, and he could not stand the combination. The Duc and Duchess d'Orleans discreetly left before the arrival of the heir-apparent, and are soon to be en route for India, and Mr. Astor's name does not appear among those at present at Marienbad, nor again at its neighboring spa, Carlsbad. The Americans who are at the latter place include, or did until about a fortnight ago, Mr. and Mrs. Horllard Hopkins, Mr. Griswold Gray, and Miss Irving. Mr. and Mrs. John Wanamaker arrived on Aug. 5, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Townsend have been there some time. Mr. and Mrs. John Blake Baker, who have been traveling in Russia, reached Carlsbad about ten days ago. The cable has already told the details of the déjeuner given by Mrs. "Plus" Moore, who is an American resident of Paris, and who is very much devoted to the royalty cause.

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St. Moritz is having a brilliant Summer season. The Duchess of Manchester and her daughter will remain until late in the Autumn. Golf and Alpine climbing seem to be the chief amusements. There are not many New Yorkers at St. Moritz this year as yet. Among those recently registered were Mr. and Mrs. Archer V. Pancoast, Mrs. Isaac Bronson and Miss Bronson, and Mrs. Schell, and Mr. George H. Sargeant. Aix-les-Bains is beginning its season quite well, although the weather has been rather warm. The King of Greece is the royalty taking a cure at Aix. The theatre is giving Mme. Sans-Gêne with much success, and Loie Fuller is dancing to good audiences. The colony at Aix are still speaking enthusiastically of Pierpont Morgan's generosity in giving 50,000 francs for their hospital, which donation has been added to by H. C. Frick of Pittsburg, who has given 5,000 francs; Dr. Valentine Mott, 100 francs; Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, 50 francs, and Mr. David T. Watson, 250 francs. Among well-known people at Aix this year are Peter Moller, Miss Mary Garrett of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Ellis, Miss Delano, Mr. and Miss Krebs, Mrs. Clarence Cary, Mr. and Mrs. David Gardiner, and Mr. and Mrs. Struthers of Philadelphia.

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The season at Dinard has begun, and this charming little Breton watering place is very gay. Some of the late Paris successes, including the very salacious "La Dame de chez Maxim," have been played. The bathing is excellent, and there have been several fêtes champêtre, which have been well attended. Mme. de Charette, who was Miss Polk, has a villa at Dinard, and she has been giving lawn parties and dinners, and Mrs. Hughes-Hallett and the Duntzes have also entertained. Last week there was a very successful regatta.

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Among the latest arrivals in Paris going through are Mr. and Mrs. Clinch Smith, who were at the Hotel de France et Choiseuil, after a short season at Aix; Mr. C. Stacy Clark of New York, Mr. Charles Porter Weekes, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Westervelt, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Grace, who were at the Elysée Palace Hotel, and who had left for Geneva.

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A peculiar custom in London is the closing of fashionable clubs during the off season, or Summer, for cleaning and repairs, and the dates of these closings are made public, besides being posted at the various clubs. The Union Club is closed until Oct. 2, the United Service Club until Aug. 31, the Army and Navy Club until Aug. 31, the Nimrod Club until the 30th inst, Boodle's Club, one of the oldest and smartest in London, until Sept. 2; the Devonshire Club until Aug. 26, the Cavalry Club until Sept. 3, the Savile Club until Aug. 17, and the Reform Club on the 27th for a fortnight.

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Lucerne has been one of the favorite watering places this season, and it is no wonder, with its beautiful scenery and its delightful climate. Tennis and golf tournaments and picnics and fêtes champêtre and evening concerts and dances are among the amusements, and there are also the numerous excursions on the lake and the climbs on the mountains and the trips up Pilatus and Rigi. Mr. and Mrs. Willie Duer have been among the recent New Yorkers registered at Lucerne. Major William L. Cole is at Interlaken, and the hotel lists through the Italian and Swiss lake regions contain the names of many American tourists.

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Biarritz has been very warm, and there has been much golf and pigeon shooting and tennis at the Country Club. Like Dinard, Biarritz has two seasons, one in the Winter, and one in the Summer, and during the latter the trippers rather overpower the residents. But the prevailing idea in Paris just now is to get anywhere, for until a few days ago it was extremely hot, and there has been besides a plague of fleas, which has made itself unpleasantly felt in the American residence around the Arc de Triomphe. Those who have suffered from the Parisian flea, which, by the way, is claimed to be an importation from Egypt, need not seek for an excuse for the desertion of Paris. All the little French plages and bains are filled. At the former there is some gayety, and next to Trouville Dieppe is about the most attractive of the Normandy places. Beauville has had a week of polo, and the minor eaux have their melancholy procession of invalids in chairs, and their little band, which plays out in the grounds, and the café concert company, which gives an occasional performance in the Casino of a worn-out operetta. A bit dismal, this, but very restful.

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The death of Mr. E. Ray Thompson at Etretat and the lapse of twenty-four hours before any one in New York could place him or remember him, is an illustration of how soon the many New Yorkers living abroad are forgotten. To-day in London and in Paris there are large colonies of Americans whose names seldom if ever appear in print because they avoid purposely the resident American society and who, although they are well related and frequently bear old New York names, are as utterly obliterated from the memory of the living generation as if they were really dead. Now and then one of the women may marry a title and a bit of family history may be revived. Several branches of the Astor family, descended from the daughters of John Jacob Astor who married abroad, have been living in France for half a century, yet one seldom hears of the Boreels or even the Delanos, and only now and then there is a reminder that the Kanes, the Posts, many of the Pells, and the Forbes, Corbins, Brevoorts, Van Zandts, and Meynells are Americans living in Paris. The Ridgways have become so very French that Henry Ridgway is never looked upon as an American. The marriage of a hundred people, who are constantly meeting and dining and wining each other, together with fifty more young men and women who are either guests during the season at one or more prominent houses, who give nothing but their presence to the entertaining and entertainment, and who may be best called the chorus in the play.

It follows that these few people after a time grow a little weary of each other's society, and, although the record of entertainment given and received is rigorously kept, and due bills are docketed, there comes a day when this or that one says: "I'm tired of all this. I've paid my score and I'm off for Europe or the mountains." The members of the chorus perchance or perforce stay on, but even they grow weary and fly to Bar Harbor, Southampton, or Lenox to join the similar but smaller chorus at those places. "The young men come, the young men go, each pink and white and neat," she has been quoted as saying, "and the women sit upon them and grow tired of them in turn. Now, these conditions, which are a repetition of those prevailing in New York society, and which confine entertaining and entertainment to a limited number of people, cannot make or keep a place gay. Where are the balls, the dances, and the picnics of yesterday?

Thus far, with the single exception of some informal dancing at Mrs. Drexel's and other hospitable houses, and two or three young people's dances, and the weekly reunion at the Casino, where every one meets on a common floor and florists and secretaries rub shoulders with fashionable matrons and blooming belles, there has not been a single notable large ball, or even large dance. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., to be sure, has issued cards for dinner dances on Valiant and at the Golf Club during the next fortnight, and there are rumors of a large fancy dress ball to be also given at the Golf Club, but the days of Summers when the August weeks brought each from two to three balls have in all probability gone, not to return. There are not people enough acceptable to the small number of men and women who now run Newport society to make a ball really possible without importations, and these very leaders do not themselves care for the expense or trouble of such entertainments as those formerly given by James Gordon Bennett, ex-Secretary Whitney, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Burden, and Mrs. Belmont.

One result of these present conditions at Newport has been to make the small number of leaders more an object of interest to the public when crowded upon a smaller stage where they can be pen pictured and photographed at close range than when more widely scattered at other times of the year. The sensational press has sent to Newport a small army of reporters noted for their capabilities on sensational writings and their general ignorance of social matters, and of photographers armed with snapshot Kodaks and lightning cameras. These have been instructed to track the members of "the American Court," as they are now called, in their Summer lair, as it were, and to pursue them from early dawn till midnight chime, so that descriptions, interviews, and pictures of them may be obtained for publication.

"The American Court" on some days does not furnish any more really interesting news than its English prototype, and hence imagination is called upon to supply the lack of real news, and the public is also regaled with the tittle-tattle of the back stairs and the servants' hall, with half-column stories of a young nobleman shaving his mustache, of a young matron writing a telegram while seated in her automobile, and of how a prominent multi-millionaire danced three times at the Casino with a young matron from the Quaker City. In fact, this sort of business has resulted in giving to the multi-millionaire in question something of the reclame that attends the Prince of Wales, and the fact must be stated that certain foolish young women at Newport are seemingly as anxious to obtain a share of his attention or devotion as their English sisters are wont to strive for the attention of the Prince of Wales.

They little realize that this striving, especially if they are socially ambitious and have no particular social position, is not looked upon with favor by the older and more influential matrons and does not aid them in their social progress. It is a curious development of the Newport Summer, and one that has been growing for some time. On the other hand, it may be argued that matters have come to a pretty pass when a very wealthy man, free from matrimonial entanglements, may not devote himself to a pretty woman without extensive public notice and adverse criticism. Such is the fact, however, and for its sensational journalism, the sleuthhound reporter, and the Kodak fiend are chiefly responsible.

The week past may be called tennis week. This annual tournament brings to Newport a large contingent of youthful visitors from Jamestown, Narragansett, and even the further coast resorts, and makes Bellevue Avenue and the Casino gay for over a week. It also brings out the prettiest outing gowns of the Summer, and in some ways is the most attractive sight of the season. Even those who do not care for the game or to watch the players, visit the Casino daily during the tournament to watch the throngs and to study the costumes. The fashion of going bareheaded and barearmed which now prevails among the young men and maidens all along the Atlantic Coast has resulted in bringing to this tournament from the smaller places near Newport what looks like a horde of well-dressed Indians, and while the dark skins give evidence of a healthful outdoor life, one cannot help reflecting, in looking on the girls particularly, how many complexions have been irretrievably ruined.

The polo games on the new field have also been a great attraction during the week, and a long line of automobiles, bicycles, and traps of all kinds has wended its way every afternoon to Bateman's Point. The situation of the new field is beautiful in the extreme, and in the pauses of the game the spectators can look far over the sea to Narragansett in the distance on one side, and over the rolling downs of South Newport Island, with the handsome Golf Clubhouse in the centre, and beyond it again a bit of the blue harbor, on the other. The playing has been excellent, and the teams from the various sections of the country have had crowds of their friends present to cheer them on to victory.

The Casino dance of Thursday night was the gayest of the season, and at it the leading belles were Mrs. William E. Carter and Miss Christine Penrose of Philadelphia, Miss Elsie French, Mrs. Leslie Cotton, and Miss Daisy Pierson. The rehearsals for the theatricals under the direction of the Earl of Yarmouth go merrily on and their financial success is already insured, as every seat has been sold for the three performances. In now transpires that Miss Little is not to take part in the theatricals, as has been announced. And so the August days glide onward to September, and the cry is "On with the dance!"

The week ends at Newport as gayly as it began, with the semi-finals in the tennis tournament at the Casino this morning, polo at the new field this afternoon, and Mrs. John R. Drexel's third musicale at her Ochre Point villa this evening. To-morrow, unless the threatened storm breaks, will be devoted after church hours to yachting, luncheons, and luncheons also at Gooseberry Island and the Golf Club, with the afternoon tea at the latter place, which has become a recognized feature of Sunday at the fashionable resort this season. The week which opens to-morrow does not promise to be as lively as that which closes to-day, and after Monday's events will really be comparatively dull. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr.'s, dinner and dance on the Valiant on Monday evening is eagerly looked forward to, and, as already announced, this will be followed by a dinner and dance at the Golf Club on Aug. 25. The finals in the tennis tournament will be played on Monday morning, and then Jamestown and Narragansett, which have poured their guests into Newport during the past week, will say goodbye to their most fashionable neighbor for another year and prepare to put their houses in order for their final closing about Sept. 1.

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The many lovers of the little resort of Jamestown who have built cottages there, or who have for many Summers frequented the hotels, have fondly hoped that with the decadence of Narragansett Pier and the succession of dull Summers at Bar Harbor Jamestown might take the place these resorts once held in the favor of people who like an informal country life in Summer. Their hopes have been dashed this season. The old spirit and life which made Jamestown so popular has been almost entirely wanting this year, and while the hotels have been fairly well filled, the habitues of many years have for the most part not returned. There has been almost nothing going on since the season opened, and even the usual regattas of the Jamestown Yacht Club, which were formerly weekly and sometimes semi-weekly events, have been few and far between. A fair arranged by Mrs. F. D. Wetherell for the benefit of St. Matthew's Church, which was held at her cottage at Jamestown on Thursday afternoon, was really the first large entertainment of the season thus far. To it all Jamestown turned out, and many were the discussions as to the cause of the dullness of the season.

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It is probable that Jamestown has suffered this Summer in the same way that Narragansett, Bar Harbor, and many other lesser resorts have suffered, namely, the absence in Europe of thousands of people who last Summer remained at home, and who have been accustomed to spend their Summers as a rule at these places. The hotels have, it is understood, been financially successful, and there have been more people at all these resorts than ever; but they are not the old visitors, or those understand the capabilities of the resorts, and have little acquaintance with each other. This condition of things has paradoxically made the Summer now drawing to a close at Jamestown, Narragansett, and elsewhere socially dull, if financially successful. Every addition to the fleet of Atlantic liners is an added menace to American Summer resorts.

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The departures from Narragansett Pier since Monday have outnumbered the arrivals, and, although, with good weather, tomorrow should be a big day at the Pier, the season there is on the wane and will rapidly decline from Monday next. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Brown, and several other young couples who have been prominent in the social life at the place this Summer, have already departed, and their places have not been filled. Life at the Pier has now settled down into a daily routine of bathing, driving, golfing, with an occasional dance, and of course the semi-weekly Casino dances. There are no large dances or other events on the programme for the immediate future, and little to hold the devotees of gayety there.

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The weekly dance at the Newport Casino on Thursday evening was the most crowded and brilliant of the season, and the display of beautiful gowns was really bewildering. Some of these have already been described in THE NEW YORK TIMES, but there were many others which are worthy of notice, so effective and becoming were they. There were so many black gowns worn as to make a good background for the lighter gowns, and they really heightened the effect of the picture. Mrs. Henry Clews wore a gown of black net covered with iridescent spangles, with a long hoop of pearls and a white Cape Jessamine in her hair; Miss Elsie Clews was in pink satin, trimmed with chiffon of the same color; Miss Elsie French wore an effective confection of red mousseline de soie. The skirt was trimmed about the edge with several small ruffles and the bodice was finished with shoulder straps of black velvet. A bunch of red poppies was caught at the left side of the coiffure, and the aigrette was also of red. Miss Angelica Gerry was in white satin simply made, with several rows of ruching about the skirt, and a spray of wild pink roses trailed over her left shoulder. Her coiffure bow was of black velvet. One of the most curious gowns was worn by Miss Fifi Potter. It was of rich cream lace, draped over satin, with a short bolero jacket, which revealed a vest of turquois blue velvet. Velvet of the same shade was adjusted across the shoulder, and a yellow butterfly nodded in a twist of white chiffon which fell from the left shoulder over the arm. In this rather striking costume, with her hair arranged in the prevailing pompadour fashion, Miss Potter was a speaking likeness of her mother when the latter first came to New York as a bride.

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Miss Evelyn Burden, at this same dance, wore lavender silk with entredeux of cream lace. The girdle and shoulder knots were of turquois blue chiffon, with an aigrette of the same shade. Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg wore a gown of pink peau de sole very simply made and extremely becoming, and Mrs. William R. Travers was in white satin covered with lace with two long, white quills worn Indian fashion in her coiffure. The most artistic figure in the room was Mrs. Leslie Cotton, who was in light gray chiffon, very decolleté, with a square-cut bodice and wide flaring collar. The gown was covered with silver sequins, which flashed as she danced.

NARRAGANSETT.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 19.—The visiting yachtsmen and their pretty yachts enlivened things quite a bit at Narragansett Sunday and relieved what otherwise would have been a dull Sunday. Most of these yachts had accompanied the New York Yacht Club on its annual cruise, and in the fleet at anchor off the Casino were Capt. Emerson's Nydia, which always winks and blinks while at Narragansett; the Felicia, owned by E. W. Bliss; J. H. Hanan's Sagamore, and Harrison B. Moore's Marietta. On board the Felicia were C. N. Otis, E. W. Bliss, Arthur Gibbs, J. K. Van Wormer, and Chauncey Marshall. The yachtsmen visited the bathing pavilion and participated in the morning promenade on the board walk leading to Sherry's, and then later adjourned to the Casino, where the band played enlivening music and where refreshments were served on the plaza.

Among those entertaining at the Casino Saturday night were Dr. Sullivan, who gave a dinner to a party of twenty; S. H. Valentine of New York, who entertained a party of twelve at dinner; Mrs. John Hall Watson of New York, who gave a dinner to a party of eight; Mrs. J. B. Leech of New York, who dined a party of nine; Mrs. Alexander Brown of Baltimore, who entertained a party of eight; John B. Kitchen of Chicago, who gave a dinner to a party of eight, and P. M. Prescott of Washington, who entertained a party of six. Most of the table decorations were American Beauty and meteor roses.

One of the bits of news of the week is the announcement of the engagement of Miss Blanche Pierce of Boston, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Pierce of Boston, to Mr. Harold Strebeigh of New York. Miss Pierce is a tall, graceful girl, and one of her greatest charms is a wealth of dark brown hair. One of the Pier belles has been described as having "Flavia's" hair but Miss Pierce's hair is darker than this, and really more attractive. Miss Pierce has been a frequent dancer at the Casino hops and has been usually in evidence at social functions at the Pier. Mr. Strebeigh is one of the "Beau Brummell's" of the Pier and has paid attention to many maids until finally he chose Miss Pierce. His friends consider that he has made an excellent choice.

One of the entertainments of the week was a cake walk and minstrel show given at the Casino by the waiters of Narragansett. The first part of the entertainment was decidedly witless and fell as a pall upon the large assemblage of society people who had gathered to see the dusky belles in their promenade for the cake. The jokes were ancient and the songs heart-rending. A discordant orchestra, which was announced as that of the Gladstone, added to the inharmonious revelry of the minstrels, and many wished that they had remained outside upon the plaza.

But when the grand cake walk of the evening was announced then society was amused, for the walk was a genuine darky breakdown. There was much competition in the walk for the prize and several Dinahs and "high-born" ladies tread lightly for the cake. The cake finally had to be divided between two couples. They were loudly applauded.

At the Rockingham Monday evening Miss Gertrude Harrison gave a very entertaining concert. She was assisted by Miss Ada Frances Howard, accompanist. Her "Villanelle" and "May Morning" were well received.

A testimonial concert was tendered the soloists at the Mathewson Thursday evening, the programme comprising numbers by De Koven and Victor Harris, Gounod, and Schumann.

The artists were Mr. Purdon Robinson, baritone; Miss Bertha Cushing, contralto; Miss Florence Boese, soprano, and Miss Ada Frances Howard, accompanist. Music was rendered by the house orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Frank Robb.

An exhibition of paintings by Fred Grant Young was given in the palm garden of the Mathewson Monday evening.

Thursday evening Mr. Brander Matthews gave a lecture on "The Modern Novel," in the ballroom of the Rockingham, for the benefit of the Ladies' Improvement Society. The event brought out a good attendance. This society is a worthy organization, and is largely responsible for the clean, neat streets of Narragansett. It is quite deserving of success. Among the patronesses of the event were Mrs. Charles Hitchcock, Mrs. W. A. Roebling, Mrs. John F. Walton, Mrs. J. F. A Clark, Mrs Jeremiah Robinson, Mrs. Brander Matthews, Mrs. Joseph Leidy, Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Mrs. William E. Shepherd, Mrs. Walter D. Buchanan, and Mrs. Walter Chapin.

Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. William Edgar Shepherd entertained at Sunnymead. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Watson, Mrs. F. P. Prescott, Miss Gale, Mr. J. C. Westervelt, Mr. John Chew, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry de Coppet.

Count Vinci of the Italian Legation, Washington, is a prominent guest at the Mathewson.

A fashionable musicale took place at the residence of Mrs. John Hall Watson Wednesday afternoon, which was largely attended by the cottagers at Narragansett. The musicale was arranged at "Sea Breeze" by Mrs. Watson, and the afternoon of music comprised a piano recital by Mr. William H. Barber, who has studied nine years abroad, and songs by Miss S. F. Akers and Mr. Philip G. Coudert.

The musicale was from 4 to 5 o'clock, after which tea and chocolate were served by some of the young ladies on the veranda of Mrs. Watson's cottage. The programme included selections from Chopin, Liszt, and Grieg, by Mr. Barber, and "The Wedding Day," a new composition by Grieg.

The patronesses were Mrs. Walter D. Buchanan, Mrs. J. F. Clark, Mrs. James W. Cooke, Mrs. Henry de Coppet, Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mrs. Poor, Mrs. Joseph Leidy, Mrs. William Edgar Shepherd, Mrs. John Hall Watson, Mrs. Edward Welsh, Mrs. Clement Williams, and Mrs. J. P. Robinson. Among those present were Mrs. Jesse Tyson of Baltimore, Miss Mary Hardy of Richmond, Va.; Miss Berwind, the Misses Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mrs. C. E. Coudert, and Dr and Mrs. Joseph Leidy.

"The Pied Piper of Hamelin," a children's entertainment, will be given at the Casino next Tuesday afternoon for the benefit of the sea wall fund. The entertainment will be under the direction of Miss Margaret MacL. Eager of Boston.

LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 19.—The whole Lenox colony is taking the deepest interest in the progress toward recovery which Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes is making after his serious accident. Every time one of his physicians is seen he is plied with numerous questions as to how Mr. Stokes is getting on. In fact little else has been talked about this week on the golf course and at the Lenox Club, or wherever the cottagers meet. Mr. Stokes is a leading member of the Lenox Club and takes a great deal of interest in it, as well as in everything connected with Lenox. He frequently consults with the officers of the town in reference to improvements in the highways and sidewalks. The Village Improvement Society has also received substantial aid from him. Mr. Stokes and his family always seem to enjoy Shadow Brook and its attractive surroundings. The house itself is by far the largest of the Lenox country places and the grounds comprise many hundreds of acres. One of the first things Mr. Stokes does when he arrives in Lenox is to take a horseback trip about his estate, through which he has built many fine driveways. At the time of the accident he had started out with his daughter Caroline on one of these tours of inspection. The road they were on reaches far up into the mountains, which are very steep and rocky and covered with heavy timber. His daughters are all good riders and very fond of going out with their father on horseback, and each one of them has a saddle horse of her own. The family had planned, after spending two or three weeks at Mr. Stokes's place in the Adirondacks, to be all together at Shadow Brook for the Autumn and to entertain large house parties. Mrs. Stokes frequently invites guests enough to fill a special parlor car.

The physicians are watching Mr. Stokes very carefully just now, as it is considered to be an important period as he will be during his convalescence. It is just a week to-day since the accident occurred, and if he continues to improve during the next few days there will be little further cause for anxiety. His brother, James Stokes, who went to New York soon after the accident, has returned and will remain re the greater part of the time while Mr. Stokes is confined to his bed. The other members of the family have no thought of leaving Lenox for any length of time until Mr. Stokes has fully recovered.

This has been a great golf week in Lenox, commencing with a match on Monday, when five of the best players of the Lenox Club had a match with five of the best players of the Country Club of Pittsfield. The Lenox players were Samuel Frothingham, D. W. Bishop, Jr., S. Parkman Shaw, David Dana, and Carlos de Heredia. They had the advantage of the Pittsfield players, as only one of the latter ever played over the Lenox course. They played a 36-hole match, and the Lenox team won by a score of 24 to 7 The Lenox men gave a luncheon to the visiting players.

The invitations for the annual golf tournament have been sent out and the acceptances have begun to arrive. The tournament will take place during the week commencing Monday, Sept. 11, and there will be interesting contests each day. On the first day the cup given by John E. Alexandre, will be played for, and the second day will be the first round-medal play for contestants to qualify for the Lenox Cup. On Wednesday will be the first and second rounds match play for the Lenox Cup, and the playing for the consolation prize. On Thursday will be the third round for the Lenox Cup and an 18-hole medal match for the President's Cup, presented by William D. Sloane, the best four scores to qualify. On Friday will come the finals for the Lenox Cup, both morning and afternoon, and the contest for the President's Cup will be completed on Saturday. William D. Sloane, President of the Club, is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and he has associated with him Joseph W. Burden, Samuel Frothingham, and S. Howland Robbins. The entries for the tournament must be made to John E. Alexandre on or before Sept. 9.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stuyvesant, who have been in New York for the past few weeks, returned to Lenox on Tuesday. Mr. J. W. Davis and family will arrive in Lenox Sept. 1 for the season.

Mr. George G. Haven and family, who have been in Newport for a few weeks, have returned to Sunnycroft.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are expected to arrive at October Mountain next week.

Mr. Charles W. Cooper has been entertaining at Highwood Mr. Joseph H. Rhoades of Philadelphia.

Mr. Alfred Devereux, who has been spending some time at Pine Acre as the guest of Mrs. W. C. Wharton, left this week for Sag Harbor, where his family are spending the late Summer.

Mr. Ernest Thomson is at Southampton for a short time, amusing himself in playing golf, on the links there.

Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes Davis have gone to Newport for a few weeks' stay, but are expected to return to Lenox in September.

Mr. Louis H. Lapham has Mr. Donald McClair as his guest at Deepdene.

Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse have returned to Erskine Park, coming up directly upon Mr. Westinghouse's arrival from England.

Miss Hunt and her niece, Miss Van de Veer, have gone to Paul Smith's, in the Adirondacks, where they will remain for several weeks.

Mr J. Nelson Borland of New York has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven the past week.

There is much interest this season in the sewing school, which numbers 230 members, girls not over fifteen years of age. It meets every Wednesday, and the young women who assist in teaching are Miss Mary Parsons, Miss Marion H. Haven, Miss Greenleaf, and Miss Charlotte Barnes. Mrs. D. W. Bishop gave her annual entertainment for them on Wednesday at the Assembly Rooms, when they were entertained by games, and refreshments served.

Miss Cornelia Barnes gave a birthday dinner on Saturday to a number of the young women, including Miss Lila Sloane, Miss Marion Haven, and Miss Kernochan.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Warren Sturgis have been spending part of their honeymoon at the Rangeley Lakes. They are expected to return to Coldbrooke for the Autumn gayeties.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hippisley, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, at Tanglewood the past two weeks, went this week to Bar Harbor for a brief visit.

Miss Charlotte Barnes has gone to Southampton for a visit with friends there. Mr. Sanford Barnes and Mr. James Barnes have also left Coldbrooke for a short time, but will return for the golf tournament and other September events.

Mr. W. E. D. Stokes, who came up to Shadow Brook at the time of Mr. Anson Stokes' accident, returned to New York the first of the week.

Mrs. Frederick James and Mrs. Myers have left Lenox and gone to Saugerties.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Parsons are expected back in Lenox the coming week from a few days' stay at Block Island.

Mr. Charles Lanier is cruising along the coast in his yacht Corsair. He was at Newport last week.

STOCKBRIDGE.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 19.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Mrs. Isabella Weyman Winthrop, widow of the late Robert C. Winthrop, and Dr. H. C. Haven of Boston. Mrs. Winthrop has a pleasant Summer home near Ice Glen, and is identified with the Summer social life of the town. Dr. Haven is a frequent visitor to Stockbridge and is well known to Stockbridge people. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Doane gave a large afternoon reception on Monday in honor of Mrs. Winthrop and Dr. Haven, which was attended by nearly all the cottage colony and many Stockbridge residents.

Mr. Daniel C. French has completed his equestrian statue of Washington and it will be shipped this week to New York, where the bronze casting is to be made. Mr. French kept open house at his studio on Thursday of last week, to give any who wished an opportunity to see the statue before it was sent away. A large number of visitors called and were charmingly entertained by Mr. and Mrs. French. They were also shown the model of the Dewey medal, of which Mr. French is the designer. Mr. W. M. French of Chicago, and his wife, who have been guests of Mr. D. C. French, returned to their home last week. Major and Mrs. Hollis of New Hampshire have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. French. Mr. Potter of Enfield, who modeled the horse for the Washington statue, has also been spending some time with Mr. French. Both Mr. French and his wife are very popular with the Stockbridge people, on account of their genial manners and hospitality.

Mrs. C. Stewart Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Doane, has arrived in Stockbridge and will spend the rest of the Summer with her parents here. Her husband, Lieut. Wilson of the English army, is now stationed at Gibraltar.

Afternoon tea was served on Thursday at the Casino by members of the Entertainment Committee, and a large number of people attended. The young people enjoyed a little informal dancing.

Mrs. Sarah B. Hooker, widow of the late Rev. E. C. Hooker, a former pastor of the Congregational Church, is the guest of Mrs. S. B. Cone, and is enjoying meeting former friends and parishioners.

The younger set are planning for the annual boat parade on the Housatonic River, which will take place soon, the date not yet having been decided upon. This is one of the most picturesque and interesting events of the season, and in former years the Stockbridge colony have taken great interest in it. The start will probably be made somewhere near the foot bridge on the golf links, and the course will be down around the Oxbow.

There is quite as much interest in tennis as there is in golf, and many of the young men and women are playing on the Casino courts almost daily. Among those interested in getting up a tennis tournament this Fall are Miss Dwight, the Misses Lapsley, Jack Swan, Charles McBurney, Jr., and Charles Evans.

BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 19.—The week has seemed a bit tame after the more than usual gayety of last week, which was due to the presence in the harbor of Admiral Sampson and his North Atlantic Squadron. With the ships gone Casino plans are again the talk of the hour. Meanwhile, the Canoe Club has been very active, and by its excellent programme of August events has attained considerable prominence. Toward the close of last season the club gained much attention by its proposal to build a clubhouse at the Acadia Landing, which should also be a station for the New York Yacht Club. About one-third of the $45,000 needed to carry through this enterprise was secured, and then the scheme fell through, owing largely, it has been said, to a too short-lived zeal on the part of those in charge, together with the usual absence of those willing to put up money when the time came to cease talking and sign subscription papers. There is, however, another reason, many believe, why the project failed. The Canoe Club is but one faction in the social life here, and when it was proposed to erect a water club, the men prominent in the Kebo Valley Club on one side, and the supporters of the Ladies' Club, were hardly ready to join in. The proposed institution was hardly big enough and broad enough in its scope, or perhaps it may be the time was not yet ripe for the different forces to unite and erect a new clubhouse which should supply the long-needed want in this resort.

But conditions have changed since then. The Kebo Valley Club House has been burned down, and the new one which is to be erected is to be simply a golf club. The time is now opportune, therefore, for the members of the Canoe Club, who need a clubhouse on the water, the men who wish to see a well organized casino, the Kebo dinner dance set, now homeless, and the members of the Ladies' Club, who have at present no abundant cause for satisfaction over the entertainment features they have endeavored to supply, to come together, and by a united and vigorous effort give Bar Harbor a new clubhouse which shall be the centre of the entertaining side of the life here. As a prominent cottager remarked recently, "If another season witnesses a reception to the officers of the fleet in a tent pavilion, pretty as the last one was, Bar Harbor society will afford a good subject for ridicule."

It is felt by many that there is another side of the casino project upon which there is the greatest misunderstanding. The word casino, to quote these persons, is in ill repute with a large number, and perhaps the majority of Bar Harbor's regular Summer visitors. It is too apt to convey the idea of a noisy, loosely managed organization, where there is no conservative club privacy, but where everybody, including the daily excursionists from near-by towns, who, having paid a small admission fee, is free to come and go. This, however, is not the kind of a casino advocated by its most sensible champions, who do not want a narrowly exclusive club, nor, on the other hand, an open house. They believe that there is a happy medium, and that this can be found with a little tact, good judgment, and conservative liberality.

The event of the week was the dinner given by Miss Charlotte Pendleton at the Malvern Monday evening, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt. The return of George Vanderbilt to his Summer residence at Bar Harbor, after an absence of three years, has been a source of much satisfaction to society here, which is planning to give him and his wife a most cordial welcome. The other guests at the Pendleton dinner were Mr. and Mrs. Clement Newbold, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Scott, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. John Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Miss Coles, Miss Gray, Miss Alice Van Rens

large table—that of twenty-six covers, presided over by Mrs. George R. Schieffelin. The only other notable dinner of the week was that given to Cardinal Gibbons on Wednesday evening by Henry E. Howland at his residence, Stormalong. There were but fourteen present. His Eminence has evinced a slight aversion to publicity, and it was for this reason that the dinner which was to have been given in his honor at the Meadow Club by Col. Henry May took place at Col. May's cottage.

The dull week was probably owing to the Newport tennis tournament, which was attended by many of the cottagers. "Newport week," as it is commonly called here, has always served as a breathing spell in the midst of Southampton's festivities, and it is especially welcomed by those of the residents who are inclined to calm repose, which has been foreign to the place since the opening of the season. Yesterday was probably the livellest of the week, as the polo game between teams picked from the sporty element naturally excited considerable attention, being the first played here in some years. There will be another game to-day. The facilities for watching the play are not very good, inasmuch as the field is just large enough for the players, and there is scarcely any room for traps and carriages. The best point of observation was from the road, and the numbers of vehicles assembled there made it difficult for others to pass.

This week will see the horsy element at the height of its glory, for the much-talked-of horse show and races will commence on Thursday. That day will be consumed by the pony and gymkhana races, for which several entries have already been received. Friday and Saturday will be devoted to the horse show. The number of horses to be exhibited is quite large, and there has been a brisk sale of seats and boxes. This period of sport will be the crowning event of the social season, for September is generally dull here, despite the fact that the majority of the cottagers do not leave until the end of October. The fact that the dignified and stately set have lent their patronage to the affair is the main secret of its success, which is already assured.

The principal event of the week will be a liquefied air experiment to be held this evening at the studio of James L. Breese. This will be a new departure of Mr. Breese's, and it will assume the form of a social function. The entertainment is said to be only for Mr. Breese's most intimate acquaintances, but as they comprise the greater part of Southampton society the number present will not be necessarily small. Ove 100 invitations have been issued. A supper will be served after the exercises, which will not be of a too deep or scientific nature, but are merely intended as a medium of revealing Mr. Breese's vast abilities to do something unusual in the art of entertaining.

Tennis will again become the rage during the week succeeding the horse show, as the annual tournament for the Ruggles Cup will be played on the Meadow Club's courts. The cup was presented to the club in 1895 by the late James F. Ruggles. There is a slight drawback to the competition on account of the fact that only members and their sons are eligible to play. Inasmuch as membership in the club is limited, and over one-half of the Summer members are but season subscribers, many local players of ability re excluded. The cup must be won three years before it can become the property of a player. In 1895 it was won by Charles R. Henderson, Jr., in 1896 by Henry G. Trevor, and in 1897 and 1898 by W. Rosseter Betts. The last named has an excellent chance of winning the cup this year, as there is scarcely any one else aming the members who can be considered a dangerous competitor. Mr. Betts has already two legs of the cup, and unless some one can save it for the club it will probably become his property.

Robert M. Thompson, who has been one of the Summer colony for the last five years, has purchased one-half of Mrs. James T. Kilbreth's property, which adjoins the residence of Elihu Root. This includes two cottages and stables. Mr. Thompson intends to spend next Summer abroad, and upon his return one of the cottages will be removed. The new purchase comprises five acres of land, and has an excellent situation on the edge of Agawam Lake.

The prizes for the Horse Show will be placed on exhibition at the clubhouse today. Several have not arrived as yet, but those received to date are numerous, and in many cases quite valuable. E. Willard Roby, who is to take part in the coming polo matches, arrived at the clubhouse during the week, where he will stop for a short time. Among the other newcomers through the week were Chester Griswold, Mrs. Louis C. Clark, Grenville Clark, Mrs. William P. Douglas, Miss Sybil Douglas, and Horatio L. Whitredge. Mr. and Mrs. Jose de Aymar, who spent some time at the clubhouse, left during the early part of the week for their country place in West New Brighton, S. I.

Col. Alexander R. Chisolm arrived in Southampton on Thursday, and is stopping with George R. Schieffelin. Col. Chisolm was among the deserters from this season's colony, and rented his cottage to Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody. J. F. Talmage was the guest of Mrs. T. H. Talmage during the early part of the week, but left on Wednesday to attend the Newport tournament. F. O. de Luze had as his guest on Thursday W. B. Simonds. Mrs. Newbold Morris is at present the guest of the Misses Hollins. Condé Nast was the guest of P. F. Collier for a short time during the week.

Southampton will lose the pleasure of James L. Breese's company for a time, as he leaves to-morrow on a hunting trip in the Northwest. This will mean a cessation of festivities in the vicinity of Hill Street, and the automobile will enjoy a much-needed rest, for which the horses in Southampton will have reason to be thankful, as quite a few were terrorized by Mr. Breese's latest pet scheme, and runaways had become quite popular of late. Mr. Breese's stay, however, will not be very long, and he will undoubtedly return in time to give a brilliant ending to the season.

SARATOGA.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The season has reached its height, and fully 30,000 visitors are now being entertained here. It is a cosmopolitan multitude, and the largest that has been seen here at one time, barring floral fête weeks, for over a decade. The vast throng is composed of everybody, from ecclesiastic to gambler, and all seem to be enjoying themselves. More superb weather than that of the present week could not be desired, for it has simply been perfect. Aside from the regular social functions, innumerable as they have been, there has been a continual series of entertainments of all shades and character. Saratoga was never more gay than at the present time.

The great Saratoga vent for the opening Autumnal week is the annual festival given under the popular auspices of the Saratoga Floral Association and the Carnival Committee. On Labor Day, Sept. 4, a 25-mile bicycle road race will be given, which will be open to all competitors. At 8:30 on the evening of Tuesday, Sept. 5, there will be a fancy-dress parade of bicycles, carriages, and people on Broadway, and at 10.30 o'clock fancy-dress dances will take place at the United States Hotel, Grand Union Hotel, and Congress Hall. On the evening of Wednesday, Sept. 6, there will be a grand concert and pyrotechnics in Congress Spring Park. On Thursday afternoon, Sept. 7, will take place the grand floral parade, which will be followed by a ball in Convention Hall at night. The several committees have been actively at work for a number of weeks, and all the arrangements are completed for a most successful fête. A year ago the fête was witnessed by fully 100,000 people, and that number will be exceeded this year.

Neither President McKinley nor Gov. Roosevelt will be able to attend the meeting to be addressed by Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Ala., in Convention Hall to-morrow evening. The indisposition of Mrs. McKinley and a previous engagement on the part of the Governor compel their absence. The meeting will be presided over by the Rev. Dr. Edwin Knox Mitchell of the Hartford Theological Seminary. Washington will be listened to by many thousands, as church services are to be suspended to-morrow evening. Washington's subject will be "The Education of the Negro."

Thirty acres of land have been purchased and $3,000 is being expended in putting the new polo grounds in order. The originators and promoters of the project include Thomas Hitchcock of Westbury, L. I.; ex-Congressman John Sanford of Amsterdam, John R. Townsend of New York, John A. Manning, Jr., of Troy, Arthur B. Shepard of Saratoga, and George T., Roland W., and Edward L. Smith of Ballston Spa. The work is being done under the direction of I. William Maccolini of Inwood, L. I.

The Saratoga Racing Association gave its annual garden party on Thursday afternoon, when the attendance was the largest ever seen on this track. The association will conclude its annual meeting on Friday afternoon next.

The juvenile minstrels, composed of the children of cottagers and residents, gave a pleasing entertainment in the Congress Hall ballroom on Thursday evening. The cakewalk features were won by Miss Marie Juigens of New York and Miss Edna Cutaler of Brooklyn.

Many promient players from all parts of the country will take part in the tournament to be held at the United States Hotel by the New York State Chess Association during the week beginning Aug. 28.

At Bethesda Episcopal Church on Monday took place the wedding of Miss Fanny Evans Payn, daughter of Mrs. Mary Benedict Payn and granddaughter of ex-Congressman James M. Marvin of this place, and Assistant United States District Attorney Arthur Marcus King, son of the Rev. Dr. James M. King of New York. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Carey, officiated.

The New York guests at the Huestis House have contributed $26.50 for the benefit of Bethesda Guild.

James Robinson of this place, formerly of the Manhattan Athletic Club, New York, will train and coach the Yale football team for the amateur contests. President Rockefeller of the Yale University Football Association dropped into Saratoga on Thursday and engaged the services of "Jim" Robinson, as he is popularly known.

The musical part of the Congregational fair programme was enhanced by the talented efforts of Mrs. F. P. Whitney of Boston. Miss Edna Valentine Minor of New York, Mrs. Georgia Ferry Person of Seneca Falls, Miss Margaret Leverich of Brooklyn, and Mrs. M. O. West of Rochester, who were assisted by local talent.

LONG BRANCH.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 19.—This week can go on record as being the coolest one in August that has been experienced at this resort for a number of years. Overcoats and heavy wraps have been in great demand all the week. There has been but little bathing. Owing to the northeast winds, which caused the surf to be high, the steamers Republic and Columbia were prevented from making a number of landings at the iron pier during the week. On account of the coolness of the weather in July and August thus far, many of the cottagers and some of the hotel proprietors are looking forth for an extremely hot September. It is the custom for the hotels to close their doors for the season about Sept. 1, but some of the proprietors say they will keep open this season all through September, and if the weather proves to be warm they will still have a number of guests.

In less than one week it is expected that more people will be entertained at this famous resort than have been for many years, from the fact that a grand military and athletic tournament, which is interesting many persons all through New Jersey, New York City, and Brooklyn, is to be given on the Horse Show grounds, at Hollywood, on the 25th and 26th of this month, in aid of Puerto Rican sufferers. This promises to be a grand affair, and a number of prominent persons are connected with it who will help to make it a success. Nearly all the boxes in the grand stand have already been sold at high prices. Mr. Walter E. Hildreth, proprietor of the West End Hotel; Mr. J. V. Jordan of the Elberon Hotel, and Mr. P. J. Casey, Secretary of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association, who are the principal promoters of the affair, are busily engaged getting in readiness for the grand event, and they say if they are favored with pleasant weather during that time they will furnish the people who attend with such entertainments as will long be remembered.

The different athletic events that will take place are as follows: One-mile bicycle, 220-yard dash, one-mile run, (handicap,) putting thirty-two-pound shot, half-mile run, mounted broadsword contest, 120-yard hurdle, 100-yard run, quarter-mile run, (handicap,) running broad jump, one-mile bicycle race, tug of war, (four men each,) special event for cavalry, potato race, manikin race, and low reaching.

Some will compete for prizes are: Manhattan—Twelfth Regiment Athletic Association, Central Turn Verein, Columbia College Athletic Union, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Metropolitan Insurance Company Athletic Association, West Side Athletic Club, New York Turn Verein, Pastime Athletic Club, St. George Athletic Club, and Xavier Club; Brooklyn—Brooklyn Latin School Athletic Association, Brooklyn Turn Verein, Columbia Turn Verein, Crescent Athletic Club, Eastern District Turn Verein, Fourteenth Regiment Athletic Association, Thirteenth Regiment Athletic Association, and Twenty-third Regiment Athletic Association; Long Island City—Long Island City Turn Verein and Star Athletic Club.

The engagement of Miss Sarah Adler and Fred Rothschild has just been announced at West End. Miss Adler is spending the Summer with her parents, who have a cottage at that place, and Mr. Rothschild has a cottage on Cedar Avenue.

To-night Proprietor Ashton of the Scarboro Hotel tendered to his guests his regular annual ball, which was a grand success.

A dinner was given the beginning of the week at the Herman cottage on Ocean Avenue, by Miss Rae Solomons, in honor of the anniversary of the birth of her mother, Mrs. Solomons.

To-night a grand garden party was given on the lawn of the United States Hotel, by Proprietor Prosky, and afterward a ball was tendered the guests in the large dining room of the hotel.

A robbery has just been made public which took place last week at the Dillon cottage, Elberon, which is occupied by Lawyer C. B. Hill of New York. Mr. Hill reports that he has been robbed of about $250 worth of silverware and other valuables.

Mrs. Crumbell Clarke and her sister, Miss Kinney, who are cottagers at Oakhurst, are spending a couple of weeks at Lenox.

Temple Bowdoin, who has been summering in the Cook cottage at Elberon, has sailed for Europe.

Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., has left his Elberon cottage for a short time, and is paying a visit to Lake Champlain.

A minstrel show and cakewalk took place at the Scarborough Hotel Casino on Tuesday evening, which afforded great amusement for the guests of the hotel.

John R. Dos Passos and Franklin Murphy, two Elberon cottagers, accompanied by a friend of Mr. Murphy's, while out fishing a few days ago, caught 525 pounds of black bass.

Proprietor J. V. Jordan of the Elberon Hotel is about leasing land sufficient to lay out a golf link of eighteen holes.

Henry A. McAleenan of New York, who is summering on Franklin Avenue, gave a clambake to ten of his friends at Green Gables on Tuesday.

Supreme Court Judge and Mrs. Levintritt of New York are the guests of Counselor and Mrs. Myron H. Oppenheim at their cozy Elberon cottage.

The old rectory of St. Michael's Church at Takanassee Lake, together with 400 feet of land fronting the lake, has been purchased by George H. Fearans of New York. The purchase price is said to be $7,000. Mr. Fearans will place a number of improvements upon the cottage at an early date.

Miss Helen Murphy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Murphy, is at Stillwater, N. J., for a brief stay.

Plans are out for a handsome new cottage to be erected on Park Avenue, Elberon, for L. N. Levy of New York City.

Mrs. J. J. Knox of Monmouth Beach gave a dinner to eighteen of her friends at the old Pleasure Bay House on Tuesday.

The Norwood Comedy Club of Norwood Park, which is composed of New York ladies who are cottagers at the latter place, gave an entertainment at Red Bank last night for the benefit of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital at this place.

Miss Annie Henry of New York, a Summer resident here, was thrown from her wheel Wednesday and fractured her ankle.

Stewart Shilleto is the latest cottage arrival at Elberon. Mr. Shilleto has taken Hotel Cottage No. 7 for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Jessie Meyers of New York has purchased the old Wallack property on the west side of Third Avenue, south of Bath Avenue, this place. The property contains about eight acres, and already several handsome residences are in course of erection.

Some of the guests at the Brighton Hotel clubbed together and presented Mrs. Palmer, wife of the proprietor, with an elegant pair of diamond sleeve buttons this week. The presentation speech was made by Judge D. C. Calvin of New York.

The officers of the Seventh Regiment, New York, were tendered their annual banquet at Pleasure Bay Tuesday by Edward Kemp of New York, who is a Summer cottager on the Rumson Road. The bake was served in elegant style at Price's. The guests included Col. D. S. Appleton, Lieut. Col. W. H. Kip, Major A. V. Conover, Quartermasters W. G. Schuyler and John T. Fisher, Capt. W. H. Palmer, Surgeons C. J. Collis, J. H. Hudleston, Capts. W. J. Underwood, J. E. Schuyler, H. Townsend, C. E. Lydecker, and W. C. Fish. The invited guests were A. L. Ivans, Col. A. W. Soper, Dr. W. G. Wylie, F. W. Hope, C. L. Weatherbee, Col. John McInery, F. W. Tryon, George Massey, and A. H Thorpe.

CAPE MAY.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 19.—This week has been even a greater one than last week on account of the throngs of visitors here. Last week was supposed to have been the greatest week of the Summer, but all through this week there has been a constant stream of arrivals, and the town has been filled up generally and every hotel taxed to its utmost capacity to entertain the guests who have come. Among the visitors are a very large number of Western and Southern people, who seem to have again turned their way toward Cape May as a Summer resting place. In the days before the civil war Cape May was the favorite resort of the Southern people, but during that unpleasantness their habit of coming here was broken, and as a consequence Cape May has been for some time without this element among its Summer population, but within the last two or three years there has been a change, and the people of the South are again coming here in large numbers. Not only are there many Southern people here, but also a great many representatives from the Western States, and, in fact, nearly every State in the Union, and Cape May is practically a cosmopolitan seaside resort.

With the finest beach in the world, the visitors are naturally drawn here, and thoroughly appreciate this natural advantage, and as the hotels are more modern than they were some years back, there is no doubt that in the future Cape May will be the principal resort. It is a noticeable fact that among the visitors here there is lacking that rough-and-tumble excursion element which visits many other resorts; but as Cape May has no accommodations for this element, there is no attraction to draw them here. There is an exclusiveness about the visitors here which makes Cape May only a place for the aristocratic, and is really to the Middle States coast what Newport and Bar Harbor are to the resorts of the New England coast.

Miss Mildred Lee, daughter of the late Confederate General Robert E. Lee of Baltimore, accompanied by Miss Nellie Lee, are guests at the Baltimore Inn.

The Misses Rosie and Jessie Lee are staying at the Lafayette.

The Rev. E. Briggs Nash of Elizabeth, N. J., is sojourning at Congress Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Sonnehill are among New Yorkers staying at the Stockton for a week or two.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Jackson of New York, who have been occupying their cottage here since June, have gone to Saratoga, Narragansett Pier, and Bar Harbor. They will return to Cape May in September and remain the entire month.

The Rev. B. F. McKenna of New York is a guest at the Lafayette.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Goodrich of Hartford, Conn., are pleasantly located at the Colonial for an extended period.

Dr. S. B. Collins is a guest at the Star Villa for an extended season.

H. J. Schwartz and Miss Schwartz of Brooklyn are staying at the Oriole.

H. Milton Kennedy, General Passenger Agent of the Brooklyn Heights trolley system, is sojourning at the Columbia.

Milliard S. Cazier and D. P. Winfield have arrived at the Shoreham and joined New York friends.

E. Titus, Jr., and E. T. Roberts are located at the Lafayette with New York friends.

Miss Anna Chambers and Miss E. C. Chambers of New York have apartments at the Lafayette.

Groton, N. Y., is represented at the Lafayette by Miss B. R. Williams, Mrs. William A. Fitch, C. Fitch Coxe, and W. M. Marsh.

R. E. Hopkins, Jr., of Tarrytown, N. Y., is a guest at the Lafayette.

C. D. Dunn of New York has arrived at the Devon for an extended visit.

Adolph E. Borie, a son of the late Secretary of the Navy, is among New Yorkers staying at the Baltimore Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Furthman of New York are guests at Congress Hall. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Monroe of New York are guests at the Windsor.

R. B. Thomas, Miss Mildred Thomas, and Miss Rita Thomas have joined the New York colony at the Lafayette.

Miss Emily Perrine of New York is a guest at the Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Smith of Brooklyn are guests at the Oriole.

William M. Marsh, President of the First National Bank of Groton, N. Y., has joined his family at the Stockton.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Clery of East Orange, N. J., and Miss Florence Clery have arrived at the Stockton for a couple of weeks' sojourn.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Colton of New York are guests at the Stockton.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Mandel of New York are guests at the Pier Avenue Inn.

The Rev. Lewis Delaney of New York is a guest at the Shorehaven.

Mrs. R. Bloodgood and Elwyn Bloodgood of New York are at the same hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Parkinson are among late arrivals at the Carlton.

LONG BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., Aug. 19.—The season at Long Beach is now at its height, and the hotel continues to sustain its reputation for gayety. There are now between 800 and 900 persons in the house. The crowds over Sunday grow larger each week, and the marvel is where Col. Dick manages to put all the people.

Bathing grows in popularity, and at noon nearly every guest in the hotel is to be found on the beach, either plunging into the breakers or forming one of the group of on-lookers. In spite of reports to the contrary, there has been no objectionable garbage on the beach, and the water was never so clear or so delightful as now. The temperature of the water remains 73, and young and old, strong and weak allke, revel in the beach and surf.

Snipe are plentiful in the marshes, and gunners are out early every morning. Enthusiastic sportsmen are Dr. Bowditch Morton, Mr. Terry, Mr. Cassidy, and Mr. Fred Champlin.

The silver cup which Col Dick won at the gold tournament last week has been on exhibition in the office. Col. Dick refused to keep the cup, and has presented it to Philip C. Penier of the Elizabethtown (N. J.) Golf Club. Col. Dick's score was 75; Mr. Penier's, 79. Among the many private dinners of the week, the most elaborate was given by Dr. and Mrs. Bowditch Morton for their guest, Miss Eldredge of Boston. Miss Eldredge is a cousin of Mme. Emma Eames. Covers were laid for ten in the Palm Room. Dr. and Mrs. Morton's guests were Miss Eldredge, Mrs. Fred Champlin of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Taliaferro of Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. Terry of New York, Col. Cassidy, and Mr. Muser.

On Tuesday evening John H. Corvin, a guest at The Inn, gave a talk in the hotel parlors on Hawaii. There were colored stereoptican pictures which added greatly to the interest in the talk, and at the end of the evening, when the hat went 'round, a goodly collection was taken up for Miss Darrach's little crippled children's home, which is a short distance up the beach from the hotel.

This home is the pet charity of the hotel, and in addition to the lecture for its benefit a fair was held on Wednesday afternoon in the band stand, opposite the hotel. The fair was the result of the energies of the following little girls of the hotel and cottagers: The Misses Marjorie and Hilda Spiers, Edna and Hilda Chapman, Zoe and Lorraine Webber, Regina Bunzl, Edith Jarvis, Evelyn Corwin, Marjorie Dowling, and Flossie White. They were assisted by Miss Darrach and her two Summer workers, Miss Sterling and Miss Johnson, and by the King's Daughter Circle of Rockville Center, who had charge of one of the fancy tables. The little crippled children were out in full force, the more helpless in wheeled chairs, the more active taking part. One boy on crutches was blackened, and as a "coon" peanut vendor did a lively business. Several of the crippled girls were dressed as German and Italian peasants, and sold flowers. Miss Flossie White, as Rebecca at the Well, served lemonade, the demand for which exceeded the supply. Miss Sterling, in gorgeous gypsy array, played fortune teller, and many invaded her corner to test their fate. An amusing feature of the afternoon was a Jack Horner pie—a clever device, wherein for the sum of 5 cents one "put in his thumb and pulled out a plum," the plum being some absurd toy or trinket. At the newsstand many copies of Miss Darrach's little paper, The Crippled Children's Messenger, were sold. All the guests of the hotel, Inn, and cottages attended the fair, and a large sum for the children was realized.

The most delightful progressive euchre party of the season took place on Thursday evening, and the ladies of the committee, Mrs. R. J. Secor and Mrs. J. W. Loader, are to be congratulated on its success. The tables were arranged in the parlors of the hotel, which were most artistically decorated for the occasion. At the end of the evening supper was served. Among the many particlpants were Dr. and Mrs. Secor, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Battle, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Powell, Mrs. J. W. Loader, Mrs. G. R. Bullen, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Gardner, Miss Gardner, Miss Dick, Mr. Davies, William C. Langley, J. R. Curren, R. A. Curran, G. Curran, Arthur Bennett, the Misses Langley, Mrs. Charles Welles, Mrs. Bennett, A. E. Ommen, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Webber, Mrs. Wyse, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. McCohn, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Trotter, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bunzl, Mrs. E. E. Lester, W. K. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. O'Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ward Damon, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Argenbright, Mrs. W. H. Russell, Mrs. H. Zahn, Mrs. C. H. Stone, Miss Flood, Miss Hewitt, Miss Kleiber, Miss Locke, Mr. and Mrs. Kleiber, and A. B. Fischer.

The bachelors of the house gave a cotillion on Friday evening, which was led by Mr. Percy Thompson, dancing stag. The figures were unique, and the favors pretty and artistic. The committee was composed of the Misses Dick, Manning, Schedler, Gardner, and Loader, the Messrs. Tyndall, Curran, Battle, Barton, and Secor. All the young people in the house participated. Supper was served in the ballroom at midnight.

Owing to the urgent request of guests, Col. Dick has decided to keep the hotel open until Sept. 15. It is expected that many people will avail themselves of this opportunity to remain here until the end of the season.

THE ADIRONDACKS.

AMPERSAND, N. Y., Aug. 19.—At last the 15th of August has arrived, and with it the season for deer shooting. Ever since the first of the month the number of sportsmen in this region has been on the increase, and now they are occupying the woods as they have not done in years. From all indications Adirondack hunters will have excellent sport this year. Early in the Spring quite a few deer were found dead in different parts of the Adirondacks. Of the different theories which were put forth to explain this great increase in the number of deaths, the most generally accepted was that, owing to the great amount of snow on the ground, the evergreens were covered so deeply that the deer, which depended on these for support, starved in great numbers.

It appears, however, as one authority says, that "notwithstanding the death rate, deer will be more plentiful this year than in many years past." Guides and visitors have observed them in ones and twos, at different times during the Summer, all along the Fulton chain. Recently Quiver Pond but a short distance from Fourth Lake, was seen and carefully observed for over an hour. Col. H. G. Fox, State Superintendent of Forests, made a tour of the Adirondacks last week. He estimated that in round numbers there are about 25,000 deer in the forests this year, and gave it as his opinion that in the season for killing deer now open sportsmen will find the deer the thickest of any season since before hounding was prohibited. It will be remembered that the law prohibiting hounding was passed three years ago. The basis of the Superintendent's estimate is that there is at least one deer to every square half mile or 160 acres. This gives one a total of 22,000 deer. In his estimate, of course, the Superintendent allows for the fact that in some sections there are no deer. This scarcity, however, is entirely overshadowed by their greater density in other neighborhoods. An old guide told him, he says, that the deer are exceedingly thick in the neighborhood of Indian Lake, Cranberry Lake, and Moose River. These conditions are not, however, extraordinary, but prevail in nearly all sections in the virgin forests.

Of course every one has been waiting for the first deer to be brought in, and the excitement can be imagined when Messrs. Trafford and Berry, with Guide John Ryan, came in from a trip with four fine fellows. Nothing else was talked of for hours at the Ampersand, and even the most ardent golfers in their pretty Lord Algy coats forgot the links for the time being.

Speaking of fine catches, two of the last week are worthy of mention. The first is a beautiful twenty-two-pound pickerel caught by Mr. Macy, Guide Martin. It was on exhibition for a day at the Ampersand, and is now being mounted. The second was a mess of some dozen speckled trout which Mr. Eaton of the Ampersand brought in. They weighed from two to three and one-half pounds and excited no little comment.

With all this sportsmanlike aspect to the affair in the mountains, it would be a wonder if the devotees of tennis, golf, and baseball were neglecting these respective hobbies. The tournament for the tennis championship of the Adirondacks is being played at Lake Placid, and large and fashionable crowds always surround the courts. At the Ampersand golf links many of those who have figured prominently at fashionable places further south have appeared, and a new interest is put into the tournaments. The caddie tournament was both amusing and interesting. One little fellow made the remarkable score of 54, and put many of his elders to shame. As to baseball, interest has at last been well aroused. The Grand View of Placid organized a team and challenged those of Paul Smith's, Childwold, and the Stevens House. They won all three games, beating the Stevens House by a score of 14 to 6; Childwold by a score of 14 to 5, and Paul Smith's by a score of 5 to 4. Cook and Trudeau, both Yale pitchers, played on Paul Smith's side, the former as pitcher, the latter as third baseman. Harrison, Suter, and Aitland of Princeon played with the Grand View. The team received a royal welcome everywhere, and good spirit prevailed throughout.

The unprecedented dry weather throughout the Adirondacks has given rise to a number of very fierce and extensive forest fires. Those already reported are in the vicinity of Lonesome Pond, Fish Creek, Foot Bay, Mountain Lake, Clear, Baker Mountain, Toof Marsh, and Tupper Lake. Guests of the various hotels have very frequently volunteered and gone out to engage in the lively work of trying to check the spread of the flames. As long as no rain is forthcoming, however, little can be done, and great fear is expressed by the authorities in charge lest many of the most beautiful sections of the woods be destroyed.

Alice M. Cowles of New York will occupy the Vosburgh cottage.

Mrs. Irving Morris, wife of the private secretary to State Engineer Bond, is the guest this week of Miss Eleanor Miller of Saranac Lake.

A party of fifteen from the Villa Darsey and the Dewey House formed a jolly drag ride to Cascade Lake the other day. They dined at the Cascade House, returning home late in the afternoon.

Mr. Samuel Rice, the President of the Whisky Trust, returned to the Ampersand for a few days after an extended fishing tour in Canada, accompanied by Mr. S. W. Ehrich of New York.

Mr. Edward M. Baker and Mr. R. E. Simon have just completed a visit at Idle Point, on the Lower Saranac, the handsome new cottage of Mr. Maximilian Morgenthau.

Dr. Leipziger, the Superintendent of free lectures in the New York City public schools, is at Pinehurst, the guest of Mrs. W. J. Ehrich.

A pretty festival was given on the lawn at Swain's cottage the other evening. A merry bonfire illumined the grounds, and a good time was enjoyed by all the guests.

Mr. Charles E. F. McCann of New York and Mr. B. Van Horn Vingut of New York are in tents at the Ampersand.

Two circuses and a minstrel show have kept things lively at Saranac Village. Two well-filled tally-hos took a large crowd from the Ampersand to each performance, and the young college fellows made it lively for all, especially the management.

KOSTER & BIAL LEASE TRANSFER.

The final transfer of the lease of Koster & Bial's Music Hall in West Thirty-fourth Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, to the Robert Blei syndicate, was recorded yesterday, along with a mortgage of $125,000, of from three to five years' duration, at 6 per cent., made in favor of Samuel E. Jacobs on the property.

Judson Wells, the counsel for the Koster & Bial estate, said yesterday in consummating the above arrangement that the estate wipes out very nearly all its outstanding obligations, all of which have been discharged, including the mortgage which has been standing with the United States Trust and Mortgage Company for several years, amounting to $79,000, which includes a judgment obtained last June by the trust company for failure to pay monthly installments. Mr. Wells also said that in leasing the house to the Blei syndicate they take it with a lease of five years at an annual rental of $45,000.

The music hall passed into Mr. Blei's hands immediately after the recording of the lease, and it is his plan to go to work with the necessary improvements, which he expects will require more than $20,000, and open the house on Sept. 16 with a strictly first-class vaudeville programme, a feature of which he announces will create a sensation in this city. Mr. Blei added that he would endeavor to make arrangements with the representatives of the Orpheum Circuit, who are at present in this city, to book such attractions as he might secure for their cities, which include Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Omaha. In completing this arrangement Mr. Blei will be enabled to give his attractions longer engagements and secure them at better terms.

Mr. Blei has associated with him in the syndicate some New York capital and Philip Sheridan, the ex-Crown Attorney of the Yukon, formerly an attorney in Chicago, but recently a resident of Seattle.

The Koster & Bial Music Hall has experienced an interesting career. It was constructed by Oscar Hammerstein seven years ago, and named at the time the Manhattan Opera House. He endeavored to make English grand opera a feature of the house, but failed. At about this time Koster & Bial had concluded that their Twenty-third Street music hall was too small for their growing patronage, and opened negotiations with Hammerstein, with the result that a corporation was formed. This combination went along smoothly for almost a year, when the result of a quarrel between Hammerstein, Koster, and Bial resulted in the former selling out his interest. It was then that the United States Mortgage and Trust Company advanced a mortgage sufficiently large to enable the firm to pay Mr. Hammerstein. This mortgage, which was originally for $225,000, was subsequently reduced to $125,000 by the filing of Albert Bial's life insurance policy of $100.000 as security. Since then various other payments have reduced it to $74.000.

Shortly after Mr. Hammerstein's withdrawal John Koster died, and two years ago Mr. Bial died, and since then the house has been under the direction of the estate.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

Notes of Preparations on Every Hand for the Ensuing Season.

ROOF GARDEN AND MUSIC HALL

Promise of Next Season—Echoes from the Rehearsals—A Schedule of Early Performances.

The cool, clear August days and pleasant nights we have lately been enjoying with urban life free from the discomforts of hot weather, set folks to thinking about theatres. Good plays would have drawn well last week, but the managers were not prepared, of course, for September weather in early August, and doubtless when the theatres are at length in readiness to open, and the first of the new plays, good and bad, are at hand we shall be having our real August weather with a vengeance. For no matter what kind of a Summer we have, theatre-opening time is sure to be a period of scorching days and suffocating nights, though the heat rarely affects the attendance, and the first nights of the dramatic season are always profitable to the managers.

This town, in early Autumn, is full of strangers, most of whom have business to occupy them in the daytime, but devote the evenings to amusement. They are not particularly discriminating, either, and if a play is coarse accept it cheerfully on the theory that it is wise when in Rome to do as the Romans do. Indeed, the cheerful acceptance all Winter long of plays that offend good taste is due largely to the complacency with which rural visitors are inclined to view misdoing in a metropolis. They feel no responsibility, of course, and they have been led to expect the worst of New York always by their own newspapers at home, and, one regrets to add, by some that are published here. But at the beginning of September the playgoer from out of town is more largely in the majority here than at any other time.

The entertainment promised to him this year seems to be of unusual dignity and variety. The cheap "snap" has almost disappeared from the local theatrical stage. The very earliest offerings of farce and melodrama are to have, at least, every advantage of careful production. In romantic drama and in comic opera the opening bills are rich beyond the ordinary, while, as the new season advances, it promises to surpass in interest all recent seasons.

Sir Henry Irving, accompanied by Ellen Terry and the forces of the London Lyceum Theatre, will be here to act Robespierre, Shylock, and the afflicted Burgomaster of "The Bells," as well as aged Corporal Brewster, with his wheezy "pipes." We shall have Mansfield again as Rostand's long-nosed hero, and, it is to be hoped, as grim Richard of Gloster, Shylock, and other suitable characters of his large repertory. In a comic version of Cyrano's story, set to music by Victor Herbert, Francis Wilson is expected to improve to the utmost a fine opportunity. Julia Marlowe, now in the golden prime of her artistic career, and reaching the height of popularity, will appear as a young and lovely Barbara Frietchie, transformed into a heroine of romance by Clyde Fitch, who touched so surely the notes of heroic devotion and tenderness in "Nathan Hale."

Mr. Crane will have a play, "Peter Stuyvesant," by Brander Matthews and Bronson Howard, which promises to be the most important piece he has produced. Mr. Goodwin may find the London verdict on Mr. Fitch's cowboy drama reversed in New York, but if not, he holds in readiness other new pieces, including one by Augustus Thomas. That dramatist's "Arizona," which has been so popular in Chicago, will also be produced in New York. We shall see once more "The Little Minister" and the irresistible Babbie of Maude Adams.

John Drew, as finished an actor of high comedy as ever graced the stage, will have a congenial rôle in "The Tyranny of Tears," a piece so clever that London critics have declared that its author, Haddon Chambers, has recovered a lost knack of writing comedy. The stage so long controlled by the departed manager, Augustin Daly, will be dominated by that graceful and buoyant actor, Edward Sothern, and his wife, Virginia Harned, whose delightful acting as Lady Ursula in Anthony Hope's pretty play and in the first act of "The Colonial Girl," is still fresh in one's memory. Stuart Robson, always a good actor, though of late rather careless of his artistic repute, has now equipped himself with a play people will want to see on its own account, a dramatization of that widely real novel, "The Gadfly."

Dramatizations of novels, by the way, will be in use more largely than ever before, and Dickens and Thackeray will be drawn upon for subjects, as well as that inventor of perennial plots, Dumas père, and such popular writers of the present hour as James Lane Allen, Israel Zangwill, and Conan Doyle.

Julia Arthur, happily recovered, as it seems, from her delusion about Parthenia and "the statue Galatea come to life," has a new play, too, of fine pictorial quality, treating of the Empress Josephine, and called in the French original "Plus que Reine." (To be modern and Parisian you must pronounce the first word not "ploo," as you were taught at school, but "pluce.") Of this piece Miss Arthur has forbidden her agents to talk in advance, but readers of THE TIMES already know much about its plot and quality from accounts of its performance in Paris with Jane Hading in the principal rôle. "More Than Queen" should be one of the new season's hits, and "Sherlock Holmes," with William Gillette as the wonderful detective, should be another.

Among the plays from novels will be "Ben-Hur," which will appeal especially to those playgoers who were edified and thrilled by "The Sign of the Cross," "The Children of the Ghetto," "Becky Sharp," "The Pride of Jennico," "The Only Way," taken from "A Tale of Two Cities"; a new "Monte Cristo," "The Choir Invisible," "When Knighthood Was in Flower," and "Richard Carvel."

Some of these, to be sure, are still "in the air," but the list will grow longer. In London George Meredith's own dramatization of his almost classic "Egoist" is talked of as a possibility of the coming season, while much is said of a play founded on "The Lilac Sunbonnet," by Lady Violet Greville, who adapted to an English environment the plot and sentiment of Augier's "Gendre de M. Porier," and some small share of its wit. The story is one of Crockett's best, and almost worthy of Barrie. It is also announced that Beatrice Harraden, about whose latest novel two or more opinions have been expressed, is now employed on a play for Ellen Terry. A play by that lady would surely be a novelty. Her books have been wholly lacking in the dramatic quality.

The Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia has issued, in three attractive volumes, "The Plays of Edwin Booth," edited by William Winter. Two of the volumes are devoted to the Shakespearean plays used by Booth, while Vol. III. contains the miscellaneous plays, comprising Bulwer's "Richelieu," "The Fool's Revenge," taken by Tom Taylor from "Le Roi s'Amuse";

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IN A DANGEROUS POSITION.

Mr. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President of the Board of Public Improvements, is in a position of very considerable peril, which he daily makes worse by his extraordinary statements to representatives of the newspapers. We reproduce here a brief extract from the report of an interview had with Mr. HOLAHAN by a reporter of THE TIMES:

> When asked what the position of the Mayor in regard to the matter was, Mr. HOLAHAN replied: "I don't know. I never discussed it with him. We have had conversations about the water question, but the Ramapo contract was never alluded to."
> "Have you ever talked with Mr. CROKER about it?" Mr. HOLAHAN was asked.
> "Never. I don't know what he thinks of it," was the answer.

Now let us look at the facts and at Mr. HOLAHAN's amazing statement in the cold light of reason.

The contract with the Ramapo Water Company which the Board of Public Improvements was about to execute in haste and secrecy when Mr. COLER demanded time to examine the instrument and the company is of uncommon importance to the City of New York for two reasons. It involves, in the first place, a complete change of policy in regard to water supply, which this city, like nearly all the other cities in the country, has heretofore obtained for itself from watersheds secured by purchase and reservoirs constructed therein erected at the public cost. It is agreed by all students of municipal government that a city's water supply should be owned and controlled by itself. A departure from this fixed and approved plan and the entering into a contract with a private company for 200,000,000 gallons a day for forty years constitute a measure of public policy incomparably the most momentous of Mayor VAN WYCK'S administration. To the city and its people and to their responsible officers this is a step of immense importance. Yet Mr. HOLAHAN asks us to believe that he never discussed it with the Mayor!

This contract is important, for a second reason, because of the immense sum of money involved and the length of time it has to run. Five millions a year for forty years amounts to $200,000,000. The responsibility of committing the city to this stupendous obligation is one of the gravest nature. Yet Mr. HOLAHAN tells us that he never mentioned the matter to RICHARD CROKER and to this day doesn't know what the all-powerful boss thinks of it!

Now, either this man is lying or he and his associates in this job are the boldest gang of thieves that have ever come to the public notice in any city in the world, and the bribe they expected to secure was the largest ever offered in any similar transaction For it is as plain as noonday that if HOLAHAN and his accomplices had put this job through without consulting either the Mayor or Mr. CROKER, their political existence would then and there have terminated. The rage of CROKER would have been frightful, and in his smaller but still notable fashion the Mayor would have exhibited a dangerous anger. HOLAHAN and all of them would have been excommunicated with every circumstance of cruelty and disgrace. Do men thus brave absolute political extinction and the cutting off of their means of livelihood unless the reward of their action is sufficient to assure them a living for the rest of their lives?

This conclusion shuts upon HOLAHAN like a giant steel trap. There is no possible escape from its powerful jaws. Either he has not told the truth about consulting the Mayor and CROKER, or else the motives which prompted him to attempt to jam this contract through in haste and secrecy are such that they would not bear an instant's examination. If they were examined in a criminal court after indictment they would completely change the career of M. F. HOLAHAN.

We will offset to some extent these severe comments upon Mr. HOLAHAN'S conduct by doing him the friendly service of giving him the best advice that anybody can give him in his present situation. That advice is that he employ counsel and talk only when his lawyer permits him that freedom. Many a murderer has talked his neck into the noose. It is entirely conceivable that a faithless public officer might talk his body into a suit of stripes

The important question, however, is whether Mayor VAN WYCK and RICHARD CROKER were actually consulted by HOLAHAN. Did they consent to the contract? Were they privy to the negotiations that have so nearly resulted in burdening us with this totally unnecessary and improvident obligation? If these two were parties to the transaction, even if only to the extent of having knowledge and giving their assent to the execution of the contract, then the scope of this scandalous and corrupt transaction broadens widely and the inquiry that must be made into it will transcend in public interest all other matters likely to come to the attention of this community for months.

Was Mayor VAN WYCK consulted and did he have previous knowledge of the dark business attempted in the chamber of the Board of Public Improvements last Wednesday? Did RICHARD CROKER know what was to be done, and had his controlling vote been already cast for the contract? To these two questions the public will urgently demand an answer. It would be wise and appropriate if the gentlemen themselves would satisfy the public curiosity.

There is another citizen of New York, a distinguished citizen, from whom the public wants some information. We refer to Gen. BENJAMIN F. TRACY. Gen. TRACY was President of the commission that drew the charter. During the time that the charter was in preparation he was counsel to the Ramapo Water Company. He was elected President of the company in the month in which the charter was submitted to the Legislature. Section 471 of the charter contains some remarkable provisions. It forbids the Water Commissioner to enter into any contract with any private water company unless the assent of the Board of Public Improvements has been obtained, and with singular rigor this method of making contracts for the buying of water is declared to be the only lawful one. No provision is made for competitive bidding, there is no veto or appeal. There was nothing like this section in the old Consolidation act. It is new matter, and most extraordinary matter. Who prepared and put into the charter this section that seems to have been specially drawn to meet the views of the eminent Republicans who control the Ramapo Water Company? Gen. TRACY owes it to his own reputation to explain without delay how this section got into the charter. Until he has explained the matter his own position is scarcely less perilous than that of Mr. HOLAHAN.

THE BOOM IN IRON.

Some philosophical observers of the course of trade and finance have long been in the habit of saying that the demand for iron, of course including steel, is the safest and surest index of the material condition of the country. When the price of iron goes up by reason of an actual demand, the country is prosperous. When it goes down, by reason of a falling off in the demand, the country is less prosperous and times are hard.

Probably this material is that which represents better than any other the condition of industrial development of the Nation at large. Curiously enough, sulphuric acid is a substance the demand for which is coming to be highly symptomatic, and that by reason of the requirement for it in all forms of electric plants and appliances. But these, after all, are still a specialty. The prices of building materials, especially of brick, is another very good index. But iron is becoming an increasingly important building material, for commercial and even for high-class domestic structures, as well as for railroads and bridges. And doubtless it is still the most representative of all raw materials used in the arts.

What a tremendous showing that becomes then which was commented upon in the series of interviews with leaders in the trade which we published yesterday. When iron which can be produced and put on the market at $6 a ton goes to $16 or more, when a great concern refuses to make contracts, even at present prices, for the disposition of any part of its output for 1900, when the whole trade is so visibly booming, how rich must the country be.

There are two important and fairly obvious political morals to be drawn from this condition of things. The first is that which we drew the other day about the tariff, and this has a very special reference to our prospects of commercial expansion in the Far East. We should naturally play the leading part, or divide it with Russia, in the trade of the east coast of Asia, seeing the facilities which are given to us by our possession of the western coast of North America. And it seems clear that, in the muddle they have made of our interests in China, the President and Secretary DAY were actuated, not alone by the able hypnotism of the Russian Ambassador, but also by a consciousness of the absurdity of trying to combine commercial expansion with McKinleyism or Dingleyism. Indeed, it would have been inconsistent and ridiculous for us to insist loudly upon an open door in China while we still kept our own front door tight shut. The natural remedy would have been to open our own door, but pride of opinion and of consistency would have prevented the President from taking that obvious course. And we observe with amusement that some of our straight Republican contemporaries are bragging about our present prosperity as a result of protection. But we need not quarrel with them about that, for behind the brag there is imperfectly concealed the admission that protection has only a historical value, that it has served its turn, and "must go."

The other moral is more important. How can the political pessimists, whose platform is that the country is going to the dogs, and that we are a nation of insolvent debtor, whose chief need is to hit upon some mode of cheating their creditors—how can these prophets of evil keep their attitudes, or even their countenances, in the face of such demonstrations of National prosperity? Is it conceivable that next year the cheerful pessimist who undertakes to show a nation of creditors how creditors can be cheated will command the adhesion of a Corporal's guard? If things look next year as they look this year the Northwestern farmer will greatly have modified his views about "Shylocks." For he will have become a Shylock himself.

THE SEVEN SENSES OF THE FISH.

Salt water fishes breed in such myriads and it is so difficult to follow them all the year long, that it seems impossible to lessen seriously their numbers except in the cases of salmon, shad, and lobster, which approach the land and have well-defined lines of migration. But this year the menhaden has been so scarce that the fishing steamers have been laid up, and while the menhaden itself is not a food fish, but a fish netted for its oil and waste products, yet the absence of the menhaden means a scarcity of the larger fish that follow it, like the mackerel and bluefish. So that its destruction profoundly affects the fish market.

The habits of deep-water fish are mysterious enough; their coming and going seem governed by whim until one studies the changes that occur in their food, in the temperature of the water, the state of the atmosphere, and a hundred other factors. On the approach of a storm sea birds are apt to come to land; the same premonitions are felt by the fishes, only they reverse the matter and for safety retire into deep water, where they are in less danger of being stunned or blinded by the surf. The senses of fish are the same as ours: sight, hearing, touch, smell, and taste, varying greatly in fish of different kind and surpassing our senses in one case or falling below our standard in another. Mr. MATTHIAS DUNN believes that fish have two more senses than we, namely, and electrical and a magnetic sense, which reside in the skin. A large number of fish have minute tubes running in one or several lines the length of their sides, with nerves running to them. They are sensory organs, but their office is not understood. Using analogy, Mr. DUNN has come to the conclusion that these are the organs which tell fish of a coming storm. "I find them to be of the same character as those in the electrical ray; they are electrical instruments pure and simple, inclosing the whole fish, whereby the electrical knowledge collected is thrown into the brain." The currents of electricity that forerun a storm pass through land and sea, affect the jelly in the little cells which compose these tubes and alarm the fish, bidding it haste with its feeding and get out into deep water. Fish bite the hook recklessly just before a storm, because there is no time to lose in smelling at or tasting the bait.

Not content with this sixth sense in fishes, Mr. DUNN argues that the same organs supply a seventh, the magnetic sense, the purpose of which is to direct the fish in the darkness of deep water or at night or when, through the agitation of storms or the flowering of marine vegetation or the excessive spawning of fish, the water of the ocean becomes turbid. He cites THOMAS CLARK of Truro as authority for saying that basic rocks are intensely magnetic, and after the friction occasioned by storms the magnetic power becomes so intensified that it often affects the compass and causes shipwrecks during fogs, when the landmarks are concealed. Mr. DUNN'S idea is that the homing powers of the shoals of fish that reach the coast in Spring from the deep sea are to be explained by the action of this magnetism on the organs of the fish which tells them where to steer. This leads him to yet another generalization. Lord KELVIN invented a compass in which the needle floats free in a bath of alcohol. The brain of a fish floats in a clear liquid about the consistency of water. May not, asks Mr. DUNN, the brain itself, assisted by the magnetic tubes in the skin, act like a magnet floating in liquid?

These are questions that might excite the students of fish to efforts along fruitful lines. It may lead to a better knowledge of the factors in deep-sea fishing and have very practical results by explaining where at a given moment the food-fish are likely to be and under what conditions the fishermen may find it worth their while to put to sea.

COMMUTERS' GLOVES.

This waning Summer has not been as prolific and whimsical as some of its predecessors in the introduction of new fashions in dress. The feminine shirt-waist, the masculine knickerbockers, fashions which must long prevail, date their origin from Summers long forgot. There was, to be sure, a half-hearted sort of effort noticeable early in the season to introduce anew the long-discarded frock coat of light material, a garment worn in these days only by stage villains in their penultimate hour of triumph and commercial magnates in very small towns. The frock coat, of course, is inseparable from the high hat, and the black silk hat of Autumn and Winter is out of the question as a regular article of Summer attire, while the abominable light-colored imitations which were tolerated as substitutes for it in a less exacting era have long been accounted obsolete. To be sure, Mr. HARRIMAN'S exploring party discovered in remote Alaska several living specimens of the animal world believed by zoologists to be extinct, and in the outlying regions of Greater New York the patient explorer still occasionally encounters an elderly human wearing with some semblance of dignity whitey brown or drab headgear of the "plug" variety. But with these Fashion has naught to do. The light frock coat, therefore, though fostered in influential circles, did not prevail, and diligent investigation has brought to light no other notable new Summer fashion of 1899 excepting in the matter of commuters' gloves.

To be a commuter alone is glory enough for some men. In the first year or so of a young commutership, to coin a much-needed word, most men are satisfied with the unadorned glory of their position. But in time the ordinary commuter yearns for new distinction, and this yearning he is apt to gratify as best he can by means of dress. Just why it is a proper custom for commuters to wear gloves when the warmth of the weather induces other men to avoid wearing any garment not absolutely demanded by propriety or the law no authority has ever explained. But your well-seasoned commuter would as soon think of discarding his gloves on a hot day as of going in to town barefooted. In fact, the commuter's enslavement to the glove habit is too old a story at this time to demand fresh consideration, and the subject would not be treated of here if the newly instituted fashion of wearing the gloves half on and half off the hand did not compel comment.

In all literature there is no precedent for this, and the literature of the glove is uncommonly rich, while the individual pairs of gloves of literature that crowd upon the memory with vain appeal to be worked in here as apt illustrations are many and varied, and hopelessly unsuitable for the purpose one and all. Clearly the commuter's new way of wearing his gloves as if he was shedding them is not to be explained by any reference to history, and a consideration of other queer glove fashions recently followed will not help us much.

A few years ago very young men adopted the style of wearing their gloves in their pocket, the upper left-hand pocket of the coat being the preferred receptacle, with the fingers of one of the gloves sticking upward and spread out in a manner which suggested to one of our humorists "the hand of a drowning man calling for five more beers." But this custom, after all, was only a variant of the old one of displaying one's gloves to indicate one's gentility while not suffering the discomfort of wearing them. Thus the men of fashion in "society drama" wear their gloves stuck in their crush hats and the suburban beau carries his carelessly in one hand. The commuter's fashion is not to be thus easily explained. He wears his gloves on both hands in such a way as to deprive them of all decorative value and so as to greatly increase the discomfort of wearing them on a hot day. The style can be likened only to the vulgar fashion of wearing the hat on the back of the head or cocked over one ear. Even if the commuter is getting tired of his gloves or ashamed of them the custom serves no good end. His gloves are now the most burdensome part of his attire, surely, and so conspicuous as to impress the wayfarer with the idea that the typical commuter is all gloves.

THE DOCTORS DISAGREE AGAIN.

The quarrel of the surgeons in the case of M. LABORI, or the attempt of one physician of repute who has interested himself in the case, as it seems, to force a quarrel upon the surgeon placed in charge of the wounded man by his family, is not necessarily to be taken as a result of professional jealousy. The physician favored by the family, however, has the indisputable advantage of exact knowledge of the condition of his patient from the first, and though his guarded utterances for publication may have created a somewhat misleading impression, there is no room for doubt that he is acting for the best, according to his lights.

Dr. RECLUS is a member of the French Academy of Medicine and a professor of surgery, and it will not generally be regarded as discreditable to him or dangerous to his patient that he is no experimentalist and inclined to be conservative. On the other hand, the reputation of his opponent, Dr. DOYEN, as a professional man of dignity and discretion, if not as an anatomist and operating surgeon, is not likely to be strengthened by the bitterness of his statement of his side of the case in the Figaro. Dr. DOYEN is probably zealous and able, but he is surely not judicious, and when Dr. RECLUS, resenting his interference in the Labori case, accused him of seeking a fresh advertisement, he seems to have struck home.

Dr. DOYEN'S lectures to his students have lately been of a somewhat "sensational" character because of their illustration with moving lantern pictures. Figaro gravely states that he has a cinematograph machine in his clinic, and that he puts it in action during operations, using the pictures later in his lectures.

But whether or not Dr. DOYEN'S criticism of his rival, who seems to enjoy the confidence of the patient himself, is to be taken seriously, there is little room for doubt that M. LABORI is in a dangerous condition. Thus far there is some good sense in Dr. DOYEN'S statements. A gunshot wound is always alarming, and the published bulletins in the case of the Dreyfus advocate have not been reassuring lately. In more than one respect this resembles the Garfield case, and while we may be inclined to doubt the assertion that the bullet might have been safely extracted in five minutes the day of the shooting, the fear that it may have splintered some part of the vertebrae is well founded, it seems, while the danger of septic poisoning is not to be ignored. It is extremely unlikely that the distinguished advocate will be able to take up his labors in the Dreyfus case again.

GENERAL NOTES.

Judge Guy of Topeka, Kan., fined a saloon keeper who sold a glass of beer to a policeman $500. The seller appealed the case to the District Court.

* * *

Oklahoma Territory takes great pride in the fact that it has not one poorhouse within its borders, and, moreover, has need of none. The people say there is not a pauper among them.

* * *

Charles Ryan, a former policeman of Boston, who died a few days ago, was the giant of the force, he being 6 feet 7 inches in height and weighing 400 pounds. He was born in Boston thirty-seven years ago.

* * *

Adjt. Gen. Axline of Ohio asserts in his annual report that Ohio sent the first volunteer regiment into the field in the Spanish-American war, and completed the mustering and dispatching of her quota of troops first of all the States. Its total number of men was 15,354.

* * *

Much is expected in Georgia from the election of Walter B. Hill as Chancellor of the State University. The Atlanta Journal says that the choice seems to have consolidated the friends of the institution in an enthusiastic movement to enlarge its popularity and advance its interests.

* * *

What is described by the local newspapers as the representative business firm of Halifax, N. S., employing the most men, has devised a system of profit-sharing with its employes. The motive, one of the firm says, is to obtain the best work by the best methods and to avoid as far as possible waste of time and material.

* * *

Mrs. William H. Felton aroused great enthusiasm (a way she has in public speaking) by a speech at a meeting of the Georgia State Agricultural Society, in Quitman, in which she urged a petition to the Legislature to put a big tax on dogs. The society committed itself to the policy advocated by Mrs. Felton, believing it better to raise sheep than dogs.

* * *

Mississippi abolished the office of Public Printer a few years ago and gave its printing to the lowest bidder. This year the work has all been let to printers without the State, for the first time in its history. Under the present system the work got cheaper and cheaper until, as it is said, money was lost on some of it. A law which prohibited the State printing being done outside the State was repealed at the last session of the Legislature.

* * *

Trinity College, Hartford, conferred the honorary degree of M. A. upon President J. M. Allen of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, and one of the Trustees of the college has thus explained why: "First, in recognition of Mr. Allen's broad scientific attainments; second, in recognition of his unusual ability in applying scientific principles to practical affairs, and, third, on account of the generous way in which he has made use of his rare knowledge and ability for the benefit of the community and of his fellow-men in general."

THE COIN CERTIFICATE CHAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the columns of THE TIMES devoted to its readers for the expression of their opinions on current issues your subscriber Wallace P. Groom of Brooklyn, under date of Aug. 4, called you to task for an editorial of the previous day on "The Gold Democrats," and particularly for that part of it in reference to the working of the "endless chain" of coin certificates, by means of which the Treasury of the United States may be drained of gold. Your subscriber takes the position that when once redeemed, if such certificates were canceled and not reissued, the "chain" would soon stop. The suggestion is simple and the logic undoubtedly sound, but unfortunately for the country both are in conflict with the law; and instead of the "endless chain" being a fake and a lot of "foolishness," as your correspondent characterizes it, it is a serious fact, and in times of panic a menace to the business interests of our country and to the integrity of the financial system of our Government. Your readers who have not personally investigated the subject might be misled by the argument your correspondent makes, and therefore it is hoped a few words in reply may not be out of place.

The Legal Tender act of July 14, 1890, under the authority of which the certificates payable in "coin" are issued and which act has not been repealed, provides for the issuance of a certain amount of such notes and also makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to keep a certain minimum amount outstanding (I think the exact minimum is $375,000,000) in circulation at all times. So that when an amount of these certificates is presented for redemption that brings the amount outstanding down to less than the minimum required by law to be kept in circulation, the Secretary is compelled immediately to reissue the amount of the deficiency. It is clear, then, that the notes may be used over and over again for the withdrawal of gold. It has been the contention of those who believe in the soundness of the present ratio of coinage between gold and silver by our Government that the words, "Pay to bearer in coin" meant silver or gold, at the option of the Government, and it is probable that the contention is entitled to some consideration. It may be, as has been asserted, that the obscure phraseology was adopted as a compromise when the measure was under consideration by Congress, and when it was not thought likely the Government would ever be called upon to exercise such option. But the test came during the panic of 1893, when the officers of the Treasury, in order to preserve the credit and good faith of the Government, determined that such redemptions should be made only in gold. The chain may be a "fake," but it got in its diabolical work and cost the people several hundred millions of dollars in bonds. Under the operation of this "foolish" law it became a question of going at a single bound to a silver basis, with all that the term implies, or of issuing bonds to procure the gold required in redeeming the notes.

New York, Aug. 18, 1899. J. T. T.

MODERN MILITARY ATTACHES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The revelations of the Dreyfus trial are usually quoted as evidence of the decadence of France and the Latin races, but this is surely a narrow view of their upshot. It appears that the foreign embassies at Paris, and notably the German, are nothing more or less than detective bureaus, provided with corruption funds, and served by a corps of spies, informers, and cheats, at whose head is the Military Attaché. This highly honorable body of gentlemen operate under the immediate direction of the Ambassador, who is in direct communication with his sovereign. It seems to be generally admitted that the German Emperor has known all along that Dreyfus was not guilty, but has kept the proofs to himself. If that is so, there is little to choose between the Esterhazys and the Hohenzollerns. The real revelation of the Dreyfus case is that of the way in which the world is governed to-day, namely, by fraud, cheating, and perjury.

We are altogether too modest in New York when we assume that our own Tammany Hall is peculiar in this respect. I do not believe that Mr. Croker has ever done dirtier work than the successive Ambassadors of Germany at Paris, under her successive Chancellors, and with the approval and direction of her successive Emperors. Our Ambassadors and Military and Naval Attachés abroad must feel sadly their lack of opportunity to rival their foreign colleagues in this noble work of governing. However, they may take heart, for we are fast making our way into the sisterhood of nations, and when we once try our hand at stealing maps and forging papers and court-martialing, we shall, as usual, beat the universe. Perhaps the President is holding up the findings in the Carter case, foreseeing a brilliant future for that officer in his former rôle of Military Attaché at a foreign Court. If all the charges against him are true he must be just the man for Military Attaché, and it would be a pity to bring his career to an untimely close.

ERNEST H. CROSBY.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1899.

LET THE PULPIT SPEAK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me to add a few words of comment, and to ask through your columns a question suggested by your admirable editorial of Aug. 17 on the Dreyfus case entitled "Mercier and Roget"? I quote from the editorial:

> "It is not 'Anglo-Saxon' tradition alone; it is primitive, fundamental, human notions, not only of justice, but of decency, that are being outraged every day and every hour, in this travesty of a court."

This being the case, how does it come that while the world stands aghast, while the press is ringing with denunciation, while lawyers have ably argued and protested in the name of legal justice, and individual laymen have been ready to sacrifice life and country in order that the truth might be brought to light—a single class of the community, those to whom it has intrusted its highest leading—the clergy stand aloof, silent and unaroused?

I do not think I am wrong in saying that not a single clergyman of any sect or denomination has openly and publicly espoused the cause of this victim of falsehood and perseution. Not a single minister of the Gospel of good-will and peace has uttered a word of brotherly love and compassion to the sufferer, or a word of righteous indignation in condemnation of the crime that is being enacted against "common decency" and humanity and Christianity.

Would it not be fitting, now that the eyes of the world are fastened upon the sufferer, and that the rack and torture have been applied, not alone upon the man who, as THE TIMES justly says, "has already been frightfully punished, even if he were guilty," but also upon his heroic and innocent wife and family—would it not be fitting, would it not be human, and even Christian, if from all the pulpits in all the lands, out of the very heart of Christendom, there went forth, as with one voice, loud and commanding, so that all the nations should hear, the message of the true Christ, the word of good cheer, of human fellowship and sympathy, that can pierce prison gates and bring healing even to the broken-hearted?

J. L.

New York, Aug. 19, 1899.

GO THE SHAMROCK ONE BETTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When we consider the fact that the Shamrock calls to the average mind a picture of a three-leaved clover, the thought may follow that we might extend our illustrative faculties and represent the emblem of our cup defender by a four-leaved clover, the symbol of "good luck." In view of this idea, why not apply the same symbol to the New York police in general, for they are so hard to find.

Your correspondent seldom has need of them, but when looking for other things, occasionally meets one, as, for instance, looking at those mighty engines and wonderful wheels in a power house one morning lately, one was discovered somnolent. I suppose that one cannot sleep without an impression that may cause him to dream of action somewhere. At another time necessity required an interview with the subterranean janitor. There also was the blue-coat, helping him to kill time. The question is, does four-leaved clover grow where the shamrock does, on the green hills of Erin? Success to Columbia.

WALTER RICHARDS.

New York, Aug. 19, 1899.

MORE RACE EQUALITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The information volunteered by L. Vidal in answer to Knight's question in THE TIMES of a few days ago as to the true reason for the absence in the West Indies of the usual cause for which negroes are lynched in this country, is prima facie evidence of one of two things: His utter ignorance of the social status in the West Indies, or his willful determination to mislead the readers of this valuable journal. He says the reason is that "in the West Indies negroes are treated as inferiors," which is virtually saying that in this country we figuratively caress the negro and are stung in return for our wasted affection. But in reality we do not.

I have lived in the West Indies fifteen years, and among the different islands the negro is made much more of than he is in any of the States of our own country, especially when he is progressive and intelligent. Hence if Vidal is going to attribute the cause of the negroes' recklessness to the attitude of the superior toward the inferior he should recommend encouragement of those negroes who show a disposition to aspire to our level, and summary justice through the regular courts of a mighty and respectable country for those who transgress.

A. AUSTIN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1899.

THE UNFLATTERING KODAK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue of your paper I read with considerable amusement of the desperate measures attempted by the Summer residents of Newport against the kodak fiends who infest the shore, and, worse than all, take "unflattering" portraits of our so-called society beauties on their return from the bath, afterward reproducing them in our newspapers. As many of our social luminaries send their pictures to be published in our various publications for the "edification" (?) of the public, and in some cases pay for that privilege, the inference to be drawn is that the criminal part of the proceedings consists not in taking or publishing the photos, but in making them unflattering.

Now, there is no harder-worked class of people in existence than the average "newspaper man." Early or late, sick or well, no matter if in sorrow or joy, he toils his life out (often without the ordinary comforts and relaxations of others in different vocations) to supply edification and entertainment for these very fashionable people. Of course, it is much pleasanter for a woman to be taken at her best, curled, laced, bedizened with gems galore and with her best society smile hiding the sometimes haggard muscles of her mouth, than with the frank directness of the kodak, which, like children and fools, always tells the truth. Bathing suits do not permit of any "form improvers," it may be noted. All this talk makes me think of two old quotations—"A cat may look at a King" and "What fools these mortals be." By inserting this letter in your always instructive pages you may be teaching the carpers a useful lesson.

COLUMBIA.

Long Beach, L. I., Aug. 18, 1899.

BELIEVES IN THE POLICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of yesterday I was much interested in an item of news of a patrol wagon being struck by a Second Avenue car at Twenty-second Street on Wednesday night. I was particularly interested in this item because my eldest son was badly injured by a cable car on lower Whitehall Street on Friday evening, the 4th inst., between 8 and 9 o'clock. He wishes to thank the police through your valuable paper for their kindness and absolute honesty. My son lost nothing whatever, though insensible for a long time, and had about his person money, securities, and valuable jewelry. Even his pipe was put in his pocket, and a silver-handled umbrella restored.

If his friend, the late Capt. Rhoades of the Seventh Regiment had been killed in the Old Slip Police Precinct his watch would not have been stolen. My son was born at 528 Hudson Street, just above old St. Luke's Church, in the old Ninth Ward, and he believes in the New York police. They have always treated him well. He does not believe in Frank Moss, whom he puts in the same category as Anthony Comstock and Mrs. Grannis.

One Sunday, about a year ago, when my son's hat blew off the Battery sea wall, Sergt. Tighe loaned him a hat. Please note that next day my son restored the hat with thanks. The Captain of the precinct saw him do it. We have not forgotten the Hudson street House of Relief, whose ambulance responded to the call, and whose skillful surgeon, Dr. Brady, was the first person recognized by my son after his accident. We have read THE NEW YORK TIMES for many years in our family, and could not do without it.

JONES WOOD NICHOLS.

Borough of Brooklyn, Aug. 18, 1899.

The Sword Must Do Its Work.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The United States stands where it does because every other course offered worse evils and greater difficulties. Having entered on a just war we became responsible for the Philippines; having become responsible we must see the job through. We did not take it up because it was hard or easy, but because it was right. Where the flag flies there it must be obeyed and honored. Where we have set out to bring peace and order these must be brought, cost what it may. This is the deep tide of National feeling flowing to-day. The "shallows murmur, but the deeps are dumb." There is not now, there never has been, and there will not be a moment when the great majority of the American people is not determined that where the flag is attacked, a righteous decision resented, and the National will and authority assailed on its legal territory, there the sword must do its work under the flag until there comes a "triumphant peace."

THE FARMER'S GOLDEN YEAR.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Western farmers are likely to be swamped with money next Winter. Reports from all the great agricultural States of the Middle West indicate that the crops now being harvested and those that are approaching the harvest season will excel those of any former year. This is true in Illinois and Wisconsin, throughout Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Nebraska. From everywhere come reports of phenomenal crops. The farmers are crying for help for the harvest fields and are offering wages that would have seemed impossible a few years ago.

Last year Nebraska produced 150,000,000 bushels of corn, and it was called a great crop. This season's yield is estimated at 320,000,000 bushels, or more than double the yield of 1898. The Kansas crop last year was 130,000,000 bushels. Crop experts compute the yield this year in Kansas at 340,000,000 bushels. These figures are given by State officials. Full allowance, they say, has been made for damage by grasshoppers, hot winds, and other adverse conditions. The same story is told by other corn-growing States.

The wheat crop of the Northwest simply dazes the farmers, and they are trembling lest they will not be able to harvest it. They are making frantic appeals for harvest hands at wages running from $2.50 to $6 a day, and employment agents are overrun with applications for men to go out into the fields and gather the crops. In the meantime the women and children have been impressed into service and have dropped housework to help in the harvest field. The corn crop of the great "corn belt," extending from Illinois through Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, now gives promise that the coming season's proceeds will pay off the last mortgage and put an organ, a Bible, and a plush album in every home in the district.

The effect of this tremendous crop can scarcely be realized by the people of the cities or the farmers of the East. The big crops of last year, together with the high prices, very nearly cleared off all mortgages on Western farms. The prospects for the present year are that the farmers will clean up the last vestige of debt and provide themselves with all necessary machinery, furnish their homes with comfort, if not with luxury, and have money in the banks for future use.

The cornfields of Iowa, Nebraska, and Missouri are almost beyond the belief of anybody who has not looked them over. The corn stands high above the heads of the tallest man, and, barring some unlooked-for and appalling disaster, the yield will be almost unprecedented. One good result of the years of the poor crops is that the farmers have developed along lines allied with the raising of the crops. Time was when corn was worth so little that the farmers used it for fuel. But the farmers of the West and Northwest have found a way to use their corn without selling it to the elevator man at whatever the latter chooses to offer. In nearly every one of the Western States the growers of corn have become breeders of cattle and hogs. If they cannot get a decent price for their corn they keep it and feed it to the live stock and sell the stock at a figure that gives them a good profit for the corn and the work of converting it into meat.

Throughout Minnesota and the Dakotas the wheat crop as it stands to-day presents a picture to gladden the hearts of the farmers and of all other people as well. It is one of the greatest crops ever grown on the Western prairies. Of course, there will be local mishaps, such as the hailstorm in Cass and Traill Counties, in North Dakota, where the crops on some 200,000 acres of land were destroyed. But while these accidents are deplorable to the district and the people interested, they affect only in a small way the general conditions.

This tremendous crop in the West means as much to the merchant as to the farmer. With debts paid and money in the bank, the farmer become a good customer. And when the merchant is selling freely for cash the jobber and the manufacturer are kept busy supplying him, and the manufacturer then reaches out for more men to whom he can offer permanent work—and so it goes down the entire line. And, to go a step further, the increased number of laborers in the factories call for more food supplies, and thus the prosperity again helps the farmer.

NUGGETS.

Longevity and Content.

Lazy people are criticised a good deal, but they generally lead long and happy lives.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Evasion.

Yabsley—Which do you say, "I had rather," or "I would rather"?

Mudge—If you are talking about who shall buy, I'd rather you would.—Indianapolis Journal.

Ancestry.

Miss De Puyster—I can trace my ancestors back to the Reformation.

De Smith—That's nothing. I can trace mine back years and years before they attempted to reform.—Chicago News.

Just the Place for Him.

His Wife—John, dear, I have just been reading about a place over in Japan where women never speak.

John—I was wondering where I'd better spend my vacation. I'll buy a ticket for that town to-morrow.—Detroit Free Press.

Low Temperature.

Mr. Penn—Sir William Thompson says that the end of the world will not be brought about by fire, but by frost, and that the finality will come in 10,000,000 years.

Mr. Pitt—If there is any comfort in that, it is cold comfort.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

MEMOR ET FIDELIS.

Oscar B. Smith, in New York Observer.

Oh, soul, dost thou in all the universe of thought,
In all the realms of truth where thou hast stoutly wrought—
Dost thou remain unsatisfied?
Hast thou not found some well-earned goal in all the years
Of thy long weary quest, amidst life's smiles and tears,
Amidst its joys and sorrows, longing hopes and fears—
Some vantage ground to peace allied?

Hast thine incessant yearning for some ray of light,
Some gleam from heaven to glad thine earth-born sight,
Brought no response to cheer thy path?
Hath that oft uttered, earnest, heart-felt prayer to be
More useful to mankind, from wiles of sin set free,
Remained unanswered still, the while with pain you see
The evil triumph in its wrath?

Oh, soul, be still; the Master knoweth why thy task
Doth not fulfill thine earnest hopes. He doth not ask
Nor wish thy way from evil freed,
But that thou shalt the evil bravely overcome:
The kingdom he will give when victory hath been won;
And seeming failure here, when all thy day is done,
On high may be the victor's meed.

And of the toil thy willing hands have found to do,
Ah, closely scan the motive! What time thou dost pursue
Real good for men, is self forgot?
The Master gave His all for thee—nowhere to lay
His weary head—art thou as patient, kind to-day
As He? Dear Soul, forget the trials of the way,
Heaven's peace shall be thy final lot.

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Incursion of American "Drummers" Is Expected.

RUSKIN'S STRENGTH FAILING

Canine Defense League Objects to Muzzling Order.

Lord Pauncefote Received the Queen's Letter Too Late—American Warships to Visit Portsmouth.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—England begins to appreciate, as America has done for many years, the difference between blacks and whites. The disappearance of Miss Jewell with the alleged "Lobengula" has raised a storm of indignation, has greatly injured the show at which the negro appeared, and has done much to widen the difference between the races. Britishers are to have more experience of negroes, as a football team composed entirely of Kafirs is booked to appear at all the principal football towns. They are reckoned remarkably clever players.

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The press here is under the impression that an immediate incursion of American "drummers" is likely. It is said that the trusts have wiped them out in America, and that they are coming over here to make a living. An English commercial traveler to whom the subject was broached thought otherwise.

"We have all we can do to find work for our own men," he said. "Trusts have made themselves felt here also. Take the cotton-thread trade. There are only two firms now, the Coats Thread Company and the English Alliance. They don't need travelers. People who want to buy have to go to them. Then also the Yankee drummer's way of doing business is not like ours, and his accent wouldn't recommend him to old customers. No, I don't advise them to come."

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Mr. Ruskin is growing very frail. At about 11 o'clock every day he is taken out in his bath chair by his valet. This takes the place of the morning walk which he used to enjoy so much, and which was only abandoned about a year ago.

"The Master," as so many still love to call him, is spending the evening of his days in his beloved Brantwood, on the shore of Coniston Lake. His strength is fast failing. He has passed his eightieth birthday, and is rarely seen outside the lodge gates, except when his valet takes him for his morning outing in the bath chair.

Mr. Ruskin enjoys fairly good health, but is evidently approaching his end. He does not read much, but likes listening to others. Neither does he write. He has given his last message to the world.

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Lord Pauncefote has had an unfortunate beginning as a peer. The Queen sent him a command to dine and sleep at Osborne on Thursday. Lord Pauncefote was traveling in Wales, and, wishing to be free from worries, left no address. The Queen's letter was sent to him by special messenger, but when he was caught it was too late.

Lord Pauncefote wired an explanation to the Queen's private secretary, and the Queen wired back that he should come as soon as possible. He arrived at Osborne yesterday morning, and left there to-day. He went through the ceremony of kissing the Queen's hand while at Osborne.

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Sir Charles Tupper, the London newspapers say, has made serious representations on the Yukon question to the Imperial Government.

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The United States has set the fashion of having its Consuls carefully study the commercial capabilities of the countries to which they are sent, and report fully for the benefit of exporters and importers. British Consuls have recently been vigorously stirred up on this matter, and are furnishing full accounts of the possibilities for fresh trade. The report of the Consul in Morocco, just issued, must have been a shock to the serious Downing Street officials. He says that were English drummers to overrun Morocco there would be "any number of orders and an equal number of bad debts." That, he says, is the only useful information he can furnish to British merchants.

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Since the City of London took over from private owners some of the principal tram lines, the workpeople employed on the lines in question recognize the damage the cry of underpaying employes will do to the Councilors, who, in the majority of cases, are elected by laboring people's votes. An organized campaign by the tram men has therefore been carried out, demanding higher wages and protesting against long hours. This is notwithstanding the fact that the London County Council has increased the men's wages about $25 a year, and gives the workmen one week in the year for rest above what was formerly allowed.

The demeanor of the men is discouraging those who are fighting to have all tram, water, and gas companies bought out and managed by the County Council. If the tram employes strike, which looks likely, municipal ownership will receive a serious setback.

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The Canine Defense League has presented a petition to Lord Salisbury, with 100,000 signatures, asking that Mr. Long, President of the Board of Agriculture, be retired from the Ministry owing to his refusal to withdraw the order to muzzle dogs. The memorialists assert the muzzling imperils the Conservative Party.

Last year over 22,000 dogs were seized and over 17,000 were destroyed. The seizures caused over 10,000 lawsuits.

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Major Robert L. Morrice of Vermont was thrown from his horse this morning in the Kensington Road and his leg was broken.

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The Admiralty has increased the pay of the marines in barracks by reducing the amount men must pay for rations.

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A scheme is being organized for providing cheap apartments for officers' widows and daughters on the same system as that pursued at Hampton Court.

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The London Trades Council has organized a monster demonstration for to-morrow in Hyde Park to agitate for better housing accommodation and security from starvation in old age for Great Britain's industrial population. All trades, from cab drivers to stonemasons, will be represented.

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The Daily Telegraph publishes a column article on Jonathan Trumbull, whom Washington named "Brother Jonathan," which name is now used by all nations for America. In the main the article is highly appreciative, and ends: "While Washington was father of his country, honest, wise, brave, Jonathan Trumbull, the Governor of Connecticut, was its godfather, for he gave his name to the people."

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Harland & Wolff of Belfast, one of the largest shipbuilding firms in the United Kingdom, and which built the White Star steamers, are unable to secure from the Harbor Commissioners land to enlarge their docks. Consequently they have been forced to discharge three hundred men. They announce further reductions of their staff week after week.

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The largest fire experienced there in many years has swept the Yorkshire Moor, overrunning the Scarborough and Pickering districts. Lord Derwent, the Earl of Londesborough, and Sir George E. Cayley have had immense quantities of game burned.

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Portsmouth is delighted at the announcement of the Mayor that a squadron of American warships will visit the port next year.

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The people of London are exceedingly anxious that Admiral Dewey shall come here on his way home.

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Rear Admiral Crowninshield, Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Boucicault, and a long list of passengers sailed on the St. Louis today for New York. Mr. and Mrs. J. Addison Porter sailed yesterday on one of the Atlantic Transport liners. Mr. Porter said his work as the President's secretary had injured his health. On some days he received fifteen hundred letters, which had to be opened and read. Mr. Porter is now in better health.

Charlemagne Tower and his sister arrived in London from Russia this week, and Miss Tower was married here on Thursday. Mr. Tower has gone to Oxford to visit friends there. The luggage of Mr. and Miss Tower was sent from Russia by express. Included in it was the bridal trousseau. The express boat collided with another in the North Sea and had to put into Hull. Vice Consul Westcott obtained the trunks in time for the wedding.

Nat Goodwin returns to New York Oct. 14. Ambassador Choate is staying with Andrew Carnegie at Skibo Castle.

T. B. F.

SNEERS AT AN ALLIANCE.

The Saturday Review Says England and America Must Be Rivals Certainly and Enemies Possibly.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Saturday Review of to-day has an article on Europe and Americans, sneering at the proposed Anglo-American alliance, and frankly declaring that it amounts to little or nothing. "We have," The Review says, "accepted it almost as an axiom of sound policy that friendly relations with the United States are the only object worth aiming at in the Western Hemisphere." The article then goes on to say: "Our future in the West never received so severe a blow as that dealt it by Lord Salisbury's recognition of the right of North American interference in South American concerns."

The Review, continuing, says the completion of the Nicaraguan Canal by the United States is a certainty, and expresses the belief that it will deal British commerce perhaps the greatest blow it has ever sustained. The paper supposes the canal to be inevitable, but contends that Great Britain, in allowing it, should stand out for remuneration on account of waiving her Bulwer-Clayton treaty rights. "Enemies, possibly," concludes The Review, "rivals, certainly, we must be with the United States in the years to come."

There is no doubt that The Saturday Review, though not voicing popular sentiment, represents the feeling of a certain number of officials and persons of the upper classes.

Commenting on American monopolies and trusts, The Saturday Review, in another article, says the visit of United States Senator Mark Hanna and others to Europe "is far from having the high political objects mysteriously hinted at. Their presence on this side of the ocean is simply connected with their own schemes for shifting burdens on to the shoulders of English and Continental capitalists, and it will be interesting to note whether the latter are sufficiently ill-informed to be caught."

THE CYPRUS PLAN REJECTED.

Zionists' Congress Votes Down the Proposal of New York Delegates.

BASEL, Switzerland, Aug. 19.—Before the close of the Third Congress of Zionists, which began here Tuesday last, the proposal of Delegates Davis and Trietsch of New York in regard to the colonization of Jews on the Island of Cyprus was rejected.

STEAMERS STRUCK, BUT GOT OFF.

Andes and Hungarian Grounded Off Cape Haitien—Cables Injured.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Aug. 19.—The British steamship Andes and the Hungaria of the Hamburg-American Line grounded on the reefs outside of this port, the buoys swept away by the last cyclone not having been replaced.

The cable connecting Cape Haitien with Puerto Plata has been broken, and the cables to Mole St. Nicholas, Santiago de Cuba, and Port au Prince are not working, as a result of the grounding of the vessels.

Both vessels were floated off the reefs at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Neither sustained serious damage.

The Andes of the Atlas Line, Capt. Peterson, sailed from New York Aug. 12 for Haitien ports. The Hungaria of the Hamburg-American Line, Capt. Kraeft, arrived at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, July 18, from Hamburg, via Havre, for West Indian ports.

From Gloucester to Gloucester.

BRISTOL, England, Aug. 19.—Howard Blackburn, in his three-ton cutter the Great Western, which left Gloucester, Mass., June 18, and which entered the Bristol Channel yesterday, has arrived in the Severn River and is sailing up to Gloucester. He reports that he had a fine voyage, and that the only inconvenience he suffered was a stiff knee, caused by his continued cramped position in the little boat.

Ireland to Have a Whisky Trust.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Following the American lead, a Whisky Trust is to be formed in Ireland. It is also announced that the wallpaper manufacturers of the United Kingdom are forming a corner to put up prices. Other industrial concerns are showing a desire to consolidate.

ST. PETERSBURG TOPICS

Russian Sympathy with the United States in the Philippines.

MOURNING THE CZAROWITCH

Feeling Against ex-King Milan of Servia Very Strong—Franco-Russian Alliance Still Effective.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—It seems hardly necessary to contradict the absurd rumor, published in certain French sheets, concerning the sensational telegram sent by the Czar to Prince Louis Bonaparte. Nobody in Russia considered this telegram as being anything but a canard. The very terms of the dispatch were sufficient to prove that it had never been sent by the Czar to Prince Louis. To begin with, Nicholas II. never expresses himself in such pathetic terms, and the hope (which was so clearly implied) that Prince Louis might soon ascend the French throne, would have been insulting alike to the French Republic and to the Bonaparte family. Now, Prince Victor, though not popular with French Bonapartists, is, on the other hand, highly esteemed at the Russian Court, where he has been received with unusual honors on several occasions. As for President Loubet, who is but little known in Russia, he has not yet the same prestige and the same popularity as his predecessor, the lamented Felix Faure, who had won the real affection of the Russian people. But M. Loubet, it must be remembered, is the official representative of the French Republic, that is to say of Russia's ally.

That Russia and France are still closely allied was shown at the Czarowitch's funeral, when the official representative of the French Government, in his address to the Czar, said that the signed conventions between Russia and France were as strong as ever. Under such circumstances, it is impossible to believe that the Government of the Czar should, without motive, have directly insulted the French Republican Government. The Russians have always made it a principle never to take part in the home quarrels between rival French political parties. It would be a mistake for the French Bonapartists to suppose that the Russians sympathize with their political aspirations.

Just at present the Russian Court and people are entirely taken up with the death of the Czarowitch. The young Prince's death has produced a greater and deeper feeling than was to be expected, and this in all classes of the population. With the exception of a handful of Nihilists, the entire population of the empire shares in the mourning of the Romanoff family. Every theatre, concert hall, and place of amusement in the country has been closed. As soon as the announcement was made thousands of pilgrims, among them being a number of natives from the provinces of the Caucasus, assembled at Abbas Toumas to pray in front of the palace, to which the Grand Duke's body had been brought. Among the pilgrims—and this fact is one worthy of note—were to be seen not only Orthodox Russians, but Roman Catholics, Armenians, and Mussulmans. When the remains of the Czarowitch were taken to Borjom, thence to Batoum, immense crowds of mourners gathered along the route. At every railway station the peasants from the surrounding country had gathered, together with the official delegations, the functionaries, and clergy.

Besides their national mourning, the Russians have had occupations of a different nature during the past week. To begin with, there is the lamentable failure of the Peace Conference; and, then, the growing agitation in Servia. The news from Belgrade has produced the deepest irritation among Russians of all classes, from Court circles down. Everywhere curses are to be hear against ex-King Milan, the evil genius of the Servian people. During the past few days sinister rumors have reached St. Petersburg from Belgrade, notwithstanding the police censorship of the press. Hundreds of Radicals have been arrested, imprisoned, and many of them were subjected to nameless tortures by the paid agents of Milan.

The Russian press is literally filled with accounts of the recent events in Servia. But the conclusion at which all of them arrive may be summed up as follows: The task undertaken by Milan, namely, that of "Germanizing" Servia, is a sheer impossibility. The Servian people are too completely of the Slav blood to ever enter the Triple Alliance. The only result of the Pan-German régime introduced by Milan will be to prepare a Pan-Slav reaction, which may possibly overthrow the Obrenovitch dynasty and bring back the Karageorgewitch. Before this has been achieved, however, King Milan and his satellites may, once more, have put a firebrand to the Eastern question.

The outcry in the Western European and American press against the new despotic régime in Finland will probably be all the stronger now that the official announcement has been made that the Finnish Military Academy at Fredericksham is to be entirely "Russianized." Hereafter, all Finnish cadets will have to know the Russian language. Then all graduates of the academy will, in future, be compelled to take post-graduate courses in some Russian military academy.

During the past week a delegation of nineteen young men, the sons of great native chiefs of Turkestan, arrived in St. Petersburg. They have been sent by the Governor of Turkestan, Gen. Doukhooskoi, and at his expense, to make a tour of the principal cities of Russia. This fact is but one of many which goes to show what strenuous efforts the Russians are constantly making to win over the frontier tribes of Turkestan and other neighboring provinces to Muscovite civilization, the purpose in view being to make of these Asiatics an advance guard of Slav civilization.

It is interesting to note that, whereas public opinion is Germany and in France has been opposed to the action of the United States in the Philippines, the Russians, as may be seen in the press, are decidedly in sympathy with Uncle Sam. A leading Russian organ, the Sviet, remarked editorially a few days ago that the only hope for good government in the Philippines was in energetic action by the United States. "Spain," says the organ in question, "was destined to lose the Philippines sooner or later, and we Russians have cause to be thankful that the United States, whose Government has always been friendly to Russia, should have obtained possession of the islands, rather than Great Britain and Germany. It is even to be regretted," it continues, "that Germany should have been allowed to acquire the Carolines." This utterance of the Sviet is only one among many instances of the intense anti-German feeling now prevailing in Russia.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

PRINCE HENRY TO COME HERE.

To Return to Prussia from the Far East Via United States.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—Prince Henry of Prussia will return from the Far East in December by way of the United States.

SIR CHARLES L. PEEL DEAD.

Conservative Politician Expired in London Yesterday.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Sir Charles Lennox Peel, K. C. B., died here to-day.

Without ever having been elected to Parliament, Sir Charles Lennox Peel was better known as a Conservative politician than many members of either house. From 1875 until about a year ago, when the infirmities due to old age necessitated his retirement, he was Clerk of the Privy Council, one of the most important permanent official positions in Great Britain. Previous to this he had been private secretary to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, to whom he was closely related, and Junior Assistant Secretary of the Board of Trade.

Charles Lennox was born in 1823. He was the son of Laurence Peel, who married Lady Jane Gordon-Lennox, daughter of the fourth Duke of Richmond and Gordon. He was educated privately. As a young man he was regarded as a shining light in the circle made famous by Disraeli, Lady Blessington, and Count d'Orsay. In 1848 he married the Hon. Caroline Chichester, daughter of the first Lord Templemore. He served in the army for a number of years, first in the Seventy-first Highland Light Infantry, afterward in the "Queen's Own" (Seventh) Hussars. He was subsequently Secretary of the Red Sea and Indian Telegraph Company. He was made a Commander of the Bath in 1882 and a Knight Commander of the same order in 1891. Lady Peel died in 1892. Sir Charles owned a large estate—Woodcroft, Cuckfield. He was an old member of the Carlton Club.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

WAS THERE AN ACTUAL DREYFUS SYNDICATE?—The anti-Semitic press of Paris have returned to the old accusations begun in the Fall of 1897 that there is or was an actual Dreyfus syndicate. And they quote copiously from the report of the Cour de Cassation, which has been published at the instance of the Ligue des Droits de l'Homme, in which appears some testimony by M. de Grandmaison. This witness, in support of his belief in the actual existence of a Dreyfus syndicate, related an alleged personal incident. On the day of the Grand Prix the witness deposed that he met the Marquis de Maussabré, who said, "I have just seen Edouard de Rothschild, (son of Baron Alphonse,) who said to me, 'So, Maussabré, you have joined the anti-Semites?' To which I replied, 'So I have seen by the papers; but it is false. But if it were true it would be no concern of yours.' Edouard de Rothschild added, 'You may do as you please, but we are already subsidizing the Socialist and revolutionary papers, and we mean to subsidize and found others, for if you are to skip you must do so before we do.'" M. de Grandmaison goes on to say that this conversation explains how certain journals on the eve of a bankruptcy have suddenly been saved and their accounts made good in banking houses where for months their paper had been refused. Apropos of this testimony Baron Edouard de Rothschild has addressed a letter to Le Temps saying that he had remarked the passage in the book in which he is reported as having made certain statements to M. de Maussabré, and emphatically denies the same. M. Edouard de Rothschild declares that he has never upon any occasion said anything of the kind to anybody whomsoever. "Third-person testimony," Le Temps declares, has been one great characteristic of the anti-Dreyfusards.

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A MYSTERIOUS BOND ROBBERY IN LONDON.—Scotland Yard detectives, aided by the London police, are endeavoring to trace the perpetrator of a rather remarkable theft of Government bonds that took place the other day. The market value of the missing bonds is $40,000. The victim of the robbery is a shareholder in Parr's Bank, in London, and the Directors have privately sent circulars to all the leading banking houses of London and their branches in the hope that the thief may be intercepted in the act of opening an account at one of them. What is regarded as an extraordinary feature of the case is that the circular, which gives a minute description of the man, concludes by styling him "gingery." The officials are enabled to do this from the fact that the owner of the bonds could identify him at once. It is also asserted that should the thief be captured, should he so desire, he may have some interesting revelations to make concerning the owner of the bonds, which are not to the latter's credit. The exact circumstances of the robbery have not yet been authoritatively published. Another remarkable fact is that the officials of Parr's Bank have ascertained that the bonds have all been sold, the coupons being converted into gold. The discovery of this was comparatively easy, but therein lies another mystery, and bankers are wondering how the exchange could have been effected. The problem, of course, is whether the thief has opened an account in London or cleared out of the country. Eight thousand sovereigns must cause him some trouble to relegate to the custody of any bank. According to the last mail advices received in this city the police of Dutch, German, and French ports are on the lookout for the thief.

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A FRENCH SCIENTIST'S SCHEME TO DEPIGMENTIZE THE NEGRO.—The current number of La Science Française contains a curious article dealing with the employment of electricity in bleaching the skin. What is the exact nature of the electrical current on organisms? it asks. Is it exclusively physical, or exclusively chemical; or is it alternately chemical and physical? Over all these delicate questions hangs still a pall of mystery. It is an established fact, however, continues the scientific writer, that electricity modifies the tissue and liquids of the living body only when it traverses them either by provoking certain chemical reactions or certain changes of state, or by suspending or disturbing the nutrition in the blood vessels and nerves. It has been noted that in the surgical uses of electricity the color of the skin has been changed, and there is no doubt that the electric current has a direct action on the coloring matter or pigment of the epidermis. In the deepest and third layer of cells of which the epidermis is composed is found the coloring matter to which the skin owes its hue. "The pigment exists in all races in the form of brown granulations, mingled with the cells of the 'mucous layer.' The only difference in this regard between a negro and a white man is that in the negro these granulations are more numerous and larger. If we could, by any process whatever, destroy or disorganize these pigmentary infiltrations, which are, as it were, natural tattoo marks, the skin would present in the spots so treated, even if it were the skin of a negro, the characteristics of an Albino's skin, whose peculiarity is that it lacks pigment altogether. Now it is neither impossible nor even improbable that electricity acts on the pigment. We have a right to suppose that it does, since it always leaves behind it light-colored scars. Hence, if you wish to bleach a Kafir or a Zulu, a Yolof or an Abyssinian, instead of ruining yourself by buying soap and rice powder, set to work to depigmentize him electrically."

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ALGERIA SAID TO BE ON THE EVE OF A SANGUINARY INSURRECTION.—Algeria, which was the scene last Winter of the disgraceful anti-Semitic outbreaks led by the then Mayor of Algiers, Max Régis, is now on the eve of a revolt owing to another cause—if one may believe a special article recently published in La Libre Parole of Paris. Even in official quarters in Paris it is admitted that the situation is not exaggerated. It is, however, doubted, La Libre Parole notwithstanding, that Great Britain will openly mix herself up in the affair. It seems that the discontented natives of this French colony have actually appealed to the British Government for protection and justice. The leader of the movement is Si-Hamza, one of the most turbulent chiefs of the redoubtable Ouled-Sidj-Cheikh tribe, and capable of placing 30,000 men in the field, all well trained and armed with British and American repeating rifles, which La Libre Parole declares have been smuggled in by the British through Morocco. Once the standard of revolution is raised, the movement, it is said, will quickly spread all over the colony, for the British—still according to M. Drumont's paper—have admirably prepared the ground and discontent and dissatisfaction are rife throughout the land. In the City of Algiers itself the situation is no less serious, only a few days ago an Arab openly complaining there that if France did not soon fulfill her promises a general rising would ensue and a formal appeal be made to the British Government for protection.

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A CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE ABUSE OF THE AUTOMOBILE IN PARIS.—There is a movement on foot in Paris to place private automobiles under more severe restrictions, which will include a lowering of the maximum of speed now allowed, and the forbidding of persons to run automobiles who do not possess certificates as to their knowledge and ability. In a single week eight or nine persons were killed and as many as fifty wounded through automobile accidents in or near Paris. In every case these accidents were owing to rapid traveling or to the ignorance of those conducting the machines. An accident, the details of which were unknown at the time the latest mail advices were sent from Paris, has happened to the Marquis de Proacomfal, who left his Paris residence about a fortnight prior to the occurrence, in order to spend the heated term in his château at Chatillon. It is believed that while the Marquis, his wife, and four children were out in a family automobile the vehicle was upset on the road, and all the occupants were seriously injured, one victim being fatally hurt. The Comte de Wall, also of Paris, is another motor car victim. He was driving a span of horses near his château in Burgundy, when the animals became frightened by the noise of a speeding automobile. The Count was thrown out and his right leg was broken.

Germany to Ratify Samoan Treaty.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The draft of the new Samoan act published here is substantially as it appears in America. Germany will unquestionably ratify the work of the commission, although neither Emperor William nor Count von Bülow is quite satisfied, considering that German interests are not adequately protected by the wording of the new act.

DISCONTENT IN AUSTRIA

Count Thun's Policy Irritates All Parties.

A STRAUSS OPERETTA FOUND

Remarkable Rapid Telegraphy Invention by Two Hungarians—Artificial Larynx Device.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—There is hardly a day now without a demonstration. Everything is topsy-turvey in this State; the discontent is universal. The labor party is at war with the anti-Semites, the Germans with the Government, and the Czechs and their allies against the Germans. The Ausgleich, as the treaty between Austria and Hungary is called, has at last been renewed, but under what circumstances! In Hungary it has been sanctioned by Parliament in the regular constitutional manner, but in Austria the treaty had to be signed by the Government on the basis of the famous Clause 14 of the Constitution, an obsolete provision meant for secondary matters. All the German parties forming the opposition are protesting against such a breach of the Constitution, so far in vain, of course. The indignation meetings planned are not permitted, or if allowed to begin are soon dissolved by the police. The numberless protests of communities and corporations are disregarded and the street demonstrations and processions are dispersed by the police force.

Count Thun's reactionary Government is trifling with the Germans, although they pay more than half of the indirect taxes in Austria, quite apart from paying three-fifths of all the direct taxes and three-quarters of the income tax. The Government disregards all this, daily indulging in more and more coup d'etat-like strokes. The budget is decreed on the strength of the notorious Clause 14, and finally the sugar duty has been raised nearly 6 kreuzers per pound. This measure, directed against the food of the laboring and poor classes, would never have been passed by the Reichsrath. Accordingly, the Government, knowing this, sent the Reichsrath home in order to be able to decree arbitrarily. The exasperation is growing greater and greater, and that not alone among the German population, but also among the lower classes of the Czechs, as well as among the parties supporting the Government. Verily the Austrian people do not lack patience and long suffering. Austrian sugar costs about 10 kreuzers a pound in London, whereas beginning with to-day it costs 23 kreuzers in Vienna, owing to the increased duty and the sugar bounties, which latter are a present which the State makes to the Bohemian aristocracy and plutocracy.

Johann Strauss has been dead but a few weeks, and yet the wonderful fund of such musical productions of his as have at present not seen the light of day has already begun. As he produced very easily and was inexhaustibly fruitful of musical thoughts, the maestro carelessly mislaid or put aside much that he had written. Now it is likely that before long the world will have a new beautiful operetta which Strauss composed in his best years and which has remained unperformed till to-day. It appears that "Indigo," first given at the Theater an der Wien in Vienna in the year 1871, was not the first work he wrote for the stage. At that time Strauss had for years been occupying himself with composing for the theatre, having been incited thereto first by Jacques Offenbach, then by Anton Fischer, the celebrated singer Henriette Treffz, and Director Maximilian Steiner.

Already in 1869 two acts of an operetta called "Romulus" were completed, but the subject did not please him, and so he threw it aside as soon as he obtained a libretto more to his taste. It was named "The Merry Wives of Vienna," and was written by the humorist Joseph Braun, who supplied Suppe with the highly comic text for his "Flotte Burschen." "The Merry Wives" pleased Strauss so much that he, who had long and obstinately refused to become a composer for the theatre, now set to work with such good will that in a very short time he was able to surprise his friends with the finished work. Those who heard it were delighted. And yet this first operetta of the master's has never seen theatrical daylight, simply and solely because of a piece of self-will on his part and that of the author of the text. The composer had so completely adapted the chief part to the individuality of Josephine Gallmeyer, a celebrated Viennese operetta singer, that when she suddenly left the Theater an der Wien for the Carl Theater, he preferred consigning the work to oblivion rather than intrusting the part to another singer. He could not offer the work to the Carl Theatre because he had contracted to supply the Theater an der Wien with his first three operettas, which agreement was subsequently extended to all the works for the stage that he should ever compose. The result is that the "Lustige Weiber" is fading, probably in his desk or in the archives of the Theater an der Wien. Subsequently Braun's text was published in the form of a humorous novel.

An extraordinary new piece of success has to be reported from the department of rapid telegraphy. Two Hungarian electrical engineers, MM. Anton Pollak and Joseph Virag, have constructed an apparatus with which they have achieved quite incomparable results, which had before been deemed unattainable. The great endeavor of telegraphic engineers has long been to utilize the telegraph wires more fully by means of rapid telegraphy. Recently considerable success was attained by means of the Wheaton system, as 400 words a minute could be telegraphed. But it involves the use of complicated apparatus, and even the speed attained by no means answers to the present demands.

The apparatus invented by the two Hungarians is infinitely superior. Roughly speaking, the invention consists in the fact that the message, before going to the wire, is taken by an apparatus just like a typewriter. Then a whole sheet is applied to the wire, which disposes of it instantly with one jerk. The apparatus was recently shown by Herr Josef Pinter, Director of the United Electricity Joint Stock Company, at Budapest, in the presence of the leading men in that branch at a meeting of the Association of Engineers and Architects, when its working met with the greatest approval.

The instruments employed are extremely simple and act perfectly reliably, without being subject to disturbances. The signs of the Morse alphabet are given off photographically, and are more legible than those produced by other apparatuses. Three thousand signs, which, with the other telegraphic methods employing the Morse alphabet would require a strip of paper 70 meters long, with the new system have room enough on a piece 65 centimeters long and 9 centremeters broad. This system has, moreover, been practically tested on a line placed at disposal by the Hungarian Ministry of Commerce. The line was 650 kilometers long, and, with tension of twenty volts in fine weather, as well as in pouring rain, it was possible to send off 70,000 words an hour, while, when the tension was increased to twenty-five volts, it was possible to send 100,000 words a minute, which, however, was not the utmost possible limit of what could be done. The dispatch of the telegram also in this system takes place by means of perforated strips of paper, which are prepared on machines like typewriters and then transfer the message direct to the lune-wire, the Morse alphabet being used.

The advantage is that the message can, if desired be checked and corrected before being sent off, and that several telegraphists can work at once without using the wire. This stenciling by division of labor makes it possible to get off a message much more quickly than could be done by a single operator on the old systems. So quickly can the telegrams, when once stencilled, be dispatched that, when they have been stencilled, they may be considered sent off likewise. Consequently it will readily be perceived that in every respect the system of rapid telegraphy is adapted to make the dispatch of messages extremely quick without the erection of many wires. But the system becomes invaluable when there is a sudden plethora of telegrams to be sent from an office, which is connected with only a moderate number of lines, such as from the seat of war or of some great event. In such cases now official messages occupy the wires almost the whole time, so that messages for the press or private persons, if sent off at all, are very much delayed.

Hitherto it has not been possible to greatly increase the speed, as the receiver cannot move faster, whereas the receiver of the new system, being a simple telephone, makes it capable of receiving very rapid vibrations. Although these vibrations are extremely silent, only the thousandth part of a millimeter, yet a construction the simplicity of which leaves nothing to be desired introduced by the inventors makes it possible to transfer these slight vibrations to a mirror, and by means of this ray of light to produce on a sheet of sensitized paper signs that are very legible, quite large enough, and very precise. Of course various obstacles had to be overcome, but they have now been surmounted, so that to-day the apparatus, despite the damaging influences which are opposed to rapid telegraphy, makes extremely rapid telegraphing combined with the utmost certainty possible.

It will readily be perceived that this system, which not only so enormously increases the speed, but also greatly reduces the expense, itself a most important point, will bring about a great revolution in telegraphy. The experiments hitherto carried out took place in the laboratory of the Electricity Joint Stock Company in Budapest, which also made the apparatuses, and they justify the conclusion that it will be possible to use this system also for telegraphing much greater distances, and to prove that arrangements are making abroad to try it between places very far apart.

Persons who have had the misfortune to have their larynx removed now have a prospect of still being able to speak audibly. Since, in the year 1873, Prof. Billroth of the Vienna University for the first time entirely removed a person's larynx, that operation has saved the lives of many suffering from cancer. But unfortunately the loss of the larynx also involved the loss of the voice, which deterred many from undergoing the operation. It is well known that the human voice is produced by the air, when passing from the lungs, setting in motion the vocal chords. But the sounds do not become articulate till modified by the different positions of the palate, teeth, and so forth. Consequently in speaking we produce first inarticulate and then articulate sounds.

In Prof. Mikulicz's experiments the order was reversed. They were carried out upon a man forty-seven years of age who was suffering from cancer and a few months ago had his whole larynx removed. In consequence of that operation he entirely lost his voice and could make himself intelligible only to persons standing close to him and carefully watching his lips. The professor, in order to restore the man's voice, has constructed a kind of metal whistle, which by a simple mechanism the user can fasten before his mouth when he wishes to speak. A valve in the whistle prevents its sounding when the man is drawing in air. The air freely enters the mouth and is conveyed to the lungs by means of a tube and a cannula inserted into the windpipe. On expiration the air takes the reverse way. The different positions of its palate, tongue, lips, and so forth form the sounds, which would only be a soft whisper on leaving the mouth were they not rendered as loud and intelligible as the natural voice by the vocal chords in the whistle.

The patient is greatly rejoiced at the recovery of his voice. He himself can take the apparatus from or put it before his mouth, and with its aid is able to speak quite distinctly, although indeed the voice resembles that of a girl of thirteen or fourteen rather than that of a grown man, but that objection can be overcome by tuning the whistle lower. Doubtless this epoch-making invention will induce a man suffering from cancer of the larynx to consent to the removal of that organ, which may prolong his life from ten to twenty years.

DR. JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DISPUTE.

Sir H. McCallum Says the French Have No Territorial Rights.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 19.—Sir Hugh McCallum, Governor of Newfoundland, in the speeches he is making to residents along the French treaty coast, where he is now inquiring into the fishery dispute, is very outspoken and emphatic respecting the French claims in that region.

The Governor asserts that the French have no right there save that of fishing concurrently with British subjects, and that they are entitled to no territorial recognition whatever.

This is the strongest declaration yet made in favor of the colony.

A GERMAN-DUTCH TREATY.

Now Being Negotiated—Holland Papers Fear the United States.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—A feature of Germany's foreign policy is the strong rapprochement with the Netherlands and Belgium. The advances came from the smaller States. This understanding has made steady headway for some time past. The Minister of the Netherlands here recently submitted the draft of a treaty to the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Von Bülow. Definite action has not yet been taken, but it is certain that negotiations to that end are now under way.

Some of the Dutch newspapers, in pointing out the need of such a treaty, express fears that the United States may seize the Dutch colonies in Asia and the West Indies. The German press talks favorably of the project except the Pan-German organs and the jingo papers, which express the belief that Holland and her colonies will some day drop into Germany's jaws in any case.

Loud Examines British Mail System.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Congressman Loud of California, Chairman of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, has been here during the past week examining the railroad mails system. Every facility has been afforded him by the Duke of Norfolk, the Postmaster General, but Mr. Loud said to-day to a reporter: "The result so far has been somewhat disappointing. Statistics as to weight and distance are not kept here. A comparison of the cost is thus impossible. I am going, with Mr. Bradley of the New York Post Office, to examine the systems of Berlin and Paris."

No Electric Light for St. Paul's.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have concluded not to have the cathedral lighted by electricity at present. The sum necessary for the installation of the electric plant has been offered by J. Pierpont Morgan. The redecoration of the cathedral, which is now progressing, makes electric lighting an artistic impossibility. The Daily Chronicle says: "If it should eventually be decided to install electric light there should be no difficulty in securing adequate funds in the ordinary way."

IMPROVEMENTS AT SING SING.

Warden Johnson Making Many Changes in the Prison.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Warden Johnson of Sing Sing Prison is making a number of improvements in and about the institution. One of the most important is the putting in of a complete electric plant to run all the industries of the prison and do away with steam as a motive power. A new industry for the making of sashes and blinds has been formed, and this prison has a large order to furnish material for the new Hospital for Insane Criminals at Dannemora.

The Warden has just finished filling in and walling up the arched passageway which led from the inner yard of the prison to the outside world, and through which one of the most daring escapes ever made from the prison was effected by Convict James Blaine on March 13, 1897. He is still at liberty.

Two large padded cells have been built for the accommodation of such convicts as may become violent from insanity or any other cause. A new library has been constructed where the old hospital was located, and the 12,000 volumes are now arranged in eight upright cases similar to those used in public libraries. This library is largely patronized, and it requires the continual services of three or four convict librarians all the time.

Warden Johnson has a large gang of men at work scraping off the thick coating of whitewash from the interior of the cells, where it had accumulated with yearly additions for a quarter of a century. He considered this unhealthy as secreting disease germs, and is having a thorough house cleaning in this respect.

The principal keeper's office has been doubled in size and finished handsomely in hardwood. The old jobbing shop, a long two-story building at the north end of the yard, is to be torn down at once. It has outlived its usefulness.

The electric plant to be used for executions is to be removed from the north end of the yard to a building provided for the purpose adjoining the execution chamber, so that it will be handy for the work it has to do.

Assessors Not to Stand Trial.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 19.—County Judge Smith Lent to-day dismissed the indictments that had been found against William H. Lang and William D. Dayman, Assessors of the town of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, for neglecting to ascertain, according to the best information in their power, the full value of all taxable personal property owned by each and every person in the town of Mamaroneck. The District Attorney did not think there was sufficient ground for the indictment.

GAY MID-SEASON AT AIX

Enthusiastic Reception to King George of Greece.

MANY AMERICANS ATTRACTED

Julia Marlowe, Loie Fuller, Sibyl Sanderson Terry, and Col. Ochiltree Taking the Baths.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

AIX-LES-BAINS, Aug. 5.—This famous French watering place is just entering the second midseason of its year. The lull that for two months follows the departure of the English from Aix, which is always crowded with them in May—they stop on their way north after the Winter on the Riviera—is over. The town is full of French people and Americans.

Last night the King of Greece came for the third time after keeping the town on the qui vive over his arrival for five days. King George I. is not much of a King, but a royalty is a royalty, even in republican France, and in Aix, which depends on strangers, a celebrity is invaluable. It is true our American Ambassador to France, Gen. Porter, came and went almost unnoticed, despite the fact that a few American flags were hung out. But that was two weeks ago.

For that two weeks the coming of King George has been talked of everywhere in Aix—at the baths, at the Cercle, and at the hotel tables. A week ago the entire distance from the Hotel Splendide to the baths and thence to the railway station was lined with tall red flagpoles circled with the tricolor. Yesterday morning a French pennant was

TAX ON FEMININE FINERY

Society Leaders Never Question the Import Duties Imposed.

GOWNS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE

Experiences of Appraisers Brunjes and Dana—Tricks of the Dressmakers —A Costly Handkerchief.

A great deal has been written and said about the smuggling instinct among rich American women, but the honor and patriotism of most of them is very much appreciated in that portion of the Custom House devoted to appraising direct importations of apparel.

C. A. Brunjes, who for many years has been appraising silk and velvet gowns, the richest articles of attire sent into this country for women, said the other day:

"Women of the Astor and Vanderbilt families, and families of that set, never question or argue over the duties imposed by this department upon their importations. Sometimes we materially raise the valuations over that of the invoice accompanying gowns, but I have never known but once, I think, any of them to question the added duties. Other women, whose money has recently come to them, may object, but the best representative New York women never do. Some years ago several gowns for Mrs. Astor were the subject of unpleasant publicity because of an objection raised, but Mrs. Astor at the time acted in a most dignified manner, and declared the low valuation was the fault of the person making the gowns, and condemned the attempt of the maker to get them to her cheaply by declining to receive them.

"When an objection is made, and the case is carried higher, the objector usually makes a mistake, for the valuation is often raised again at that hearing. I remember one woman who had never imported gowns before. After the valuation had been raised and she had paid the higher duty she came back to me and wanted me to take the gowns off her hands and sell them to some one else; she didn't care to whom.

"This is just between seasons. The gowns which will shine at Newport and other great Summer resorts are all in, with stray exceptions, and in three weeks more we shall begin to receive velvet and Winter cloth gowns. The number of women who import their own gowns has decreased. The importation of such gowns and articles as are not brought in trunks as baggage is generally in the hands of a few large houses. Dressmakers, of course, bring articles with them for customers; but two houses in New York City, one, in particular, on Sixth Avenue, control the importations passing through the Appraiser's department. It is only the leaders of society who import in their own names.

"How do I estimate the value of a gown? Well, the gowns are laid out for me. I pick one up and glance at the name of the maker in the waistband. That is the first guide to value. The maker's name is a very great guide, because we know what the usual price of the Paris and London people are for almost all classes of gowns.

"The next guide to value is the trimming. Machine lace is constantly coming through here, but real laces of great value are rarely seen. Many women possess stocks of old and rare laces, and these are known to the makers of the gowns, and gowns are designed to be trimmed after arrival here.

"Gowns of extreme value do not pass through as personal or individual importations. The highest priced gown I recall was a $1,200 velvet gown, trimmed with Russian sable, for Mrs. Vanderbilt. Wedding trousseau seldom comes through the Custom House directly to the bride's family. The usual method is to order through one large firm, which has special workpeople on the other side, or which does the ordering from the big dressmakers. I think this is largely due to the fact that women who do their own importing generally are charged more by the Paris dressmakers than these big firms are. The law, however, does not permit us to give the woman the advantage of our knowledge that she has been overtaxed by the Paris dressmaker. The law lets us add to, but not lower, the valuation in the invoice accompanying the gown.

"Among the trifles that women do import individually are veils. Often with a gown comes several hats, and with each hat will come six or more veils of different design, to go with hats and gowns, and the woman pays from $2 to $3 apiece for these face-coverings. I know the same material has gone through to New York merchants to be sold for anywhere from 40 cents up to $1. The fancy valuation is due to some Parisian hand having wielded the scissors in cutting them and then puckered them ready for wearing.

"I have an idea that the importation of gowns has decreased under the $100 law. If not, then the law has thrown the gown importation into the hands of the large New York firms."

In the handkerchief section Mr. Dana has been appraiser for many years, and has a whole history of handkerchiefs at his tongue's end. Through Mr. Dana's hand there has just passed the most wonderful embroidered linen handkerchief he has ever had to appraise. For $1.50 or $2 the handsomest embroidered scraps of linen can be bought in the shops here. When one goes above that for linen squares there is little to be added in workmanship. But this handkerchief was valued at $40.

"Once in a long while a handkerchief comes through here which is made in a certain part of the Swiss Mountains, near St. Gall," said Mr. Dana. "The women work only in the Winter, and one handkerchief may represent the work of more than one woman and more than one lifetime. I have never understood how these women were able to work without the aid of microscopes, yet I am told they do so. There is one man in New York, attached to an old Broadway house, who has seen the women, and he will tell just how much those women will charge to embroider any leaf or bud or bit of a design on any handkerchief. But the handkerchiefs appear here very rarely, and this $40 one is the finest linen handkerchief I have ever seen in all my long experience."

The rarest of individual importations is lingerie. Recently many parcels came consigned to express companies, and are understood to contain lingerie. This is believed to be the modest method rich women have now adopted of securing such consignments of lingerie as they do not bring with them in trunks.

In three weeks more the Custom House will, in several divisions, look like an advance opening of Paris fashions for the Fall and Winter, but all these treasures are guarded very carefully, and no outsiders are permitted to feast their eyes upon the exclusive fashions for society leaders.

VIENNA AUTUMN TOILETS.

The Costumes Admirable as Regards Elegance and Grace—Tight-Fitting, Long Skirts.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—In expectation of the approaching rush of customers hundreds of clever artists are busy with pencil and needle preparing a sufficient supply of fashionable attire for the needs of the eager coming crowd with "nothing to wear."

The Autumn costumes thus far exhibited are admirable as regards elegance and grace. Tailor-made toilets in fine cloth undoubtedly take the lead. They are made in faint, delicate pastel colors, in blues, soft reds, and lilacs, with creamy grays and drabs. The chief attention is concentrated upon the skirt, which is fitted to the figure above more closely then ever. In order to obtain the graceful curve from waist to hip ingenuity has exhausted itself, and the result for all stout figures is simply discomfort. For the young and slender this mode is admirable, but for the stout and ungracefully formed figure an immense trial. New corsets are invented for these unfortunates, so long and stiff that sitting down requires extreme precaution. Besides these long corsets under-bodices of elastic close-fitting web are requisite; underclothing is a superfluity and consequently is reduced to a minimum. The idea probably occurs to the untutored masculine mind that other costumes could be adopted by older women but that of course betrays total ignorance of historical fashion, which it is lamentable to contemplate. Through the bygone centuries no woman shirked her share of the tyranny of fashion, and the present generation in its turn would scorn to sacrifice the accepted fashion to comfort and ease. "Slender" is the cry given out, and "slender" we all shall be, so far as the instruments designed to that end can make us.

If the tightness of the upper part of the jupe were all we had to endure, we might still be considered to some extent fortunate. Fashion, however, dictates also that the lower part of the skirt shall be rich in folds, and that it shall sweep the floor in front as well as behind. A fashionable dress returned three times by a young actress to a great firm here remains unshortened, the firm's "conscience" not allowing it to send out any unmodish garment with its name attached. "But," exclaimed the girl, "I shall fall over it upon the stage!" You must gather it up in front," was the answer, "as your great-grandmother did hers."

This allusion to her venerable, although to her unknown, ancestress, was enough for the young lady, and after several hours' practice before the looking-glass she succeeded in moving gracefully.

The evening robes made in this style, especially those with princess tunics, are extremely charming, but for outdoor wear they are quite unpractical. Possibly the Winter may force some modification in this direction.

The use of two tones of color is a pretty innovation. The tunic, for instance, is a darker shade than the skirt, the jacket than the waistcoat, while much can be done in the way of change of tone with the serpentine volants.

The trimming consists of bands or braids of material, with lines of very fine braid or rows of silk tailor stitching harmonizing in colors; the wide braids are now hardly ever seen. Scallops are much employed for the short basques and bodice fronts, while deeper vandykes are cut in the tunics, the edges both of the scallops and vandykes being braided or banded. Rows of tiny but choice buttons are often placed upon the bands or parallel with them. Triple serpentine volants are seen everywhere; sometimes they simulate a tunic or serve as small basques, epaulets, collars, or revers.

The jackets will remain of half length; they are plain-fitting, with small basques, crossed fronts, and much latitude as regards revers. Pretty spencers and boleros reaching to the waist have lengthened fronts, occasionally separate, when they are buttoned to the sides. Buttoned tabs are also used for these short coats. The deep sack coat, made in London, and cut from one piece, is principally intended for carriage or automobile wear.

The London season this year proved so profitable that English hands were quite insufficient, and numbers of Paris dressmakers were summoned to the aid of their London confrères. Some of them found the pay so much to their liking that in spite of the perpetual fog which in Paris is believed to hover over London they took permanent service with the London houses. It is to be hoped that the coming Autumn season will turn out as satisfactorily in Vienna, where really exquisite and luxurious articles are in readiness for purchasers. A good trade is usually done with the rich landowners from the Balkans who pass through Vienna on their return from the Bohemian and German spas. The great drawback to these purchases is of course the frontier duties, which are heavy on all foreign articles.

The new hats are in the Directoire and the Marie Louise forms, cut off behind and much raised in front. These large raised brims require a vast amount of filling up, and no quantity of feathers and flowers seems too much for them. The great hats worn at Carlsbad this Summer were almost covered with masses of flowers matching those painted by hand on the brims of Italian straws; but without Summer, sunshine massed flowers are no longer in good taste, and their place must be supplied by ribbons and feathers. The felts for ordinary wear are prepared in every color and shape, the canotier with turned-up sides; and a smart wing is again seen, as are also soft felts with brims raised both in front and at the back. The backs of nearly all the new hats are cut close to show the new coiffure to advantage. The difficulty of waving the entire hair behind is gradually leading to a sort of chignon, which displays the hair to advantage beneath the hat without requiring the long and tiresome process of the artificial frisure. It is to be hoped that this new attempt will not degenerate into the ancient padded and cushioned chignon worn in the sixties, which formed a twin monstrosity to the crinoline skirt of that time.

DR. JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

FASHIONS IN FALL HATS.

As Shown and Explained to a Scribe Unversed in the Gentle and Mysterious Art of Millinery.

In a matter-of-fact manner a thin, quiet-appearing young man walked into a big millinery store on Twenty-third Street yesterday and asked a saleswoman who was deftly arranging the ribbons on a hat, what would be the prevailing styles and colors for the coming Fall.

"Can I show you some hats?" the girl asked, with an eye to increasing her day's sales.

"You may, and I wish you would talk to me about them," said the quiet man as he stepped aside to allow an elderly lady, who wanted "something for evening wear to match a steel silk gown," an unobstructed view of the showcase.

"Now, that hat there," he continued, designating a contrivance that looked like an illuminated hawk's nest, "is that something new?"

"The one in turquoise plush with heliotrope taffeta?" the saleswoman inquired. "The ornamentations are uncut velvet set off with bird of Paradise algrette and—"

"What's that last word?" said the quiet man, producing notebook and pencil.

"Algrette, a-i-g-r-e-double t-e."

He paused in writing down the name to hear the elderly lady say: "I'm sure that cream white would just suit my sister, and if you'll let me, I'll take it home on approval. Isn't that a pretty thing positively garish. How can people fancy such morbid coloring. Do you think I could have the white hat sent up on approval?"

"I'll send for the manager—Cash!" called the saleswoman. "As for colors this Fall," rattled on the girl in reply to a question from the quiet man, "mauve, brown, gray, and turquoise will be the prevailing tints. Large, black picture hats will also be worn a great deal. So will butterfly effects. For early Fall this new castor color is sure to be popular," and she took from a standard a lustrous thing draped with trailing vines and shooting from the centre was a majestic, life-size hollyhock sort of flower.

The manager had come forward and assured the elderly lady that the white hat would cheerfully be sent to her sister's home on payment of a deposit, which would be returned in case the hat did not suit. The elderly lady swished off with rising color, saying something about "salespeople's impertinence," while the quiet man proceeded to jot down pointers as promulgated by the garrulous saleswoman.

"Hats will be worn off the face or off the sides this Fall. And plumes are to be profusely shown, also more elaborate plumage and pheasants' heads you see," as she pointed to an array of head coverings so ornamented, and seizing one began stroking the nap of a decapitated fowl which nestled in a fluffy pillow of ribbons.

"Plush in the prevailing tints will form the shapes, and straw will be used but little. Some of the evening hats are the daintiest things with turquoise blue embellishments, and"— The quiet man stopped taking notes while the saleswoman continued her hat poem in gurgling ecstacy.

"You know the Cyrano de Bergerac red didn't have a long run. It was produced in various shades, of course,"—and the quiet man repeated "of course" as if he had the fashion plate down by heart, "but it was so difficut to please blondes, while brunettes could wear it with striking effect.

"The popularity of the Rough Rider hats still continues, with a slight variation in shapes, which you see there," and she swept her hand down a table covered with gray felt sombreros known best to the quiet man as "oyster hats." He refrained from designating this style by that superannuated name in further conversation about the Rough Rider brand, and was putting questions which he prided himself were intelligent until he inadvertently referred to a contrivance, which the saleswoman had only a moment before called a "creation," by the term "bonnet."

"Say, are you the regular hat reporter for your paper," inquired the saleswoman suspiciously?

The quiet man confessed as he moved toward the door, that his best newsaper work had been along other lines, but he was fascinated with the hat assignment, and would read up on the matter before he called again.

Aid for the Little Mothers.

Mrs. J. H. Johnston, President of the Little Mothers' Aid Association, writes to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions from readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES: Mrs. L. D. Richmond, $2; Bay Shore, L. I., $5; E. M. C. Fontain, $10; J. H. Halstead, $5; A. E. Rowland, $10; A. D., $1; Mrs. C. F. Taylor, $5; Mrs. J. M. Toucey, $25; and A. B. Bagley, $10. She says that this amount, together with $100, proceeds of an entertainment given at the Prospect House, Shelter Island Heights, for the benefit of the Little Mothers' Aid, will give to 200 children a happy day in Pelham Park, including the stage ride to and from Bartow Station, a generous breakfast on their arrival, a sea bath, and a bountiful dinner, with flowers and ice cream.

Man Nearly Drowned as Tug Sank.

The tugboat E. H. Garrison sank at the India Wharf, Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, yesterday. John Cassidy, the fireman of the boat, who was the only person on board, was asleep at the time and narrowly escaped drowning. It is thought that one of the sea cocks of the tug was left open. The boat is owned by William Flannery of 245 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

CHILD LIFE IN SYRIA

Curious Customs in the Care of Young Children.

BOYS PREFERRED TO GIRLS

Schools are Improving—No Athletic Sports for Boys—Parental Authority Not Respected.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MOUNT LEBANON, Syria, July 24.—Child life commences under different auspices here from what it does in more favored countries. In very few cases is there a well-filled basket of daintily made little clothing awaiting the small stranger. The people are for the most part poor, and the women, besides lacking the means and taste necessary, know very little about sewing.

After the baby has had its first bath, it is rubbed all over with powdered salt. This is repeated several days. The custom of salting babies struck me as very strange, but, besides being a very ancient custom, it may have the healing and strengthening properties which the people claim for it. At any rate, to omit this first service to the little one would be considered the grossest form of neglect, and as such Ezekiel describes the miserable and neglected condition of Jerusalem in her nativity (Ezekiel, xvi., 4.) before the Lord took compassion on her and clothed her in fine linen and made her beauty perfect. (Ezekial, xvi., 14.)

The baby's toilet is very simple. After having put on a little cotton dress, it is wrapped in a large square handkerchief, made for the occasion, and to a corner of which is attached a long band; this is wrapped around and around the little form until it has the appearance of a mummy, a chrysalis, or, perhaps, being long, stiff, and straight, it might remind one of a rolling-pin. A handkerchief is tied around its head, and a band across its forehead, leaving only its eyes and lower part of the face visible. Thus all meanly wrapped in swadding bands" the strange little bundle is placed on a cushion by its mother's side, on the floor, where her bed is spread.

After a few days it is unrolled and washed in pure water, and then rubbed all over with olive oil and powdered with myrtle leaves, which had been previously pounded to dust. It then looks green and very fragrant. Ezekial proceeding to describe the ulterior care bestowed upon the outcast infant Jerusalem refers to, the custom of anointing with oil. (Ezekial, xvi., 9.) The baby is now promoted to its cradle of wood or iron and firmly tied down.

GIRLS ARE NOT WANTED.

If the child happens to be a girl, it is felt to be a sort of misfortune, and neighbors and kinsfolk embrace every opportunity to condole with the parents and express their sincere regret that the child is not a boy. If, however, it is a boy, the house will soon be full of people ready with their congratulations to add to the parents' "joy that a man child is born into the world." (John, xvi., 21.) It is customary to present to the company the "sweets of the boy." That is "Turkish delight," a truly delightful confection; various other candles and murlee, a kind of soup made of grape syrup, (dibs,) rice, and snubar, a little white delicate nut. The customary nargilehs are smoked, coffee presented and "all goes merry as a marriage bell." The visitors also make presents in the shape of rice, coffee, bread, clothing, ornaments, or money, as the case may be, as a blessing to the infant boy. (Matthew, ii., 11.)

If a child, naturally healthy, ceases to thrive and becomes sickly the parents do not seek the cause in any neglect on their part or physical derangement, but call it "macboosle," and firmly believe that some improper person or "evil-eyed" disturber of their peace has struck the child with malicious intent. They believe it can be cured by taking it to a certain place on the coast a little north of Beyroot, called El Barthlee, which is dedicated to St. George, by making a little offering to the shrine there and having the baby bathed in the salt water. The spell is then supposed to break and the evil to vanish. Frequently infants are seen with amulets fastened to the band around their forehead, or wearing necklaces made of silver wire, purchased from the agent of some neby or saint, to whom they are returned gratis when the child ceases to need the saint's further care.

The distinction shown by parents between boys and girls is really painful and incomprehensible to an American or European, and is largely due, I imagine, to force of custom. From time immemorial, a favorite form of felicitation seems to have been "min ferhat arris," literally, may you have joy in a bridegroom, or I hope you will have a son. This intense longing on the part of the Syrian women for male children enables me to sympathize with and understand better the bitterness of soul, (First Samuel, i., 10,) which caused poor Hannah to pray unto the Lord that he would give her a "man child," (First Samuel, i., 11,) and also the condition of the beloved wives of Abraham, Jacob and Zacharias, until they were able to say, "God hath taken away my reproach." (Genesis, xxx., 22, and Lev., i., 25.)

Children begin to go to school here when quite young. Thanks to the philanthropic benevolence of Christians in Britain and America, numerous schools of various Protestant denominations are to be found throughout Syria, besides those conducted by Jesuits and others under the auspices of the Greek Catholic Church. Although the means of education have been multiplied in recent years, the people seem only now to be awakening to a sense of the benefits to be derived from it. There is still a great deal of indifference on the part of parents in regard to sending their children to school. In many village schools the only furniture is the rug, mat, or sheepskin spread on the clay floor, on which the pupils sit crosslegged. In the interest of economy, the cost of benches is avoided. For a writing desk, the left hand of the child holding the paper does very well and a fine reed or cane takes the place of steel pens.

The dress of the boys is more pronouncedly Oriental than that of the girls. The loose white or blue pantaloons are gathered in at the waist by a string, while a broad belt or sash of silk or other figured material makes a neat finish between it and the vest. Usually a short jacket coming to the waist, or a long cotton or silk gown, (somewhat resembling a Western gentleman's dressing gown,) completes the ordinary costume. Boys and men wear a red felt fez, or cap, with a black silk tassel, hardly ever removing it, indoors or out, and in Winter they frequently muffle their heads up in a kind of shawl. The most distinctive feature of the girls' dress is the mandil, or handkerchief, which they always wear on the head. A great quantity of foreign manufactured goods is being constantly introduced into the country, so that, comparatively speaking, little goods of really native manufacture are worn. The Bedawy girls and women and natives of the interior wear a very coarse dark blue linen dress more like a sack hanging from the shoulders and clumsily caught with a cord or string around the waist.

NO ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Boys in Syria know nothing of the athletic sports which form so important a part in the physical development of young Britons and Americans. However, they take a great deal of out-door exercise. In fact, there being no inducement to remain indoors, boys, out of school hours, are usually to be found playing on the flat-roofs, with their tops and marbles or kites, according to the season of the year, or roaming through the country yodelling their rustic songs and playing their pastoral reed-pipes, or carrying sticks besmeared with bird lime to catch the pretty songsters, whose music is very scarce in some of these mountain districts, because of the assiduity with which this cruel practice is prosecuted.

It is commonly admitted that children here are very clever. Probably their greatest vice is their disregard of parental authority, and if this sin dates as far back as the days of vicious Reuben or dissolute Hophni and Phineas, then it is plain why the injunction in the Fifth Commandment was repeated so many times in both Testaments. It must also be confessed that neither parents nor communities appear to do much to improve the moral or spiritual condition of the young.

Only yesterday I saw a woman returning from the fountain, supporting a large water jug on her left shoulder, while on her right a child was sitting astride. The mother had evidently said something that awoke a storm of passion in its infant breast, for the little fellow, not quite two years old, began to strike her with all the strength of his baby fists, and not content with that buried his face in her head in close proximity to her ear, thinking, no doubt, that his bite might be more effectual than his fisticuffing.

It is indeed deplorable that parents exercise so little control over their children. They swear at them and use the strongest epithets. The child, on its part, as soon as it can lisp, curses its father or grandfather. The wonder is that they are not more demoralized. As it is, they possess many redeeming qualities.

MRS. GHOSN EL HOWIE.

GETS THE UTMOST OUT OF LIFE.

This Little Woman Has Her Eyes Open to Everything of Interest That Passes Around Her.

I met a little woman the other day whose light step and trim figure reminded me of a new sail yacht in racing rig. I asked her for the recipe, thinking maybe she had found something in the list of how-to-be's. but she said she never read one in her life. This quickened curiosity, and I asked her what it was that kept her young, or apparently so.

"Just keep moving," she answered. "Don't allow the years to overtake me. Don't hunt for trouble. Never allow myself to sit when I have nothing to do. And don't understand those women who say they never have a leisure moment, and who complain that their work is never done. What are you up to this afternoon?"

The result of that inquiry was that I went home with her. She was no sooner in the house than her street attire dropped off and in ten minutes she was in her house robe and in a hammock.

"Did you ever go out with no object in view, and drift, and then come home and jot down in a careless way what you saw and heard in a day, and then put the book out of sight and forget it, and come across it again when you were bossing your maid on house-cleaning days? I don't mean a diary. Schoolgirls and people in their second childhood keep diaries. Did you?" she asked.

Then she pulled a roll from a tiny shelf, untied it, and glanced over it.

"It's more interesting than a panorama. It's like going to a great gathering," she said. "Now here's what I heard the first hour I was out: Broadway cable, between Duane and Liberty (that fixes the place). One man said to another, 'I had a singular case before me yesterday.' That is as far as I quote. The singular thing in the case was that a man who had acted as peacemaker in a row was locked up, and one of the participants in the fracas went scot free. And the funny thing about it was that the innocent man could not be liberated unless the guilty man was arrested. Do you know, I had lots of fun trying to unravel the situation? I haven't succeeded yet, but I have it marked and stuck away, and whenever I begin feeling as if I had nothing to do I shall take it up.

"Here is another, and it will help you when you are disposed to worry: 'Waiting at Park Place Station for train. One man asked another where the fire of the night before was; other man said it was one of Gov. Morton's buildings in Nassau Street. First man said he didn't know the Governor had any property there. The second man—that's the way I have them classified here—said the Governor didn't know it himself until he looked it up. That when a reporter called to see him about the loss and insurance the Governor said he did not think he owned the building described, but if he did he knew nothing about its value, occupancy, or insurance until he looked them up. With that he returned to his library.'

"Moral? Don't fret. I think I shall have that framed some day and hang it where I can see it the first thing in the morning and the last at night.

"Are you interested in poking your head into curious places? Here is a mem. just as I jotted it: 'Horseshoeing parlor; Upper Broadway; waiting room in front with easy chairs, divan, table with magazines of the day, pictures, flowers. Shoeing shop in the rear; entrance on the side; horse shod while you wait.' Horseshoeing parlor describes it literally. Did you ever see it? Did you ever think of the comfort of such a thing? I yield to no one in my worship of Longfellow. But there is something in this horseshoeing parlor idea more to my liking than there is in 'The Village Blacksmith.' And here I find this note, 'Dancing Academy up stairs.' You put the two in a combination, label it, and some day when you are feeling as if you would like to enforce the old Mosaic eye-for-an-eye ordinance, think of the peace, comfort, and unity of the horseshoeing parlor and dancing academy.

"Here is a pointer—I know I have realized on it several times: 'Met Col. E. of Chicago in cheap hat store buying a 50-cent straw. He is rich. Asked him what he meant by the investment. He replied that a half-dollar straw for three months was good enough for anybody. Laughed and said that was how he got rich.'

"Here's a note about a farm in the city: 'Front yard on Fifty-ninth Street, about 15 by 30, with crop of corn, beans and potatoes; also a lot of sunflowers. Asked about it. Man said he got all the corn and beans and potatoes he needed for his table out of the crop. That his wife, who was a country girl, liked to look at it, as it reminded her of home.' I think that a little gem. But I find I have a query after the incident. I suppose it indicates that I doubted the man's story. And yet I suppose there are thoughtful men.

"You can see anything on the east side. Did you know it? Well, you can. Here is a mem. of a ride on a Second Avenue trolley, about Seventy-second Street: 'Funeral at a church, cars stopped outside; (that's funny, isn't it? What if they had been inside?) Bootblacks doing a thriving business with those waiting for service to end.' I think I never saw bootblacks at a funeral before, although I have seen other things quite as much out of place.

"If you are on a Madison Avenue car, in the vicinity of Forty-second Street, look out for a stock exchange sign. Makes you think you are in Wall Street. On the door opening into a stairway you will see another sign, 'Class for Boys.' I have had some amusement wondering what the abecedary of that class can be; likewise, the curriculum.

"Do you ever read the signs in New York? Put a stranger on a Broadway car anywhere below Tenth Street, and if he does not know the name of the town he would know he was in a section where business had been done probably before his time. Here are the signs of the fathers and the grandfathers. You pass the places of business of the second, third, and fourth generations. Some of these old signs have lost their sand and glitter. They are wormeaten. But you feel better to see them. You must think to yourself, 'I kindly remembered.' Just a bit of sentimept in the incessant commercial tide of a great city.

"And here and there you see so many signs like this, 'John Doe's Sons.' Such signs make you think of a happy family. One where the ties were never snapped. But I have a note here of one sign I saw which goes back a little further than any I have seen in Broadway or elsewhere, 'John Doe, Son & Sons.' Three generations. I got into a perfect dream over that firm name, and whenever I go that way I look up that sign. And some day I am going to make an excuse to go in there.

"Whenever I hear of anything to eat I jot that down. I cannot always get it, but there is genuine joy in knowing that it is in the market, or in cold storage. And that is what this mem. is about: 'Game of all kinds, domestic and imported, all the year around, at Blank's, east side.'

"I went over to Blank's and saw his wonderful place. I suppose the epicures of New York know all about it; but how many others? I saw orders in that house from crowned heads for American game. Not from the crowned heads direct, of course, but from their representatives. While I was there I saw an order being packed for the Prince of Wales. And on the books I was permitted to see orders from Paris and Vienna, and one was from the Vatican. I tell you, my dear, we have no idea how this great, big world is run until we go nosing about, jotting as we nose.

"I was out at Far Rockaway not long ago. I saw a picture. This is it: 'Young mother and two daughters in the surf. The father and mother of the young mother on the beach. They were too old to flounder, so they lolled in the sand with two tiny buckets and shovels with which children play, and the old folks played children. You know the old folks are generally left at home. And then we wonder why they are childish, and why they have rheumatism and chilblains.'"

I understood why this woman is joyous. Her life is a melody. She makes a song of everything she sees. Her nights are filled with music. There are no cares to infest the day, because she won't have them around.

AMY GRIDLEY AYER.

Asks Aid for an Old Woman.

The Charity Organization Society asked three months ago for $200 for the support of an old American woman, who is a cripple and unable to work, but who cannot be placed in a home. Only $38 was received, and the society now repeats the appeal. Further particulars will be given to any one who wishes to help this woman. She was supported by her brother and sister until they died, and since that time by insurance money and funds raised by the Charity Organization Society, both of which are now exhausted.

"THE ORANGEINE SECRET"

Take Orangeine Powders dry on the tongue, or in half glass of water, plain or carbonated.

WHEN
You feel Tired.
You feel Sick.
You feel Lassitude.
You feel Headache.
You feel CHILLED.

WHEN
You Have a Headache.
You Have a Cold.
You Have Catarrh.
You Have Hay Fever.
You Have Rheumatism.
You Have Diarrhea.
You Have Indigestion.
You Have Brain Fag.

It is also particularly useful in in all cases of

Painful Menstruation, Rheumatism, Seasickness or Grip.

(Full directions in every package.)

WHY It Does So Much:
The agencies of Orangeine delicately balanced, by long continued Medical TEST normally restore NERVES, Stomach and Liver, and thus Stop Pain, Revive and Cure.
"Quick as Magic, Safe as Air."

Sold in 10 and 25c packages by druggists.

Correspondence Invited.
The Orangeine Chemical Co.
15 Michigan Ave., CHICAGO.

Miss Cissie Loftus,
The great New York favorite, says: "I cannot say too much for 'Orangeine.' I find it a marvelous headache remedy and powdered sunshine for tired nerves."

"It is so easy now"
To Feel Well—
Keep Well—
Free From Pain—
IF YOU LEARN
"THE

Miss Elsie DeWolf,
of the Charles Frohman Co. is delighted to testify to the magic of "Orangeine." "It has no depressing after effects."

ORANGEINE SECRET"
Which others have discovered by the following:

EMPIRE THEATER, NEW YORK, Aug. 11, 1899.
Gentlemen.—I have personally experienced such **quick** and **lasting relief** from **pain** and **lassitude** by the use of Orangeine Powders, as directed, that I shall place it in every **dressing room** of **every theater under my control.**
CHARLES FROHMAN.

The **United States Health Report** states editorially:
"Having before us the full reports of our chemical experts and medical staff, we extend to 'Orangeine' the full endorsement of the United States Health Reports."

A SPECIMEN EXPERIENCE:
"I recommend it to all my friends as a friendly favor, for **no one can believe what a comfort it is until they have tried it, then they will never be without it,"** writes Miss Bessie Peel, expert stenographer for Messrs Hamlin and Boyden, Chicago.

"For a refreshing 'reviver' at home, drug store, club or bar; stir one Orangeine Powder into a glass of carbonated water. **Drink Foaming."**

"One Orangeine Powder taken before each meal and one taken immediately before retiring

CURES HAY FEVER."

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Washington Has Given Up Hope of First Receiving Dewey.

NEWSPAPER MEN IN THE DARK

Secretary Root Formed His Plans for New Regiments Before They Had Knowledge of His Intention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Washington unwillingly gave up all hope of securing Admiral Dewey first on Thursday, with the coming of the dispatch plainly indicating that the Admiral is prepared to bear the greatest pressure of New York upon his landing, upon the assumption, possibly, that if he can stand that he can stand anything. Some reliance had been placed upon the probable feeling, with Admiral Dewey, that he ought to present himself first to the President and the Secretary of the Navy before suffering himself to be made the object of attentions by the people of New York City. No official sanction of that view has been heard, but it is unofficially admitted that, as Admiral Dewey was permitted the widest liberty as to the time and method of his return to Washington, no sort of protest would be expected, and none deserved, if he chose to pick up a dozen public receptions before reaching the National capital. It is evident that the reception here will be most impressive for one feature—the delivery from a platform at the east front of the Capitol of the sword and medal prepared by the order of Congress to commemorate the Manila victory, and to give Admiral Dewey substantial proof of the gratitude of his countrymen for the signal service he rendered and the distinction he conferred upon the navy.

Of parade there will not be much. Of speechmaking there seems likely to be next to none. Admiral Dewey himself will be the attraction to those who are to be drawn here for the day of his arrival. Of fireworks, and of red fire in particular, there is to be a liberal supply, the suggestion made by the President to the local Committee of Arrangements that there shall be "plenty of red fire" seeming to have been taken literally. To the personal friends of Admiral Dewey, who would be glad of the opportunity to receive him as he would choose to be received if he were indifferent to the feelings of the whole people, the chance of getting at him for more than a moment seems hopeless, and they will defer until the enthusiasm of the multitude has found expression before entertaining him about a table that will recall the parting dinner given to him in December, 1897, just before he left this city to take command of the Asiatic Station. A few of these intimate friends have been appointed to the Reception Committee, while the other will have to be satisfied for the time with being specks in a great multitude of citizens, who consider themselves quite as friendly to Dewey as those who have known him for twenty years.

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The fact that this is midsummer, and that dog-day weather has diverted the general mind from very serious subjects, is made evident to the reader of local newspapers who finds that the most interesting topic of discussion by many "constant readers" is the merit or demerit of the programmes of music furnished by the Marine Band at its three public concerts given here every week. Barring some inconsequential variety shows and an outdoor concert or two each night, the Marine Band concerts have been the only popular entertainments for several weeks. Mr. Santlemann, the leader, has been making up programmes that included great variety of compositions. The old and well-known overtures have figured in them; there have been many selections of what is described as "concert music," and not a few works of Wagner, Beethoven, Brahms, Liszt, Tschaikowsky, and other composers who are more or less familiar to the patrons of the concerts. The introduction of some very modern "rag-time" pieces and rather frequent appearances of "descriptive" numbers by different composers have provoked criticism. One critic on an editorial page denounced the descriptive music, and since then Leader Santlemann has been in doubt, if he is human, as to how he shall make up a programme to which all of his advisers may listen without being provoked to resume writing letters of instruction to him. Then he must, if he attempts to suit every audience, make different programmes for each of his three concerts, instead of using one programme three times in a week.

One concert is given in the Marine Barracks near the navy yard, and is patronized principally by the dwellers in the southeast. The second concert is given under the shadow of the Capitol, at the edge of the East Front Plaza. The third is given on Saturday afternoon on the White House lawn, and is patronized principally by colored persons. The only way out of the controversy for Santlemann appears to be to go on making programmes as they were made by Sousa and Fanciulli and let the critics write.

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The Government Printing Office is proud of its work, as shown in a book just finished by it, and now being distributed by the Revenue Marine Bureau. It is a book of 144 pages, describing "The Cruise of the Revenue Cutter Bear and the Overland Expedition for the Relief of the Whalers in the Arctic Ocean, from November 27, 1897, to September 3, 1898." It is printed in fine large type on plated paper, is profusely illustrated with half-tone reproductions of photographs, and is neatly bound in cloth, with cover of the ultramarine blue favored by the Government binder. Capt. C. F. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Marine Service, who directed the organization of the expedition and has superintended the publication of the report, manifests natural pride in securing this tasteful and liberal publication about the only relief expedition undertaken to the arctic region in Winter. Many relief parties have been sent out to succor explorers who were believed to be in want, but this was the first one that was started at a time when most relief expeditions were about terminating.

The book is arranged with due regard to the order of events described in its pages. An introduction tells how the President came to order it, how Secretary of the Treasury Gage gave the necessary instructions to the Revenue Marine Bureau to make the President's orders effective, and how the details were managed by the Bureau and by Capt. Tuttle, who commanded the Bear in her hazardous voyage. It contains portraits of the President, Secretary Gage, and Capt. Shoemaker, as well as of First Lieut. D. H. Jarvis, in command of the overland expedition that traveled 1,600 miles in Winter over an arctic country; of Second Lieut. E. P. Bertholf, and of Surgeon S. J. Call, who accompanied the overland party. The sixty other illustrations are all reproductions of extremely fine photographs taken by members of the party, and are descriptive of the phases of arctic life, the appearance of the stanch Bear when beset by ice, the positions of the locked-up whalers, the vicissitudes of the search party and of the wrecked sailors for whose relief they were sent out, and the text is a fascinating story of adventure, told without boastfulness or attempt to magnify the difficulties encountered.

Already there has been an inquiry for the volume so large that it is evident the edition of 1,000 which the Treasury is permitted to print will be insufficient to meet the demand that will be made for it from Congress, and that will lead to the issue of a larger edition. In all probability it will have a vogue as great as that of the "Cruise of the Corwin," which is still called for by those who are interested in arctic exploration. While the book is a handsome one to look at and handle, it has one very great defect, which should be remedied before another edition is printed. It has no index, either to text or illustrations.

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Firemen are not commonly regarded as men of aesthetic natures, inclined to cultivate a taste for the beautiful, but some of the Washington firemen prove that the class is not without regard for things less exciting than the race for the fire or the risk of saving life at a burning hotel or house. It has been recently noticed by an observant man who walks about town that more than one of the Washington companies, situated in the heart of the city, has improved such leisure as has been permitted to its members between fires to cultivate little gardens outside the firehouses, with the resul that the entrances are brightened with pretty plants in such fine condition as to prove that the plants have received unremitting care, suffering neither from drought nor from weeds. There is one of these firehouse gardens near Pennsylvania Avenue and Fourteenth Street. An office adjoins the two stalls for fire apparatus, and on each side of the door of this office are large boxes filled with green and bronze coleus, that rise a foot and a half from the bed of carefully prepared soil. The plants have been watched with care, and are so trimmed as to give the mass a conical shape, with the edges in the dark brown or bronze plants. Just at the curb, and at one side of the roadway, is a bed of plants, including a creeper of some sort, and the vines are led carefully up over the lower shrubs to the tree box near, with a promise of early blossoms in abundance. "You see," said a fire laddie, who sat at the door and looked at the little garden with unconcealed pride, "we have some time on our hands, and some of the boys likes flowers. We got some of the florists over to the propagating grounds to let us have the little plants. We got the boxes made, and now the boys takes turns to see that they are weeded, watered, and protected from the coons and horses. They don't take much time to keep, and they looks nice enough to pay for the trouble of getting and keeping them. We won't run no opposition to the florists, though, you bet yer life."

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Virginians and Marylanders hereabout do not let the Summer hang heav

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Peace, with Honor.

When we in riches have reposed our trust,
And said to Peace, "'Tis, that we love thee well,"
Peace hath replied, "Your honor lies in dust;
How can ye love me who with honor dwell?
Who loveth life too fondly, lose it must;
Who spurneth life for honor shall discover
How, while his riches crumble, and are rust,
True life remaineth to the fond true lover."
Peace, we have learnt thy lesson. Mighty power,
To whom, divinely born, it doth belong
Neither to do, nor yet to suffer, wrong,
Now, glorious Freedom, speak, "Oh, in this hour,
When earth distressful groans with war's increase,
Say, Ocean-mistress, 'England is for peace.'"

Thou hast a voice now, England. Thou canst speak,
No longer hushed as one of war afraid:
Thou hast no need of tremors, like a maid
Who knows her treasure vast, her beauty weak.
Lo! There is Peace. See, how she helpless stands
The new Iphigenia! Wolvish eyes
Glare at her, burning for her sacrifice,
To loose through blood their blood-embattled hands.
Go, mighty voice, plead for her! Through all lands
Pure is thy name: the omnipresent Sea,
With all its freedom-loving waters glad,
Once at thy bidding set the prisoners free:
So, with invulnerable armor clad,
Plead now for Peace! All heaven shall plead with thee.
—A. G. B. in The Spectator.

The Panama Railroad. Its Rivals.

From The National Geographic Magazine.

Construction of the Panama Railroad was begun in the month of May, 1850, and it was opened for traffic Jan. 28, 1855. The length of the road is forty-seven and one-half miles. The cost of its construction was $8,000,000. It continued to be the principal avenue for commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of the United States until the completion of the first transcontinental railroad, the Union and Central Pacific, on May 10, 1869. During the year ended June 30, 1869, the total value of merchandise shipped from New York to San Francisco and from San Francisco to New York via Panama amounted to $70,202,029. As the result of transcontinental railroad competition, it fell in the following year, to $18,594,255. During the year ended June 30, 1898, it amounted to only $4,887,289. Upon the completion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad line in 1869, the carriage of passengers, the mails, coin and bullion, express goods, perishable goods, and all the more valuable "fast freights" was at once deflected to the transcontinental railroad, nevermore to be transferred to any possible trans-isthmian rail or water route. Since the year 1869 eight other transcontinental lines and parts of lines have been constructed, and direct connections have been formed with lines reaching to every centre of trade and of production in this country from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to the Gulf.

This an enormous internal and transcontinental traffic has sprung up. The total freight traffic of the Panama Railroad, through and local, embracing freights to and from the entire western coast of North America, Central America, and South America, amounted during the year 1897 to only 290,651 tons, whereas the tonnage carried across the continental divide by rail, according to the best means of information, amounted to over 3,000,000 tons, and included freights of every class, from the highest to the lowest. Besides, an enormous local traffic has sprung up along the transcontinental lines and their branches. A vast area has thus been reclaimed to the arts of civilization. The seventy-ton steel locomotive and the eighty-pound steel rail have become the chief instrumentalities of the grandest and most efficient system of transportation ever seen on this globe, and the demand for still larger achievements is imperative. The one-hundred-ton steel locomotive has been built, the one-hundred-pound steel rail has been laid, and the practicability of the one-hundred-and-ten-pound steel rail is affirmed. The determining economic factor in the case is not railroad grades or mountain summits or continental slopes, but coal, the price of coal. It is a mere question of fuel, and nature has granted to our country superabundant supplies of that invaluable source of power.

Chinese Chess.

From Chambers's Journal.

Wei-ch'i is played on a board containing 324 squares, formed by 19 lines crossing 19 others at right angles, thus making 361 points of intersection; 300 "men" are used, moving along the points of intersection—150 black and 150 white. One move at a time is made by placing a piece on a point. The winner is the one who surrounds the greater number of points with his own men, surrounds an empty point, or a point occupied by the enemy, who is then removed. At the corners and along the sides a point can be secured finally; but in the centre of the board there is always the danger of a besieging army being besieged by a greater one. An adaptation of the game has been imported into Europe; but for some reason or other it is child's play.

Wei-ch'i is not child's play. At chess twenty minutes to half an hour is sometimes allowed for a single move; at wei-ch'i one move an hour is playing recklessly, like a novice. Toward the end of the game players will sit and look at the board for a whole day, at the end of which 'white' puts down a checker. Then he suffers a night of remorse and agony, knowing he has made a mistake. The Anglo-Saxon race probably does not produce a man in one intellect in a generation capable of entertaining all the possible combinations dependent on a single move; the Mongolian race produces about 100 in one generation. The patience, memory, and expansive retentiveness of mental retina required for the study are made and not born. When the Chinese system of education, of committing thousands of the alphabetical symbols and tomes of recondite philosophy to memory, is abolished in favor of modern science, wei-ch'i will be relegated to the limbo of lost arts. It is an intricate game.

The Death Penalty for Women.

From the Spectator.

To retain the death penalty for one sex and not for the other seems to us monstrously unreasonable. The crime is exactly as injurious to society in the one case as in the other, and morally the woman who murders is often more guilty than the man. She is more trusted, her instrument—poison—is more treacherous, and she is almost invariably sober. She has, if anything, a keener conscience to overcome, and a natural impulse of pity for all physical suffering which she has to beat down before she can attain the necessary callousness. Why, then, is she to be spared, to her own immense injury, the law which registers the universal abhorrence of murder being a strong educative force? Simply because the execution of a woman is rather more painful to a sensitive society than the execution of a man. That is the real reason, and it is quite time that society, recognizing it, should ask itself whether some at least of its modern philanthropy, its horror of giving pain, does not spring either from pure selfishness or from enfeebled nerves.

As it is quite certain that we cannot cure certain forms of disease—caries, for example—without inflicting pain, so it is quite certain that we cannot keep the community free from crime, indeed cannot even keep it together in law-abidingness, without punishment which in many cases must be most painful, or even shocking, to those who inflict it. The surgeon who always trembled and shook when called on to cut for cancer would be a bad surgeon, and the citizen who always quails when punishment is visible, or is realized by his imagination, is a bad citizen. What he has to do is to make sure that trial is perfectly just and is, moreover, thorough, so that there may be no failure of justice, and to see that the penalty is carefully proportioned to the offense, and then, like the surgeon, to operate with unshrinking nerve.

The world in its strong and most righteous recoil from cruelty is forgetting, we fear, that lecturing will not do everything; and that to put down crime, which always involves cruelty, it is necessary to inspire fear. The law educates the conscience, and to make the law effective it must on occasion inflict pain, and this on both sexes equally. The argument that a woman should not be executed for murder because of her weakness is an argument against all punishment whatsoever, for nothing can be weaker than a criminal once arrested and practically in the grasp of forces which, as far as he is concerned, are irresistible.

Adam and Low.

From The Cornhill.

Of two rival candidates for one pulpit the following story is told: At a church in Scotland, where there was a popular "call for a minister," as it is termed, two candidates offered to preach whose names were Adam and Low. The latter preached in the morning, and took for his text "Adam, where art thou?" He made a very excellent discourse, and the congregation was much edified. In the afternoon Mr. Adam preached upon these words: "Low, here am I." The impromptu and the sermon gained him the appointment.

A Pun of Pope's.

From Passages from the Diaries of Mrs. Powys, 1756-1808.

"We were talking of the amazing wit of Pope,' who was often at Mawley, though much oftener at our neighbors, the Blounts of Maple-Durham, where here are such fine portraits of himself and Patty Blount. One day Sir Walter's father was in his company and talking of punning. Pope said that was a species of wit so triflingly easy that he would answer to make one on any subject proposed offhand, when a lady in the company said, 'Well, then, Mr. Pope, make one on keelhauling.' He instantly replied, 'That, Madam, is indeed putting a man under a hard ship!' Keelhauling is drawing a man under a ship. What a ready invention must the man have had! One could hardly have found a more crabbed word to exercise the punster's faculty."

Stories About Carlyle.

From St. Andrew.

On one occasion Carlyle had been reading some of the Bible with a friend, and his voice thrilled at the passage which tells how those who desecrated the Temple with their buying and selling were driven with a scourge out of its precincts. Closing the book, he burst out in enthusiastic admiration, "That was gran', man, gran'! He was nane o' yer saft puns o' butter." Surely there was reverence even under the abrupt simplicity of the words.

"I happened to enter into conversation at Ecclefechan with two men of the drover or small farmer class. To a remark of mine that I was surprised to see the stone over Carlyle's grave looking rather green, one of them replied in quite a surly fashion, 'Ay! maybe sae; but it'll be greener yet, for a' the Ecclefechan folk care.' 'But you are surely proud of Thomas Carlyle,' I said. 'Humph,' was the answer, 'I suppose he was muckle thocht o' about London an' thae parts, but what did he or his ever dae for Ecclefechan? I hae kent the Carlyles a' my life, an' they were a thrawn lot, the whole o' them.'

"This other little story was told me by one who had the pleasure of calling upon Carlyle in London, not long before the great man died. The visitor was kindly received, for he had gone with introductions and messages from home friends. During conversation he asked Carlyle if he ever wrote anything now. 'No, no,' was the answer, as the helpless hands were lifted up rather pitifully, 'these hands are useless now. I am just waiting—waiting and wearying to go back to my Maker.'"

The Flail.

From Notes and Queries.

The sound of the flail has departed from nearly all the farmsteads, and the calling of the thrasher has gone with it. Yet for some time after harvest was over there was no more familiar sound in country places than the "thud! thud!" of the flails as they fell upon and beat out the grain on the barn thrashing floors. There remain, however, some sayings in which "like a thrasher" occurs, but the use of these grows less and less. A short time ago some friends were in a country place where part of the thrashing is done with the flail. A couple of the implements were hanging on the barn wall and a heap of straw was on the floor. The use of the flail was explained and demonstrated for the benefit of those who had never before seen this "weapon" of husbandry. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the sayings, "Sings like a thrasher" and "Works like a thrasher" came from that occupation and are "as old as Adam." "It looks easy enough; that can't be very hard work," said one of the company, a remark which led to the flail being put into his hands for a try at the "easy" work. One swing was enough for the amateur; for "t'other end" caught him "a friendly knack" which probably he will remember to the end. It also doubtless impressed upon his memory that "working like a thresher," as he had done, had not led to "singing like a thrasher."

"You'll get a good flailing." Has any reader seen the flail employed as an offensive weapon? When used by an old hand there is no standing against it.

Little White Shoes.

Winifred's new white shoes,
Standing with toes turned out,
Were just what a Fairy Queen would choose
To wear at a ball or rout.
Little white shoes for little pink feet,
Pink as the heart of a rose;
Once there was nothing on earth more sweet
Than Winifred's ten pink toes.

Winifred's dear white shoes!
Though they be worn and old,
There is one, I know, who would still refuse
To sell for their weight in gold.
Little white shoes, it was surely meant
Your path should be strewn with flowers;
Little pink feet, you were only lent
Awhile to this world of ours.

Winifred's wee white shoes,
When it was time to start,
Left—lest the way we might chance to lose—
Their footprints upon the heart.
Little white shoes, you would find it dreary
If you had far to roam;
Little pink feet, you would soon be weary
Going the long way home.

Winifred's birthday shoes!
Those that the angels stole,
Fearing the stony path would bruise
Each delicate, spotless sole.
Little white shoes, that are far from sorrow,
Turmoil and pain and care;
Little pink feet, that a year to-morrow
Climbed up the Golden Stair.
A. L. HARRIS in Good Words.

The Chuetas of Majorca.

From The Cornhill.

In the fifteenth century we find mention of some persecuted Jewish refugees who had fled to Majorca for protection, and who had, at least to all appearance, embraced the Catholic faith. They were called Chuetas, a diminutive of the Majorcan word 'chuya'—bacon—in polite allusion to the faith they had abjured. They settled in the town of Palma, where they carried on various trades, so successfully that the Holy Inquisition soon cast a covetous eye on their money bags, which it thought were too plump for orthodoxy. It is difficult to read calmly of the doings of the priests, who between 1435 and 1780 burned and tortured hundreds of these unfortunate wretches, always under the pretense of unsoundness of faith, confiscating, of course, all their goods to Holy Mother Church. In 1687 the Chuetas attempted to escape in an English vessel, hoping to find a safer refuge in another island, but an unrelenting fate cast them back in a tempest to their old dwelling place, where they were seized and severely punished for this additional crime.

To commemorate the event, the Inquisition ordered a series of paintings to be executed in the cloister of the Dominicans at Palma. Each picture represented one of the martyrs who had perished in the flames, his name, age, and the date of his punishment being written at the bottom. Several of these pictures were decorated with crossbones, to distinguish the portraits of those whose ashes had been exhumed and cast to the winds. These works of art were to be seen at the beginning of this century. In 1782 there were more than 300 families of Chuetas in Majorca, who still lived under a ban, and who, although they had to pay taxes, were excluded from all the privileges and rights of the other citizens. In 1782 a mandate of the King gave them these privileges, and forbade the name Jew, Hebrew, or Chueta to be applied to them. In 1785 they were allowed to live elsewhere than in their own quarter, and were declared to be on an entirely equal footing with the other Majorcans. These decrees, however, were powerless to prevent their still being treated as pariahs.

The French Peasant.

From Blackwood.

A French peasant may go to mass, though he does it less and less; he may think it right that his wife should go; he may prefer to send his children to the school of the Christian Brothers because it pleases the women; but let him once be persuaded that the Church is returning to real power, and the old hargne, the old grudging hate of the tithepayer for the priest revives in full force. Therein lies in the long run the best reason for believing that every clerical revival must in the end fail in France. Society may become clerical. Literature may be colored by a maudlin and sickly religious sentiment of the emotional order, which is always more or less sensual. The Jesuits may train the well-born men who become army officers.

With the help of fashion and intrigue the Church may attain to a delusive show of returning power. But there it stops, for its army is all general staff. The mass of the bourgeoisie and the peasants (it is superfluous to speak of the town workman, for whom the priest is only the despised frocard,) have a deep-rooted envy and fear of the clergy as a power. Against that inert force of resistance all blandishments and all intrigues are vain.

Predestinated.

Not always 'mid the toiling and the striving
Does solitary effort claim remark;
Not often in the fevered rush of living
Do single sparklets flash from out the dark.

Yet, now and then, some sweet, refined existence
Shines, silhouetted, 'gainst a dull, cold sky,
And shows us, with a pow'r beyond resistance,
That it is purposeful, and cannot die,

For even when the golden bowl is broken,
And when the silver cord is loosed for aye,
We hold the words that helpful lips have spoken
To guide us gently on our rugged way.

God takes the Harvest, man is left the Gleaning,
And, to mistrusting ones, the Spirit saith,
"There is no Life without its perfect meaning,
There is no chance in that which men call death."

Sweet lives pass on; the world may never mind them,
And souls, though bright, may shed no dazzling ray;
But God will know exactly where to find them
When He makes up His jewels in His day.

Bring, then, O hearts! the first fruits of your treasure;
Yield up your living, trust your sacred dead.
Weigh not the cost, for He who holds the measure
Will smooth and straighten ev'ry tangled thread.
—Nannie Power O'Donoghue in Chambers's Journal.

A Perfect Diagnosis.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Dr. George Fordyce, who came in 1762 from Edinburgh to London, very speedily made himself a name by a series of public lectures on medical science, which he afterward published in a volume entitled "Elements of the Practice of Physic," which passed through many editions. Unfortunately he was given to drink, and though he never was known to be dead drunk, yet he was often in a state which rendered him unfit for professional duties. One night when he was in such a condition he was suddenly sent for to attend a lady of title who was very ill. He went, sat down, listened to her story, and felt her pulse. He found he was not up to his work; he lost his wits, and in a moment of forgetfulness exclaimed, "Drunk, by Jove!" Still he managed to write out a mild prescription. Early next morning he received a message from his noble patient to call on her at once. Dr. Fordyce felt very uncomfortable. The lady evidently intended to upbraid him either with an improper prescription or with his disgraceful condition. But to his surprise and relief she thanked him for his prompt compliance with her pressing summons, and then confessed that he had rightly diagnosed her case, that unfortunately she occasionally indulged too freely in drink, but that she hoped he would preserve inviolable secrecy as to the condition he had found her in. Fordyce listened to her grave as a Judge, and said: "You may depend upon me, madam; I shall be as silent as the grave."

Cheesemakers.

From Good Words.

The rough outlines of cheesemaking are probably familar to every one. Fresh milk is taken and curdled with rennet. The curd is then broken up and the liquid whey drawn off; the breaking up of the curd, its straining, and the subjection of it to pressure are processes repeated several times until eventually the curd has become of the necessary consistency and solidity. It is then set aside, usually for some considerable time, to ripen, and during this time great changes are subtly taking place in its substance, so that the curd, which at first was an uneatable solid, becomes gradually transformed into a palatable cheese. Suitable external conditions, chief among which is a proper temperature, are, of course, necessary to bring this ripening of the curd to a successful issue, but the real reason of the transformation is the presence of myriads of bacteria, which find in the curd a luxurious dwelling place, where they can live and multiply. That in so living they must abstact foodstuffs from the curd around and give out in turn new substances is merely the natural course of their life, but it makes all the difference between curd and cheese.

The Sufferings of the Cloyed Bird.

From Blackwood.

You think your bird in its narrow prison
Is happy because, unhappily for itself, its
movements are lively, its expression contented, its song cheerful. You little know
what misery it may endure when forbidden
to obey the most powerful impulses of its
nature. It must be bitter enough to bear,
even if the prisoner has a fellow in captivity; how much bitterer if it is, as often
happens, doomed to solitude. There is not
a single kind of bird usually kept in a cage
which is not, when at liberty, either gregarious or permanently paired. Skylarks,
for instance, are favorite cage birds, especially with Londoners, and they are usually
shut up alone, in a peculiarly low cage,
so that they may not injure their heads by
attempting to soar. Yet skylarks by nature
are migratory, flying in cheerful flocks,
till the first signs of Spring appear, when
each chooses a mate. There are hundreds
of skylarks languishing at this moment in
our towns, doomed by "bird lovers" to
forego all that makes their lives worth living—travel, flight, freedom, love, care of
young, society.

Dangerous Trading.

From "On the South African Frontier." By William Brown.

Upon returning to camp we found that John, the driver, had purchased a load of pumpkins, which the native men and women from the Mazoe Valley had brought to the wagon to barter. At first I was pleased, but when I found that John had traded away about twenty pounds of preservative, consisting of alum and arsenic, which he had mistaken for salt, I was fil ed with dismay! We knew not the villages whence the natives had come, nor could we explain the mistake, as we were ignorant of their language; and before my scared mental vision rose piles of dead Mashonas, pestilence, and war on the whites—provided there remained enough live Mashonas to make it. Hence it was that before daylight the next morning we left for the fort. We made no mention of the matter to any one, but a year later, when visiting the Mazoe Valley, I inquired of the natives if there had been any disease among them about the time when the white men arrived in the country. They said there had been an epidemic of stomachaches, but, fortunately, no one had died from it; so my conscience was profoundly relieved.

The Oldest Sorcery.

From The Minorah.

In the time of Moses pieces of sheet gold or silver and crystalline stones or pebbles were thrown into the water, upon which certain characters were engraved, accompanied by a certain formula of conjuration. Upon this a voice was heard, or the metallic and mineral pieces came up in their regular turn when first thrown in, and were then interpreted as to their meaning or import. Other forms were mentioned by the sages of the Talmud; such as the dream oracle and the examination of the liver, which served in soothsayings, and the procedure was as follows: A cloth was spread between two palm trees on a day when no wind stirred; observations were made of how the branches nodded and intertwined themselves. Stress was laid upon an evil, flashing glance of the eye, which may kill, called ayin hora and ayin bisha. Juggling and tricks of delusion were in vogue as late as the second and third century of the Christian era.

The Talmudists likewise knew of a sorcery beverage, which was probably prepared from some narcotic herb. But all these were strictly forbiddn to be practiced. Some minor distinctions regarding the punishments for certain transgressions were made when simple juggling performances were given. Magic was also permissible when enacted with sacred intent. It was likewise allowed to learn and acquire sorcery, it was even incumbent upon eventual candidates for membership in the Sanhedrins to be conversant with the principles of sorcery, so that they might be enabled to expose them and show the utterly worthless jugglers which were against religion and morality. Sorcery was known to exist in Egypt, Syria, Babylonia, Persia, which by reason of Israel's contact, had been brought to Palestine. No less a historian than Flavius Josephus was wont to arrogate to himself the power of sorcery.

The German in America.

Prof. Hugo Munsterberg in the Atlantic.

Caricature of the Germans is popular from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is not necessary to seek it in the comic papers, for the editorials of the great newspapers furnish it just as well; and the ridiculous middle-class German is mostly much less amusing than that absurd creature which in parlor gossip and club talk is quite seriously substituted for the inhabitant of the fatherland. An American who has never been abroad invited me the other day to a German luncheon. I had to work my way through a series of so-called German dishes which I had never tasted or smelled before, and when finally imported sauerkraut appeared, and I had to confess that I had never seen any one else eating it, my host assured me that I did not know anything about Germany: it was the favorite dish of every Prussian.

The habits of this Prussian sauerkraut eater are well known. He goes shabbily dressed, never takes a bath, drinks beer at his breakfast, plays skat, smokes long pipes, wears spectacles, reads books from dirty loan libraries, is rude to the lower classes and slavishly servile to the higher, is guiltless of the slightest attempt at good form in society, considering it as the goal of his life to obey the policeman, to fill blanks with bureaucratic red tape, and to get a title in front of his name. Most of this genus fill their time with training parade step in the barrack courts; the others either make bad lyrical poems, or live immoral lives, or sit in prison on account of daring to say a free word in politics. But their deepest characteristic comes out in their relations to women and to the Government. With calculated cruelty they insist that women remain uneducated and without rights; in marriage they treat them like stilly playthings or servant girls; a woman with intellectual or aesthetical interests is, like everything which suggests progress, a horror to their minds. And finally their Government: it is hard to understand why, but it is a fact, they insist on living without any constitution, under an absolute autocrat, and it is their chief pride that their monarch is an irresponsible busybody, who knows nothing but how to dupe his patient subjects.

Haydn's Wife.

From The Cornhill.

Haydn married not the girl he was in love with, but her sister. "Haydn, you should take my oldest daughter," said Father Keller, the barber, and, as Keller had done a good deal for Haydn, the composer felt that he must sacrifice his affection on the altar of duty and oblige the old man. At the time of the marriage, in 1760, Haydn was twenty-nine, while his Anna Maria was thirty-two. There does not seem to have been much love on either side to start with; but Haydn declared that he had really begun to "like" his wife, and would have come to entertain a stronger feeling for her if she had behaved in a reasonable way. Unfortunately, Anna Maria had neither rhyme nor reason in her composition. The entertaining Marville says that the majority of ladies married to men of genius are so vain of the abilities of their husbands that they are frequently insufferable. But Frau Haydn was not a lady of that kind. The world had emphatically proclaimed her husband a genius, but to Maria it was quite immaterial whether he were a cobbler or an artist. Nay, she even committed the incredible crime of using the composer's manuscript scores for curling paper, as underlays for pastry, and similar things! She was gay enough with it all, too.

When Haydn went from home she would send him the most cheerful little notes. "Should you die to-day or to-morrow," ran one of these missives, "there is not enough money left in the house to bury you." At another time, when Haydn was in London, he received a letter in which Maria wrote that she had just seen a neat little house which she liked very much, and that he might do himself the pleasure to send her 2,000 gulden with which to buy it, so as to have in future a "widow's home." Pleasant reading this for the genial composer! In the first case he wrote, without a trace of anger: "Should this be so, take my manuscripts to the music publisher. I guarantee you that they will be worth money enough to defray my funeral expenses." In the matter of the "widow's home," he thought it would be best to arrange things himself. Ultimately he bought the house, and in spite of Maria's frequent suggestions of his coming dissolution, he lived in it for nine years after she had been dead. Frau Haydn saw out her seventy years, but some time before that the pair had agreed to live apart as the best way of ending a union which had proved utterly unbearable to the composer.

Song of Summer.

Summer cometh,
Wild bee hummeth,
In the sedge the kingcup blows;
Gorse and brier
Break to fire
'Mid the woodbine and the rose.

Where the larches
Build green arches
Coos the ring-dove, caws the rook;
Mimic laughter
Follows after
From the streamlet's sheltered nook.

Summer passes,
Lads and lasses!
Hand in hand we'll jog along;
Love comes sweetly,
Love goes fleetly,
Through the pauses of our song.
—Blanche Lindsay in The Athenaeum.

Insect Augury.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

There is one insect and one class of omen which it may be premised are well known enough. Of course that is the "death watch." Over a century and a half ago Swift, in some of his vigorous verse, endeavored to dispute the superstition in a most superstitious age. We only therefore allude to this in order to say two things—first, that despite Swift's laughter at the fear of this insect—

That lies in old wood, like a hare in her form,
With teeth and with claws it will bite or will scratch,
And chambermaids christen this worm a death watch,
Because, like a watch, it always cries click.

Then woe be to those in the house who are sick—the belief in its omen—not that it is a worm, but a small timber-boring beetle—remains as widely spread in 1899 as in Swift's day; and, second, that it is by no means a mere village belief, but quite as much a London one.

As regards the beetle, there is a much less known augury deduced from a single one where none has appeared before. By beetle is meant, accurately speaking, the cockroach, that loathsome house pest originally introduced by the traffic from the West Indies. There is a very extensive opinion that the sight of a single beetle appearing in a house is a sign either of death or sickness and misfortune. So powerful is the notion that intending tenants of a house, on looking over the house and seeing a solitary black beetle in one of the rooms, have thereupon incontinently altered their intentions and gone elsewhere. Again, in country districts it is held that to kill a beetle will be followed by rainy weather; the origin of this it is impossible to say. Nor do some like to encounter what is known as "the bloody-nosed beetle"—a rural insect this, which, on being interfered with, exudes or discharges from the mouth a reddish fluid. This is by some deemed an unhappy augury.

The Gospel on the Parisian Stage.

Moncure D. Conway in The Open Court.

About thirty years ago there was a revival in Paris of the mediaeval "Mystery." The "Deluge" in one theatre competed with "Paradise" in another, and there was a third, whose exact title I forget, though I remember Abraham kneeling before a luminous trinitarian triangle in the sky, and the descent of ballet angels who danced round him. In "Paradise" Abingdon gained much praise by the refinement of her Eve, and there was an accomplished Satan who, borrowing an item from Pandora's box, began his temptation of the first new woman by offering her a hand mirror. Those spectacles had no religious purpose, and yet they did not admit of the comic and grotesque features found attractive in holiday times, and so the playwrights have since repaired, as in England, to the Old Testaments of pre-Christian religions, as represented in fairy tales. But of late there has been a revival of the Miracle Play, which it is now usual to call the Passion Play, and as it adheres to sacred seasons, beginning with Christmas time and ending with Easter, it may be supposed to appeal to pious sentiments.

I was rather startled one day early in the year to see the walls about Montparnasse placarded with the name "Jesus." It announced a performance for the benefit of some charity, (apparently Catholic,) in a horticultural hall. It represented (1) The Nativity, (2) The Crucifixion, (3) The Resurrection. Another Passion Play, composed by Edmond Harancourt, was accompanied by Bach's music. At the Nouveau Théâtre I witnessed "La Passion," of which the musical composer, Henri Giuletti, has also arranged the words, which follow the New Testament pretty closely. I was struck by the contrast between the conventionalism of Giuletti's text and that arranged by the priests at Oberammergau. The great impression produced by the latter, which I have repeatedly witnessed, is largely due to the purely human motives emphasized. The opposition to Jesus originates in his attack on the merchants who have secured from the municipality licenses to sell at the temple articles needed for individual offerings. They bring their complaint to the Council where a momentous discussion takes place, in which Nicodemus and Joseph of Arimathea counsel moderation. At Oberammergau the miracles of Jesus are omitted. But at the Nouveau Théâtre the scenic display was by no means servile to the scripture.

At Columbine's Grave.

Ah, Pierrot,
Where is thy Columbine?
What scandal could untwine
That gay rose-trope of thine,
And spill thy joy like wine,
Poor Pierrot?

Ah, Pierrot,
The moon is rising red
Above they grief-bowed head;
Thy rose-trope is all shed,
And Columbine is dead!
Poor Pierrot!

Ah, Pierrot,
Kneel down beside her tomb.
The gray wind of the gloom,
In the world's empty room,
Has shut the door of doom.
Poor Pierrot!

Ah, Pierrot,
Is there not one sweet word
Of brook or breeze or bird
A mortal ever heard,
Could cheer thee—not one word,
Poor Pierrot?

Ah, Pierrot,
A thousand times the Spring
Will come to dance and sing
Up the green earth, and bring
Joy to each living thing,
Poor Pierrot!

But, Pierrot,
When all that pomp shall pass
Her lowly house in the grass,
Will any say, "Alas,
Poor Columbine; alas,
Poor Pierrot?

Ah, Pierrot,
Thy loving tears in vain
Shall fall like quiet rain
For her; till the stars wane,
She will not come again,
Poor Pierrot.

Yet, Pierrot,
The mighty Mother now
Hath her in care somehow,
Listen, and clear that brow:
"O, earthling, grieve not thou,
Poor Pierrot.

"Ah, Pierrot,
Here on my cool green floor
I do transmute, restore,
All things once fair before
To beauty more and more.
Poor Pierrot!"
—BLISS CARMAN in Collier's Weekly.

"Coy Baggage." "Sly Minx."

From The Academy.

"Coy baggage" seemed to apply not merely to the modest and retiring maid—or "girl," as we should now say—but rather to one who made pretense of modesty, using it as an additional weapon of offense and as a new snare wherewith to decoy men into the net of her charms. For the expression infers considerable personal charm. Where the assumed modesty is unsupported by personal charm, and where the assumption is not, as it were, licensed by youth, "coy" becomes "sly," which is not so nice, and the "coy baggage," grown old enough to know better, becomes a "sly minx."

"Wench" would seem to have been to some extent a term of reproach, originally applied to the country maid, unsophisticated, and wanting in that savoir faire so necessary in polite society. It would be used by the irate father to the daughter whose views on the subject of marriage were not in strict accordance with his own. If the father, either gaining his end, or perhaps giving way in the vain hope that the daughter might, after all, be able to look after herself, returned to good humor, "wench" would be softened down to "hussy," though the new term would still imply some slight reproach. As in The Double Dealer:

Sir Paul—Ah, this eye, this left eye! This has done execution in its time, girl; why, thou hast my leer, hussy, just thy father's leer.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.
VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE
For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward Str. stops at Newport.
PROVIDENCE LINE
For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 5:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I., (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.
STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lve. Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M.
NORWICH LINE
For New London, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Lve. Pier 36 N R., Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.
Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany."
Fastest and finest river boats in the world.
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex.) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....3:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Through tickets on sale at leading ticket offices including those of the New York Transfer Co. who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNINGS & AFTERNOONS.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Summer Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville connect.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS
leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.
Also Saturdays, Steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA, and PHILLIPPINE ISLANDS
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Aug. 21, Nov. 6
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Sept. 11, Dec. 4
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Oct. 9
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, FIJI, and Australia.
MIOWERA.....Aug. 24 WARRIMOO....Sept. 21
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

COOK'S ROUND THE WORLD PARTIES.
28TH SEASON.
Three Parties leave the Pacific Coast during September, October, and November, spending from 4 to 6 months in a
Grand Comprehensive Tour of the World.
All accommodations of the highest class; prices extremely moderate. See Illustrated Programme.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG, S'HAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 A. M.
Trave .....August. 22|Lahn.....Sept. 5
Saale .....August 29|†Kaiser W.de Gr.Sept.12
†Twin-screw Expr. Steamer.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
Prinz Reg. Luitpold....Thurs., Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
Barbarossa.....Thursday, Aug. 31, 10 A. M.
Koenigin Luise.....Thurs., Sept. 7, 10 A. M.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Sailing at 11 A. M.
Ems.....Sept. 9|Aller.....Sept. 23
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Twin Screw Express Line to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), H'mburg
F. Bism'ck, Aug. 24, 10 AM | F. Bism'ck, Sept. 21, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Sept. 7, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 5, 10 AM
Columbia, Sept. 14, 10 AM | Columbia, Oct. 12, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg. Also N. Y.-Hamburg Direct.
Phoenicia, Aug. 22, 6 AM | Palatia, Sept. 9, 8 AM
Wald'see, Au. 26, 9:30 AM | Pretoria, Sept. 16, 2 PM
Penn'lva., Sept. 2, 3:30 PM | Patria, Sept. 23, 7:30 AM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
New York.....August 23|New York.....Sept. 13
St. Louis.....Aug. 30|St. Louis.....Sept. 20
St. Paul.....Sept. 6|St. Paul.....Sept. 27
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Noordland.....Aug. 23|*Southwark.....Sept. 6
Friesland.....Aug. 30|Westernland.....Sept. 13
*This steamer carries cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Office, 73 Broadway.

Delightful Maritime Province Tour, Sept. 2. All traveling and hotel expenses for 13 days, $75; circulars on application.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
Tours and tickets everywhere.
25 UNION SQUARE.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MARQUETTE.....Aug. 26th
MESABA.....Sept. 2
MANITOU.....Sept. 9th
MENOMINEE.....Sept. 16
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO FENCHURCH STREET STATION, LONDON, FOR $40.00 EACH AND UPWARD.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORI

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.
BANKERS, 1 Nassau St. New York.
STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS
Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 116 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Sutro Bros. & Co.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
Carefully Selected
Investment Securities
Recommended.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
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Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

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Bankers and Brokers.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices:
302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Mayer & Whitehouse,
11 WALL STREET,
BUY AND SELL
BONDS AND STOCKS
OF THE
SLOSS IRON & COAL CO.
OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The New York Air Brake Company,
No. 66 Broadway, New York, Aug. 17, 1899.
$1,250,000 stock of this Company will be issued at par to stockholders of record of September 1st, 1899, in the ratio of one share to each four shares of their holdings. Rights to subscribe will be issued September 1st, and will be good and assignable until and including September 11th.
The transfer books will be closed from three o'clock P. M., August 31st, until ten o'clock A. M., September 12th, for the above purpose.
JOHN C. THOMPSON, Secretary.

GOLD
MINING COMPANY. Just Organized. Big Opportunity. Write for Prospectus. GRAHAM, GARRETT & CO., 20 Broad St., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

NEW YORK ZINC CO.
CAPITAL $700,000
Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each.
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
9000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.
Directors.
James H. Eckels, Ex-Comptroller of Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
Joseph B. Bartram, of Bartram Bros., Merchants, New York City.
Charles M. Dodson, of Weston Dodson & Co., Miners and Shippers of Coal, Bethlehem, Pa.
Charles S. Hamlin, Ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howlet, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
N. S. Possons, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.
Terms of Payment: 5% on application, 5% on allotment, 90% on or before Sept. 2d, 1899.
This company will own 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 8 mills that produced last year 44,377,630 pounds of Zinc ore.
Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now operating it, says: "The net earnings of this company will be over $125,000 per year, and there is actually in sight at one mill $800,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.
THIS COMPANY WILL PAY 1% MONTHLY DIVIDENDS AND CARRY A LARGE AMOUNT TO SURPLUS THAT WILL BE DIVIDED QUARTERLY AMONG ITS SHAREHOLDERS.
Full engineer's report and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.
Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.
COLLEY & CO.,
7 Wall St., New York.
50 Devonshire St., Boston.
49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Transfer Agents, International Banking & Trust Co., New York.

Some "INSIDERS" are advising
SELL SUGAR.
Why? Because they hope it will go down.
Some "INSIDERS" are advising
BUY SUGAR.
Why? Because they hope it will go up.
WE ADVISE YOU
"SPARKLE" SUGAR.
Why? Because we know that will be the
WINNING SIDE,
and if you want to make money in this stock mail us your check for TEN DOLLARS to-day and get in line
FOR THE SWEETS.
Sugar "won't do a thing" to those who "SHARK" it during the coming week or ten days.
ARE YOU LONG
of ST. PAUL, ROCK ISLAND, BURLINGTON, MANHATTAN, METROPOLITAN, T. C. I., the STEEL STOCKS, ATCHISON PFFD., CONTINENTAL TOBACCO? If so, write us for information regarding them.
A STOCK NOW SELLING AT 25. GET ABOARD OF IT
for 15 points steady advance.
HAVE YOU OUR CODE? If so,
"SPARKLE"—SUGAR,
"SHIELD"—ST. PAUL,
"SHIELD"—ATCH. PFFD.,
Continental Tobacco—"Sill."
If your mail remittance cannot reach us before the opening Monday, telegraph us TEN DOLLARS, less the amount of telegraph charges.
TWO WEEKS' TRIAL, $10.00.
JNO. H. KIMBALL & CO.,
NO. 50 BROADWAY, N. Y.
DON'T "SHARK" SUGAR

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1946.
In view of the early reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Co., of which system your property is an essential part, and in consideration of the fact that it is proposed to appropriate out of earnings a sum sufficient to meet some extraordinary expenditures, thereby imperilling the payment of the interest on your Bonds, it is deemed of the utmost importance that Bondholders should unite for mutual protection.
Therefore the undersigned, representing a majority of the issue, ask you to join them, by depositing your Bonds with The Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, on or before the 1st of September, 1899.
Negotiable certificates will be issued to depositors.
Copies of the Bondholders' agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, July 27, 1899.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus.....$3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Wm. H. Appleton, Wm. L. Strong, James J. Hill, Wm. F. Buckley, Stuart G. Nelson, Hudson Hoagland, James Stillman, Edward N. Gibbs, M. C. D. Borden, Jno. G. McCullough, Edward Uhl, Frederic R. Condert, B. Aymar Sands, John W. Sterling, John A. McCall, H. Walter Webb, James A. Blair, Frank W. Stearns, Edm. D. Randolph, Aldace F. Walker.
This company is authorized to act as Executor Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.
BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

We desire to buy
Bank of America,
Western Natl. Bank,
Nat'l Bk. of Republic.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Established 1868. Tel. 2137 Cortlandt.
Kansas City & Omaha Certificates,
St. Paul Gas Stock and Bonds,
Omaha Water Co. Stocks & Bonds,
Asphalt Co. of America,
Distillers' Co. of America,
Electric Axle Light & Power Co.,
Consolidated Gas Co. of N. J.,
New Orleans City R'way Co.
Securities dealt in by
GUSTAVUS MAAS
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SUGAR BEET
OR
FRUIT LANDS FOR SALE.
14,500 acres rich irrigable land in one compact body, and in finest section of the Arkansas Valley, Fremont County, Colorado, with all necessary Water Rights. Part of irrigation system constructed. Three railroads. Storage reservoir sites covering 1,500 acres additional go with property. Title perfect, price right, terms easy. FRUIT LANDS, care A. D., Box 179, Times Office.

$30,000 WANTED TO TAKE UP OPTION ON block of stock; will net $200,000 within a year; business free from competition and profitable. No brokers, only principals with cash need address KENNEDY, P. O. Box 77, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY
AND ITS TERMINAL COMPANIES.

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stocks of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company,
AND
To the Holders of the Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have prepared a plan of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company, and for the acquisition by said reorganized company of the stocks of the Terminal Companies, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank of New York, and the Guardian Trust Company of Chicago, from which full particulars and details can be obtained.

Briefly stated, the plan provides for the formation of a new company which will acquire all the property of the existing Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company, and the whole, or at least a majority, of the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company, thus bringing the whole system under one ownership and management.

The new Company will issue the following securities:

First Mortgage fifty-year four per cent. Gold Bonds	$30,000,000
To be secured upon all the property now of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company.	
Preferred Stock, four per cent. non-cumulative	$20,000,000
Common Stock	30,000,000

These securities will be appropriated approximately as follows:—

Besides payment in cash of coupon due April 1st, 1899.

Bonds:

For the conversion of the existing First Mortgage Bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company, at the rate of $750 in new bonds for $1,000 of present bonds	$18,000,000
To be sold for cash requirements of new Company. These bonds have been underwritten at 85 per cent.	3,000,000
To be reserved for future requirements of new Company	9,000,000
Total	$30,000,000

Preferred Stock:

To holders of present mortgage bonds, at rate of $400 for each $1,000 of said bonds	$9,600,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Company, at 75 per cent. of new stock for each share of existing stock	3,562,500
To participating shareholders or the Syndicate who may pay $10 with or upon each share of the present Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company stock	2,400,000
Reserved for future requirements	4,437,500
Total issue	$20,000,000

Common Stock:

To participating shareholders, or those who may pay $10 per share as above	$24,000,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company at 25 per cent.	1,187,500
Reserved for future requirements	4,812,500
Total issue	$30,000,000

A Voting Trust, to continue five years, to better secure an independent administration of the property, has been provided for, and Stock Trust Certificates will be issued for Preferred and Common Stock, as above mentioned.

The Reorganization Committee has arranged for the control of a majority of the capital stock of the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company, and it is intended to redeem the bonds secured upon the Terminal properties by the issue of a three and a half per cent. Terminal Bond, secured upon said Terminals, and guaranteed, if found desirable, by the new Company. Such new bonds will be based upon and restricted to the earnings of said Terminal properties as they may be ascertained upon future operation.

The bonds to be sold and payments for new stock which shall not be made by participating stockholders have been underwritten, and the sum of $4,950,000 will thus be provided for the cash requirements as specified in said plan and which is believed to be amply sufficient therefor.

The holders of the various securities above-named may become parties to the Reorganization Agreement by depositing their securities in either of the following depositaries:

Provident Life & Trust Co., Phila.; Seaboard National Bank, New York; Guardian Trust Company, Chicago;

ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTIETH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1899, for which negotiable certificates of deposit in usual form will be issued.

NO DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER THAT DATE, EXCEPT UPON SUCH TERMS AS THE UNDERSIGNED MAY IMPOSE.

The proposed plan has been prepared by the Committee with the approval and co-operation of the holders of large amounts of the securities affected thereby whose recommendation to their fellow security holders to promptly accept said plan will be found attached to the printed plan and agreement, which can be obtained from either of the depositaries or from the undersigned.

Dated Philadelphia, August 17th, 1899.

WM. F. HARRITY, Chairman.
A. HECKSCHER (New York,)
HERMAN SIELCKEN (New York,)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM EDENBORN (Chicago,)
MAX PAM (Chicago,)
Committee.

LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE,
No. 117 West Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, DONNELLY & GLENNON,
Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & PETTIT,
No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
Counsel for Reorganization Committee.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
New York, 53 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 402 Walnut.
Boston, 85 State Street.
Our offices being connected by private wires, enables us to promptly execute orders for INVESTMENT or on MARGIN 3 to 5 per cent. on the NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.
Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," containing the information needed to deal in securities profitably, with reports, dividends, and prices for 10 to 30 years, issued gratis and mailed free; also Stock, Grain, and Cotton letter. Government, Municipal, and Railroad Bond Quotations furnished on application for purchase, sale, or exchange.
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Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
40 & 42 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
National Enameling & Stamping Co.
PREFERRED AND COMMON.

A BULL MARKET
But look out for the drop that is coming. We will advise you of two stocks that will lead the decline and will keep you advised daily for one week on receipt of $5. Send at once while the high prices are obtainable.
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ADVERTISER, CONFIDENTIALLY ENGAGED, has extraordinary opportunities making money, seeks acquaintance gentleman of means; lifetime opportunity. Address NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, 205 Times Downtown.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on Manhattan real estate at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. Principals only, call on MACLAY & DAVIES, 44 Pine St.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL FORECAST.

In order to avoid the necessity of replying to many letters of inquiry I would like my readers to understand that I am not now engaged in the commission business or interested in any firm of brokers. I will not under any circumstances receive money from the public for the purchase of securities or take the responsibility of selecting them or issue orders therefor. In my relations to Wall Street I represent a small group of modest capitalists and publish these letters for the sole purpose of trying to merit and secure the co-operation of the public in concentration of buying. I believe our plans will work to the benefit of all parties. When we think a security is worth more than current quotations we try to influence sufficient buying to establish that security upon such higher level as its merits may justify.

Of all the forces which work in Wall Street there is certainly one which can always be relied upon, and that is the public. It has been my persistent and patient work for years to try and establish this column in the regard and confidence of its readers. These market letters have appeared simultaneously in most of the leading Sunday morning journals of the important cities of the country. The views herein expressed have always been given with frankness, precision and decision. In this long experience I have never had but one positive disappointment in the market, and that came because the public followed me more courageously than I expected, and on the morning of the 23d of January, 1899, the bears went off in a panic and jumped Pan Handle into such a whirlwind that both enemies and friends were baffled and for the time being defeated. Pan Handle is now selling at higher prices than when I advised its purchase at that time. In every other instance, literally without exception, the positions taken in this column with reference to special stocks have been justified by the outcome. Pan Handle is now acting in a manner to suit its friends. It is establishing itself at constantly higher levels. It is passing through that kind of an advance which is substantial and permanent in its nature. I hope the advance will continue quiet and steady and not volcanic, but there are developments pending which may at any moment force a sensational movement in this stock. It may suddenly transpire that directors must obey their articles of incorporation and cannot continue a fraudulent policy against the interests of their own stockholders and for the advantage of another corporation which elects them and owns them. But whatever may be the outcome of these special developments I see no reason to modify the advice I have often given in reference to this stock, and I hope my readers will retain their holdings indefinitely. The stock will certainly sell above par, and I know of nothing at this time which will cause a serious reaction from any higher level it may reach.

It is seldom that we make quotations from previous letters, but in order that our persistent position upon the present market may be altogether unmistakable we quote from letter of Aug. 6:

"The market will not show positive tendency for a few days, but when it looks most weak it is gaining most in strength. Every day it is gathering new forces. Within fifteen days it will start in a determined upward movement. During that movement St. Paul will sell above 140, and other stocks will advance more or less as the reputation of the properties and the force of manipulation may influence them."

The market is literally undergoing such a movement at this time, and that movement started before the fifteen days had expired. This country is passing from midsummer into the largest Fall business it has ever known. It is coming into a period when the largest net earnings will be realized by railroads. Prominent bankers and capitalists are committed this Fall to important undertakings. Under these circumstances it is not conceivable that we will come to the dividend period of St. Paul and Rock Island without agitation in speculative circles. Even if both corporations should not distribute a larger amount of their net earnings we would have the market commotion just the same. It is my opinion, however, that both these companies will distribute more money than heretofore. They ought to do so. The directors of important properties are coming to have a better understanding of their duties. They must learn not only to provide for the proper repair and improvement of their properties, but they must also look, on the other hand, to the interests of the owners of their property.

Because the Pennsylvania Railway Company has ignored its stockholders in many ways investors have come to discriminate against its shares.

Measured by its financial position, its rate of dividend and its assets, the Pennsylvania Railway stock is selling far below the shares of similar properties. President Cassatt has not yet disclosed the purposes of his administration in this regard, but we do not doubt he and his associates will come to realize the better tendencies of the times.

The market will become more active, and under the expanding forces of St. Paul and Rock Island will seek a level even higher than we have previously predicted. Among other stocks which are worthy of commendation in reference to their market relations we name Atchison preferred Burlington, Peoples Gas, Brunswick, and Northern Pacific common. I do see some clouds in the far distance, but predict it will be many weeks before the slightest storm arrives.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED
HANOVER NAT'L BANK STOCK
NATIONAL CITY BANK STOCK
G. Sidenberg,
BANKER & BROKER,
NO. 8 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. Tel. 2739 Cort.

DIVIDENDS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, August 25, 1899, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1st, and will reopen Sept. 1st, at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17th, 1899.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 16, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Co. of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of September 2, 1899, to October 4, 1899.
JOSEPH GASKELL, Secretary. EDWIN HAWLEY, President.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
2d week August	$36,234	$32,995	$30,793
From July 1	226,445	199,676	192,045
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,524
2d week August	$84,684	$91,094	$86,563
From July 1	604,182	633,813	531,976
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
2d week August	$238,510	$231,178	$230,217
From July 1	1,519,795	1,423,945	1,424,991
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVLLE—			
Mileage	535	535	537
2d week August	$82,133	$67,403	$68,741
From July 1	490,465	418,535	421,745
COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY & HOCKING—			
Mileage	273	273	273
1st week August	$17,174	$21,075	.....
From Jan. 1	473,061	473,057	.....
EVANSVILLD & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
2d week August	$7,124	$7,104	$7,996
From July 1	43,349	42,598	.....
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
2d week August	$28,767	$27,484	$26,919
From July 1	167,941	150,291	.....
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week August	$7,397	$5,171	$4,589
GEORGIA RAILROAD—			
Mileage	307	307	307
1st week August	$26,005	$25,038	.....
From Jan. 1	910,909	874,158	.....
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	509
2d week August	$44,219	$42,432	$38,418
From July 1	282,117	215,274	207,063
KANSAS CITY & SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	32	32	32
2d week August	$9,579	$10,889	$14,246
From Jan. 1	327,184	289,022	279,823
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,385	1,282	1,162
2d week Aug	$144,027	$127,334	$130,830
From July 1	841,543	772,578	764,344
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
2d week Aug	$96,573	$84,923	$80,300
From July 1	624,555	545,812	.....
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	5,963	5,969	4,803
2d week Aug	$537,133	$478,745	$345,305
From July 1	3,270,975	3,044,297	2,145,886
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
2d week Aug	$39,943	$34,565	.....
From Jan. 1	1,120,970	1,078,728	.....
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for July—			
Gross earnings	1,312,338	1,034,644	1,239,433
Op. exp. & taxes	728,360	608,648	680,799
Net earnings	586,978	425,996	558,637
Pro. exp. to gross	55¼	59	55¼
From Jan. 1 to July 31—			
Gross earnings	8,083,797	6,782,459	6,766,031
Net earnings	3,142,186	2,469,595	2,367,992
GEORGIA & ALABAMA for June—			
Gross earnings	88,519	87,009	76,134
Op. expenses	71,510	69,902	63,556
Net earnings	17,009	18,097	12,578
For the fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	1,271,629	1,226,386	1,021,837
Op. expenses	963,020	875,926	737,782
Net earnings	308,609	350,460	284,055
P., C., C. & ST. L. for July—			
Gross earnings	1,502,172	1,231,892	1,171,245
Op. expenses	1,088,045	871,864	780,940
Net earnings	416,127	360,028	382,205
Pro. op. exp	72½	72⅝	67
From Jan. 1 to July 31—			
Gross earnings	9,018,431	8,771,176	8,009,418
Net earnings	2,274,166	2,010,862	382,205
UNION RAILWAY for the quarter ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	188,067	168,980	148,241
Op. expenses	117,338	107,832	85,720
Net earnings	70,729	61,148	62,521
Other incomes	.....	.....	416
Fixed charges	41,408	38,178	32,611
Surplus	29,321	22,970	30,328

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows an increase in reserve of $686,975. The banks now hold $15,082,350 in excess of legal requirements.

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Aug. 12.	Aug. 19.	Increase.
Loans	$746,685,300	$747,733,900	$1,048,600
Deposits	849,918,500	851,201,000	1,282,500
Circulation	13,902,700	13,976,800	74,100
Legal tenders	54,911,400	54,266,400	*645,000
Specie	171,963,600	173,616,200	1,652,600
Reserve	226,875,000	227,882,600	1,007,600
Res. required	212,479,625	212,800,250	320,625
Surplus	14,395,375	15,082,350	696,975

*Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,530,375	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,263,075	25,968,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,693,675	31,275,200	57,067,800
Jan. 28	39,232,025	35,609,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4	37,452,675	34,781,025	54,540,050
Feb. 11	35,511,825	32,437,050	51,638,225
Feb. 18	34,373,825	25,688,450	55,665,950
Feb. 25	30,334,900	22,959,325	57,520,975
March 4	24,573,125	20,823,500	55,536,925
March 11	23,203,000	22,721,425	52,863,550
March 18	19,074,175	28,060,700	48,108,975
March 25	18,557,425	33,851,475	48,895,750
April 1	15,494,850	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 8	15,018,325	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	49,966,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,257,900
April 29	25,524,675	44,504,675	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,950	43,916,475	44,095,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,907,225	44,490,500
May 20	34,631,525	50,715,250	45,898,950
May 27	43,933,725	53,704,600	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	45,320,825
June 10	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,601,475
June 17	30,003,200	59,272,800	48,390,950
June 24	25,697,800	62,206,250	49,239,150
July 1	14,274,550	62,013,550	41,384,875
July 8	5,062,475	53,345,300	41,361,375
July 15	10,698,750	49,365,825	46,036,900
July 22	12,055,600	43,012,000	47,361,575
July 29	10,811,125	41,904,475	45,720,150
August 5	8,110,600	39,893,000	41,002,125
August 12	14,395,375	33,111,850	38,882,725
August 19	15,082,350	28,839,250	39,753,450

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$15,082,350	1894	$67,806,650
1898	28,839,250	1893	*12,045,800
1897	39,753,450	1892	12,378,875
1896	9,570,150	1891	14,106,800
1895	37,566,675	1890	*2,612,975

*Deficit.

CORPORATION NAMES CONFLICT.

Attorney General Davies Is to Decide an Important Question.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Attorney General Davies was to-day asked by Secretary of State John T. McDonough to give an opinion on a question of great importance to all corporations in this State.

The American Construction Company of New Jersey has made application for a certificate of authorization to do business in this State. The records in the office of the Secretary of State show that a company of the same name is organized under the laws of this State.

The Secretary of State is of the opinion that the certificate, in view of that fact, should not be issued.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Railway rates are to be advanced. Statements from railway managers do not confirm this. But their actions do.

In few developments could Wall Street find anything so inspiriting as would be the announcement that transportation charges improve. Wall Street believes what every railroad manager in recent years has been insisting, that shippers underpay the railroads. The steady decline in freight rates year after year makes an exhibit which in very many influential ways represents railway prospects. The record is not, however, by any means all on the side of pessimism. Good has resulted incidentally not only to the general public patronizing the railroads and obliged to rely upon them, but in a variety of important effects there has been advantage to the railways themselves. Rates tending lower and lower have contributed largely to—have perhaps been chief of the factors inducing—that era of economy in American railroading which, along with cheaper transportation charges, has brought lower operating expenses. American railroads were never before run as economically as at present. This reduction of the cost of transportation to the railroad itself has been attended by physical improvement in railway properties, made such betterment necessary, for it is the physical superiority of the American railroads which permits extraordinarily low charges to shippers.

It would be a difficult task, though, to find practical railway managers who regard with any favor the low ebb to which tariffs have fallen. They see only the discouraging side, and that side has some very real warrants for disturbance. Upon no other subject are railway authorities so generally agreed as that rates are below fair profit-yielding figures, and that the continuance of a declining tendency must have grave effects. This is not some new discovery. The same views, the same comments, have been in evidence right along for years past. At various times, in ineffective ways, plans have been formulated to remedy the "rate trouble." In so far as tariffs have suffered from competition there have been relief projects in the form of traffic associations and "gentlemen's agreements" galore. The Traffic Association has usually exerted its supremest function in holding an occasional secret session and arranging official salaries as preliminaries to adjourning fo luncheon. Some of the "gentlemen's agreements" have lasted as much as half an hour. The truth is that business men have not in business ways addressed themselves to the actual situation. Thus it is of far-reaching consequence that signs now appear that the problem is to have sober attention from interests that can control.

No feature in recent investment developments can be more important than the fact that the securities of American railways have been passing from speculative into stable ownership—more American securities being owned outright than is the average in any other country of the world. Incidental to this condition, and it has been revolutionary, we have had attending increase of influence upon the part of banking interests in railway management. Formerly the banker's relationship ended with the negotiation of new securities; now he commands, creates, boards of directors. This development is a good development. It marks the end of wasteful "wars" waged for pique or personal advantage by reckless managers. It fixes responsibility. The time thus comes when, if there be unnecessary squabbles and sacrifices, it is the fault of the banker-controller—the banker being directly the representative of the investor and owner. In this way is brought about a situation wherein the railroads of the country can be run actually in the interest of the people who own them.

And it is precisely in reflection of this new, better, healthier condition that arrangements begin to materialize for an era of comon sense railway management—and that not in the matter of rates only.

During the past week many indications seemed to appear indicative of readiness upon the part of important interests to help the market broaden. There were spurts of activity, substantial disclosure of strength. Commission brokers figured conspicuously, orders from the public showing evident increase. The money scare disappeared, call rates fell to nominal figures, time funds were in new supply. It is hardly probable that all money market problems are solved or that abnormally low rates, such as prevailed a year ago, can be relied upon to emphasize security attractions. So tremendous is the business expansion of the country, it is unreasonable to count upon money going begging. Every interest in the commercial and industrial worlds is reporting prosperity, doing more business, reaping increased profits—having larger opportunities to use working capital advantageously. But conservative bankers estimate that with the current crop movement the stringency crisis is over.

Especially gratifying has been that incident of recent money market agitation which discloses the extraordinary financial resources of the West—Chicago actually notifying Wall Street that Wall Street need not worry over supplying funds to finance this year's harvests, that the West can itself look out for itself, and that, moreover, it stands ready to loan surplus millions to Eastern borrowers.

A few trust issues have been conspicuous in the week's speculation, pools in Tobacco and Sugar and some others being active in their usual mystery ways; but the real market has been in the railway stocks, and for the most part leadership has been taken by those of the very highest class. Traffic returns continue record breaking, and it is difficult to be without confidence in the prospects of securities of systems which week after week are recording tremendous gains.

Distinct progress has been made by railroad shares of medium price. Some, like Northern Pacific and Southern Pacific, have scored substantial advances. Norfolk and Western and Southern Railway of this price class begin to show sympathy in that widespread Southern improvement which Louisville and Nashville was first to reflect. Wall Street has enthusiasts who talk of the certainty of a Southern boom. It is quite sure that the most conspicuous of Southern properties are selling for less than their actual worth.

Official announcement is foreshadowed of

dividends, and consequently much higher prices, within the next year.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC STRONG.

Southern Pacific held well above 40 yesterday in the face of heavy realizing selling by speculators who seem to look upon that price as the top notch for the stock. Pool brokers quietly absorbed all offerings and showed confidence in higher prices, although making no attempt to advance the price. There was considerable activity in Southern Pacific fours, which moved up to 85.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

The Southern and the low-priced shares were generally strong yesterday, and of these groups Norfolk and Western common was the leader. The stock showed marked strength, selling up to 24¾, a new high price, on continued buying by important commission houses. The coincident strength of the Norfolk and the Southern Railway stocks has given rise to rumors of a probable alliance between the two companies, but friends of the former put more stress upon earnings and the common's dividend prospects. It is believed that the stock will go on the dividend list before the end of the year.

The point is made that Norfolk common now holds precisely the same position as did Northern Pacific common before it went on the dividend list. Full 4 per cent. dividends on Norfolk preferred are now being paid, and seem assured for the future just as they were on Northern Pacific preferred, and there are many other points of similarity between the two stocks.

A NEW INDUSTRIAL.

The Electric Axle Light and Power Company, the stock of which appeared on the curb this last week, is one of the several companies which owe their existence to the successful development of the electric storage battery.

There have been many attempts to light passenger cars with electricity from the axle and the end was obtained when the storage battery was introduced as an auxiliary to the plan. With its use the lights have acquired the same steadiness as those in ordinary service, and the periods of dullness which ensued when the car came to a halt no longer exist. There is sufficient power on the batteries to supply lights for a train for twelve hours without recharging, so there is no danger of the passengers being left in darkness should a train be stalled. Already there are about 150 cars equipped with the light, and orders for many more have been received.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company has been foremost in adopting the system, all of its principal trains being equipped with the light. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western has recently ordered outfits for thirty-five cars. The private car of Dr. Depew and Mr. Callaway of the New York Central, of Mr. George Crocker of the Southern Pacific, and of Dr. Seward Webb, of the Wagner Company, have been lighted by the new system for some time. President Ripley of the Atchison, speaking after more than a year's experience, declares that the electric light is unquestionably coming for railroad trains. Dr. Depew says the service on his car has given entire satisfaction, and adds that it has been easily taken care of by the porter of the car.

In addition to the car lighting system the company controls fundamental patents for a process of refrigerating railroad cars by utilizing the current generated from the axle. Officials of the company declare that the invention is one of far-reaching importance. There are at present 140,000 refrigerating cars in the United States which will be affected by the new process. Under the present system of shipping meats from Chicago to New York about ten tons of ice are required per car, which, at a cost of $2 a ton, means $20 on each carload coming to this city. The ice occupies about one-tenth of the space and has to be replenished at various points along the road.

The refrigerating apparatus of the new company is placed outside the car and consequently the carrying capacity is increased 10 per cent. Being entirely free from dampness there is no rotting of the car body and the roadbed is not injured by dripping water. Furthermore, the cost of refrigerating a car between Chicago and New York will not exceed $1. It is fair to presume that under the new process the shipping of fresh meats will receive impetus, as it will be possible to do business in the South and Mexico—in districts now practically closed—owing to the difficulty of securing the necessary ice to replenish cars along the routes.

GRANGER DIVIDEND TALK.

St. Paul's strength was a feature of yesterday's market. The stock rose steadily on heavy buying by conspicuous commission houses and touched 134¾. It closed within a fraction of its top price, with a net gain of more than a full point. There were reports of an extra dividend in September, but these could not be confirmed. Rock Island was also strong on dividend rumors, houses identified with inside interests taking large blocks around 120. The Rock Island dividend talk seems to have more foundation than that on St. Paul. Burlington sold up to 187¾, and Atchison preferred to within a fraction of 67.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Despite more bull talk that has been heard heretofore, Brooklyn Rapid Transit sagged yesterday, and got down below 109 again. The stock was under pressure all day, and received but little support. The stories of a Manhattan-Brooklyn Rapid Transit traffic alliance were not generally credited, although in some well-informed quarters there was expectation of some official statement regarding the matter on Monday or Tuesday. Manhattan was strong around 117.

CHICAGO UNION TRACTION.

The Chicago Union Traction stocks are showing much strength on the curb. The preferred was yesterday quoted at 84 and the common at 31, thus making a price of 115 for the subscriptions. The strength is supposed to reflect the progress of negotiations for the acquisition by the Whitney-Elkins-Widener syndicate of the Chicago Edison Electric and the Commonwealth Electric and their consolidation with the Chicago Union Traction. The Chicago Edison Company has $4,975,000 of stock now out, and recently authorized an issue of $1,000,000 more, and has also $3,325,000 of 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds and $1,483,000 of 6 per cent. debenture bonds. The capital stock of the Commonwealth Electric is $5,000,000, with $2,500,000 bonds outstanding. The three companies have practically the same Directors.

PITTSBURG COAL COMBINATION.

Subscriptions were begun yesterday for the stock of the Pittsburg Coal Company, the new combination of coal companies in the Pittsburg district.

The properties taken into the combination were at the appraised valuation. All options expire on Aug. 30, and by that time it is expected that all will be taken up and the deal closed. The new combination will likely be ready for business about Sept. 1 or soon after. The stock will be issued for the following purposes: First, to provide a fund of $2,500,000 in cash in the treasury of the proposed corporation at the commencement of business, to be used as working capital; second, for the acquisition of the mines, plants, machinery, equipment, and real and personal properties of the various concerns in the Pittsburg district.

Included in the assets of the different concerns are 81,236 acres of coal land and 7,126 acres of surface land, besides railroad and dock facilities. Included in the assets are five fully equipped railroads. The appraisements and close estimates place the value on the assets proposed to be taken over at $38,704,530.

The profits of the proposed combination, (based on the production of 1898, viz., 15,274,433 tons,) when the plants and their equipments are controlled by the Pittsburg Coal Company, may be stated as follows: Economy of production, 10 cents a ton; saving of salaries, 2½ cents; estimated present profits, 7½ cents; increased market value of product over 1897-8, 10 cents; total, 30 cents.

The estimated profit on coal production is $4,892,329.90. Moore & Schley of New York and George B. Hill & Co. of Pittsburg are financiering the deal.

PAPER TRUST MEETINGS.

International Paper stockholders will hold their annual meeting next Wednesday at Corinth, and will elect four Directors to succeed those whose terms are now expiring. The next dividend meeting will be held in September, and it is expected that another 1 per cent. will be declared on the common stock.

OFFICIALS MAY GO.

Speaking of the Oregon Short Line-Oregon Navigation situation, The Tacoma Ledger says:

"The absorption of the two systems by the Union Pacific will soon result in the dismissal of some high-salaried officials at Portland and Salt Lake and in an increase of the authority and duties of the Omaha officials of the Union Pacific. The new arrangement also means the strong intrenchment of the Union Pacific in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Utah. Having a line of its own to tide water at Portland, the logic of the present situation in the West shows that the Union Pacific must ultimately have a line into Tacoma and San Francisco."

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

The Chicago and local wheat markets closed yesterday in strong bull sentiment, which was carried to the local post-market curb, and resulted in the topping of the official closing quotation for September contract wheat—77⅝c—by ⅝c, the curb closing being 77 15-16c. Corn showed the upward movement as to strength on the local curb; September gained 1-16c, while December lost ⅛c. The developments of the wheat market during the week are regarded as highly satisfactory by conservative traders. Setting aside all arguments for and against an advance, the basic force of the chief cereal was the conviction—in the face of growing demand—that it was at bed-rock price two weeks ago, and cheap at that. Another element of the situation is that, while we have a moderate harvest this year, accepting the wheat in the Red River District as garnered without frost damage, the grain-carrying interests will not suffer because of the certainty of a bumper crop of maize and a steady demand for it. In this connection the price of meat should be considered. The advance in this household staple is destined to stimulate the cattle-raising industry to the excess always seen in such movements, and with corn at its present price—higher for local cash by 3¼c than at the corresponding period of last year—agriculturists will "let go" at ruling quotations to a full demand, while the freight interests are not likely to have the car-famine situation relieved during the entire Winter. There will be no "hold-your-wheat" policy on the part of the farmers this year unless advices from Argentina are of a sweeping and far-reaching disaster due to weather or insects between now and December. This and the possibility of frost sweeping over the Far Northwest within the next ten days are the chief bull possibilities. The stories of crop disasters in India and Russia still lack ample, convincing confirmation, while there is no evidence that Europe will have a large share of independence as to wheat this year. Advices from European markets yesterday were of a character to confirm the opinion that the demand for our breadstuffs will be steady from now on. The demand during the past week for spot wheat was urgent enough to excite attention, and the week closed with cash wheat almost on a par with that of the cereal at even date last year—78¾c. The flour situation, so far, is less satisfactory. Trading is dull, with the staple grade at $4, the price of a month ago, and against $4.60 last year. Dependent staples are quiet and firm. Lard is $5.60, against $5.55 last year; pork, $8.75, against $9.75; beef hams, $27, against $20.50, and beef, family, $10.50, against $11.50.

***

The course of the leading wheat and corn futures in the Chicago and New York markets during the past week is shown in the following tables of actual closing prices:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

Aug.	12.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	
Wheat—								
Sept.	....70⅞	71⅞	70¼	70⅞	71⅜	71⅝	72	9-16
Dec.	....73⅜	74¼	72⅜	73¼	73¾	73⅞	74	11-16
Corn—								
Sept.	....30⅜	30⅜	30¼	30½	30⅝	31	32	3-16
Dec.	....28½	28⅜	28⅛	28¼	28½	28½	28	13-16

NEW YORK FUTURES.

Aug.	12.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	
Wheat—								
Sept.	....76⅛	77¼	75⅝	76¼	76⅞	77		77⅝
Dec.	....78⅝	79¾	77⅞	78¾	79¼	79½	80	5-16
Corn—								
Sept.	....36⅞	36⅜	36⅜	36⅝	37	37½	38	
Dec.	....34⅞	34⅜	34½	34½	34⅞	35⅛	35	9-16

During the week at Chicago September wheat advanced 1 11-16 cents, and December 1 5-16 cents, and the advance in corn was: September, 1 7-16 cents; December, 5-16 cents. In New York the advances were: Wheat—September, 1½ cents; December, 1 11-16 cents. Corn—September, 1¼ cents; December, 11-16 cents. The range of September wheat at Chicago yesterday was 72¼ cents to 72⅝ cents, and of September corn 31⅜ cents to 32¼ cents. May wheat closed at 77 11-16 cents. On the local port market curb privileges were: Puts, 77¼ cents; calls, 78¼ cents to 78⅝ cents.

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In their grain letter of yesterday McIntyre & Wardwell said:

WHEAT.—The growing friendliness to this grain asserted itself to-day in a very good advance, considering how small have been the fluctuations for some weeks. European advices were stimulating in a light degree. The continued rains in the Northwest in the best sections of Spring wheat production are an influential factor. The demand during the week has been fair and the probabilities of the future are better revealed as the crops of the world generally have been better determined. A report in the papers to-day regarding failure of crop in Russia is not new, or is it true, except in parts of that large country. Russia has not discontinued exports, and until she does a general failure there will not be accepted. The news confirms what has been declared of certain districts, and it must abridge the contributions Russia can make the coming season in meeting the requirements of importing countries. Nothing fresh from India to-day. Foreign publications are already asserting a demand on us the coming year for over 200,000,000 bushels. It is to be noted America is credited by them with a crop of 550,000,000 bushels and a surplus from last year of 100,000,000.

CORN.—An awakening to the conditions attending settlement of September sales was influential in a sharp rise, a rise that will bring an increase of attention and, as we believe, further rise in price. It was not a question that could be long deferred that any attempt to cover short sales would have such a result. The demand has been in excess of receipts from primary points and a decreasing visible evident. The opportunity for those holding corn for just such a condition as is now appearing is not going to be wasted, and while the advance may loosen up some corn, it is not going to bring it out in quantity to satisfy the demand for a few weeks to come. After that time may come more or less postponement of needs in awaiting the new crop. Corn is yet too cheap to induce much waiting. Europe can find no cheaper feed, and our corn has grown largely in favor in the past few years.

Prime said yesterday of crops:

The country is still experiencing a high degree of temperature. Our grain receipts of corn and wheat show considerable falling off, while the receipts of oats are on the increase. A very large share of the grain trade goes East now by the way of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News. Spring wheat harvest has now reached the Red River Valley of the North, and will continue until the 1st of September. Wheat in this season in that territory is very late, and is likely to be caught by frost. Corn reports from southeastern Nebraska show the crop is now filling well. Very little, if any, will be cut out of danger of frost before the 15th of September.

Of the movement of old corn General Western Agent Philippi of the Missouri Pacific said last week:

The old corn has begun to drop into sight in enormous quantities since the farmers knew they must make room for the new crop. I find much of this corn is going straight through to New York, and is intended for export. I do not see how it is to be handled by the Western roads at this time, when the small grain is being rushed to market. I do not know how many bushels of this old corn remain in the State, but I have heard it estimated as high as 100,000,000 bushels, but I believe it is nearer half of that. Most of it is in first hands. The elevator men and speculators disposed of their corn some time ago, and were satisfied that the new crop would keep down the price of the old. It looks as if the Nebraska farmer made a mistake this time in holding his corn.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—To-day is a holiday on the London Stock Exchange.

Money, 2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3 7-16@3¼ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅛@3⅜ per cent.

Gold quotations are as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.50; Madrid, 23.12; Lisbon, 46; Rome, 7.67.

Bar silver quiet at 27 11-16d per ounce.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £14,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities trading was not on a very active scale, but the tone of the market was strong, and several prominent issues ended the day at substantial advances over Friday's closing bids. Among the industrial stocks there were two or three very strong issues, notably Distilling of America preferred and Republic Steel and Iron preferred. In the distilling stock the buying was attributed to the bull pool, that is said to be working in this issue. About 1,200 shares of the preferred stock sold, the price ranging from 60 to 60½. The same interests that have been buying the stock for some days past were most prominent in yesterday's trading in this issue, and took practically all the stock that was offered. It is said that the pool contemplates operating in the common stock as well, but thus far most attention has been given to the preferred.

National Salt was another strong issue. The common stock advanced to 48½, and odd lots of the preferred changed hands as high as 76. At the close 48 was bid for the common stock, a net gain of one-half of 1 point, and the preferred stock was quoted at an advance of 1 point over Friday's closing bid. Otis Elevator preferred advanced to 95 bid, and no stock was offered.

The course of New Amsterdam common was somewhat irregular, and at the close there was very little demand for the stock. Although it had sold up to 34¼ during the day, it was, at the close, offered at 33¾, with no better bid than 32½. There was nothing new in regard to the gas situation, and yesterday's decline was looked upon merely as a reaction after the comparatively large net gain enjoyed by this issue on Friday. The preferred stock closed at 58½ bid, and the bonds ended the day unchanged at 100¾ bid.

The St. Louis stocks were not in urgent demand yesterday, and the prices bid for all of these issues declined somewhat from the final bids of the previous day. The common stock closed at 29 bid, a decline of 1 point; the preferred stock at 92 bid, and the subscriptions ended the day at 132½ bid, a fractional decline from Friday's figure. The bonds, however, remained firm at 94¾ bid.

Electric Boat and several of the other electric stocks were prominent yesterday, as they had been on Friday, and further net gains were recorded. Electric Boat common closed at 30⅜ bid, a net gain of 4¼ points. None of this stock was offered within about 2 points of the bid just named. Several hundred shares of the stock sold on the advance. Of the preferred stock, there were no offerings at all, and, although a few hundred shares changed hands quietly, bids of 49 made for the stock called out no offers. There was no trading in Electric Vehicle, and the common stock remained unchanged, at 108 bid. New York Electric Vehicle Transportation opened strong, and again changed hands at 25¾. It closed at 25½ bid, with stock to be had at 26.

Not much was done in the copper stocks, with the exception of British Columbia Copper, of which about 1,000 shares changed hands at 13. It closed at 12¾ bid, a slight recession from Friday's closing figure. Friends of the company say that the British Columbia Copper Company is gradually getting in a position to show very handsome returns upon its investment. A further advance was recorded in Markeen Copper, although there were no sales of this issue yesterday. It closed at 11¾ bid, a net gain of one-fourth of 1 point. Amalgamated Copper was very dull, and closed unchanged, at 96⅜ bid.

New England Gas and Coke bonds advanced again yesterday, and closed at 86¼ bid, against 85⅞ bid on Friday. Bids of 30 were made for the stock of this company. St. Paul Gas is showing much strength; 58 was bid yesterday without calling out any of the stock. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	32½	33¾
Amsterdam pf.	58½	60
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100¾	101¼
Bay State Gas	2	2¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	27	28
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	78½	80
American Wool Goods	27½	28¼
American Wool Goods pf.	83½	84½
Beet Sugar	30	31
Beet Sugar pf.	81	82
Distilling Company of America	19⅞	20¼
Distilling Company of America pf.	60¼	61
Electric Axle Light & Power	5½	7
Electric Boat	32½	33½
Electric Boat pf.	49	..
Havana Commercial	30	30¾
Havana Commercial pf.	68½	69
International Power	77	78
International Pump	24	49½
International Pump pf.	73	45⅜
National Gramophone	87½	89
National Salt	48	49½
National Salt pf.	73	75
Otis Elevator	33	35
Otis Elevator pf.	95	..
Republic Iron & Steel	23½	24
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	74½	75
Royal Baking Powder pf.	99¼	100
Rubber Goods Mfg.	31⅝	31⅞
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	90	90¼
Sloss-Sheffield subs	107	112
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	462	465
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	460	463
Union Steel & Chain	29	30
Union Steel & Chain pf.	69	70
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	¾

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	96¾	97⅛
American Air Power	60	70
Asphalt Company of America	14	14½
British Columbia Copper	12¾	13
Chicago & Alton subs	112¾	113¼
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. I.	97	98½
Electric Vehicle	108	111
Electric Vehicle pf.	118	125
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅝	2½
Flemington Coal & Coke	23¾	25
General Salvage	33	37½
Illinois Transportation	5¼	5½
Markeen Copper	11⅜	12¼
Mexican 5s	100¾	100⅝
New England Transportation	9	10
New York Gas & Electric 4s	91½	93
New York Gas & Electric 5s	107	108
New York Transportation	25½	26
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	23¼	24½
St. Louis subs	132½	134
St. Louis common, when issued	30	..
St. Louis preferred, when issued	92	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94¾	95¼
Tennessee Copper	20	20⅜
Trust Company of America	..	291
*Union Copper	21	26

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	246½	247½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	..
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con.	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	110
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	101
Columbus (Ohio) stock	100	115
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	111	65
Con. Traction of N. J.	62	114
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	..
Eighth Avenue Railroad	385	94
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93½	85
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	..	108
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	116½	91
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	88	98
Lexington Electric 4s	96	118
Nassau Electric 5s	115	28
New Orleans Traction (new)	26	100
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	97	37
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	95
North Jersey Street Railway	36	104
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	117
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	121
Steinway Railway Co. 1st	116	220
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	18
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	116
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	28
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	100
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	115	200
Union Railway stock	190	105
United Traction, Providence	104	35
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	33	107
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	105½	

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	36½	39
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	96	96½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	58	58
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95¼	95¾
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	45	46
Union Ferry bonds	103	104

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	10
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	78	80
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	106¼	107½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87	90
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21	24
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	106	107
Essex & Hudson Gas	41	44
Fort Wayne Gas	..	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	76	79
Indianapolis Gas	107	115
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	105½	107
Lafayette Gas Co.	65	82
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	77	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	48	52
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	260	290
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	30	31
New England Gas & Coke bonds	86¼	86¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	48	52
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	58	60
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	91
Standard Gas, New York	110	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	130	145
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	5	13
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	..	82
Western Gas	100	102
Western Gas, 1st 6s, with interest	107½	109

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	53
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith bonds	.06	107
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85
General Chemical	50	..
General Chemical pf.	98	100
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	..	54
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	94	97
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf.	17	119
Standard Coupler	37	37
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	55
Union Typewriter	25	26
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	..	117
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	121	123
Worthington Pump pf.	108	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	48	52
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Iron Steamboat	5	6¼
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66
Universal Car Bearing	..	50

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds	109
Binghamton Gas 5s	92
Fern. Coal Company	15
Journeay & Burnham	5
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25
Marshall Mill	65
New York Biscuit bonds	112
Retsof bonds	76
Retsof stock	14

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Aug. 19, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113	115	25	Adams Express	114½	114½	114½	114½	.....
11¼	11⅝	100	American Linseed	11½	11½	11½	11½	− ⅛
53⅝	54	125	American Linseed pf.	53½	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅛
43⅞	44	8,020	American Cotton Oil	42¾	44¼	42¾	44	+2
17¼	17⅛	242	Am. Car & Foundry	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	− ⅛
66½	67¼	110	Am. Car & Found. pf.	67⅛	67⅞	67⅛	67⅛	+ ⅛
17	17½	100	American Malting Co.	17	17	17	17	.....
44	44¼	250	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	44	44	44	44	+ ¼
57⅜	57⅞	2,050	Am. Steel & Wire	58¼	58¼	57⅝	57⅞	− ⅛
99⅝	100	600	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	+ ⅛
159	159¼	9,235	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	159¼	160¼	159	159	− ¼
38¼	38½	1,100	American Steel Hoop	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
83½	83¾	525	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	83⅜	84	83½	83½	.....
42¾	43	750	American Tin Plate	42	42¾	42	42¾	+ ⅛
90	91	200	American Tin Plate pf.	91	91	91	91	.....
121½	122	2,720	American Tobacco	123	123¼	121	121	− ⅝
141	145	30	American Tobacco pf.	145	145	145	145	.....
57	57¼	100	Anaconda Copper	57½	57½	57½	57½	+ ½
22¾	23	8,200	At., T. & S. F.	22½	23	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
66⅞	67	17,375	At., T. & S. F. pf.	66	66⅞	66	66⅞	+1
52⅜	52⅝	1,145	Baltimore & Ohio	53	53	52⅜	52⅝	+ ⅛
73½	74	2,350	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	74¼	74¾	74	74	+ ⅛
109¼	109½	16,550	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	110¼	110¼	108¾	109	−1¼
19¼	19⅜	500	Brunswick City	19½	19¾	19½	19¼	.....
60¼	60¼	4,900	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	59½	60¼	59½	60¼	+1¼
28½	28⅝	1,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
136⅜	137½	11,710	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	136¼	137¾	136¼	137	+ ⅝
77	77½	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	77¼	77¾	77¼	77¾	+ ¼
15⅝	15⅞	1,450	Chicago Great West.	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
76⅜	77¼	* 220	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	+ ⅛
38	39	600	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	39	39	38½	39	+ ⅛
96½	96⅝	150	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	96½	96½	96½	96½	− ⅛
9	9¼	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9¾	9¾	9	9	− ⅛
134⅜	134⅞	26,360	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	133⅞	134⅜	133⅞	134⅝	+1⅛
163¼	163½	750	Chicago & Northw.	162½	163¼	162½	163¼	+ ⅛
120	120⅛	17,450	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	119⅝	120¼	119½	120	+ ⅛
45½	46	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	46	46	46	46	+1
57	57½	825	C., C., C. & St. L.	57⅜	57⅝	57	57	− ¾
97½	99½	20	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99⅝	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	.....
52	52¾	3,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	51⅝	52½	51½	52½	+1
5¼	5⅜	300	Colorado Southern	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
46	47	50	Colorado South. 1st pf.	47	47	47	47	.....
18⅞	19¼	1,800	Col. & H. C. & I.	19	19¼	19	19	+ ½
181¾	182¼	435	Consolidated Gas	181	181¾	181	181¾	+1¾
47⅛	48	2,405	Continental Tobacco	48	48¼	47¾	48	.....
97⅝	98	110	Continental Tobac. pf.	98	98	97½	97½	.....
124½	124½	640	Delaware & Hudson	124½	124½	124	124½	+ ½
22⅝	22¾	3,110	Denver & Rio Grande	22¼	22¾	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
76½	76⅝	700	Denver & R. G. pf.	76⅜	76⅞	76⅜	76⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	20⅞	300	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	20½	21	20½	21	+ ¼
38⅜	38½	100	Erie 1st pf.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37⅝	−1
59½	60¼	600	Federal Steel	60¼	60¼	59¾	59¾	− ½
81¾	82¼	1,900	Federal Steel pf	83	83	81¼	82	− ⅝
..	..	100	Ft. Worth & D. C.	17	17	17	17	+3
65	65½	400	Glucose Sugar Ref.	65	65	64⅞	64⅞	− ⅛
..	..	100	H. B. Claflin Co.	115	115	115	115	.....
26¾	27	1,134	Hocking Valley	26¾	27	26¼	27	+ ½
62¾	63	1,042	Hocking Valley pf.	63	63¼	63	63	+ ½
116	116¼	1,915	Illinois Central	115½	116¼	115½	116	+ ½
40⅝	40¾	110	International Paper	40⅝	40¾	40⅝	40¾	+ ⅛
78⅝	78⅞	200	Internat. Paper pf.	78⅝	78⅞	78⅝	78⅝	+ ⅛
16	16¼	210	International Silver	16	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
15	15	560	Iowa Central	15	15	15	14½	− ⅛
59¼	59½	200	Iowa Central pf.	59¼	59¼	58¾	58¾	− ⅛
11⅝	11¾	1,075	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	11⅝	11⅝	11	10½	−1½
3½	3¾	11	Keokuk & D. M.	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
17	18	12	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	17	17	17	17	.....
81¼	82¼	6,780	Louisville & Nashville	81¼	82¼	81	82½	+2⅜
117	118	1,345	Manhattan Con	117	117	116¼	116⅜	.....
150	207	150	Met. Street Railway	206½	206½	206½	206½	− ½
15½	15⅝	530	Mexican Central	15½	15¼	15	15¼	− ⅛
4½	5	4,200	Mexican National ctfs.	5	5⅛	4⅝	5	− ⅛
74½	75¼	2,210	Minn. & St. Louis	74½	75	74

several causes. One may be the fact that New York has been paying off loans the present week. Another is that the banks, finding firmer conditions impossible, are more readily placing loans. A third is that the conviction has been pretty well driven home that the West is not going to make the usual heavy demand upon the East for crop funds, having almost, if not quite, enough of its own.

In the stock market to-day United States Oil was the feature, the stock easily advancing on the biggest kind of demand to 51 soon after the opening. With United States Oil in the advance were Victoria, which crossed 7; Gold Dredging, 37; Bingham, 17 to 18; United States Mining, 37 and a fraction; Santo Fé, 15; Cochiti, 13, and British Columbia, 13.

Outside the mining shares Atchison, Burlington, and Elevated were the strong spots. Atchison preferred all but reached 67, and the common 23. Burlington crossed 137, Boston Elevated sold above 109, Bell Telephone was up once more to 345, Boston and Albany sold at 254, Sugar hovered between 158 and 160, and Pullman was up to 159. The closing was strong, with prices close to the best. Closing bid and asked:

MINING STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure ..	9	9½	Old Dominion ..	37	..
Allouez	6½	7	Parrot	53	53½
Arcadian	73½	74	Pioneer	2⅛	2⅜
Arnold	14¾	15	Quincy	158	160
Atlantic	..	28	Santa Fé....	15	15¼
Baltic	26	..	Santa Ysabel	13	13¼
Bos. & Cr. C.	17½	20	Shoe	37⅜	37½
Bos. & Mon.	351	355	Tamarack ...	226	228
Butte & Bos. ..	87	..	Utah Cons...	44	44¼
Cal. & Hecla.	830	835	Washington .	1½	2
Centennial ...	35¾	36¼	White Knob..	10	12
Franklin	20	21	Winona	11	12
Humboldt ...	2⅞	3	Wolverine ..	46½	47
Mohawk	22	23			

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Bos. & Alb..	254	..	Fitchburg pf.	118	119
Bos. & Low.	240	..	N. Y. & N. E.		
Bos. & Me..	194	..	6s.....	112½	..
Bos. & Prov. ..		300	N. Y. & N. E.		
Bos. Elev...	109¾	110	7s.....	117	..
Bos. Gas 5s..	87	..	West End ..	95	95¼
Cen. M. pf..	65	..			

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Am. Bell Tel.	345	..	Lamson Store	36	..
C. Stk. Yds. ..		137½	Mex. Tel....	3⅞	4
Dom. Coal...	53½	54	New E. Tel.	140	..
Dom. C. pf..	118	119	U. S. Oil....	50⅞	51
Erie Tel.....	..	98½			

Imports of Specie Port of New York Aug. 12 to 18 Inclusive.

Silver Bullion—		
Segurança	Vera Cruz	$12,303
Matanzas	Tampico	63,896
Gold Bullion—		
Matanzas	Tampico	16,858
American Gold Coin—		
Erna	Port au Prince	2,500
American Silver Coin—		
Erna	Port au Prince	165
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Erna	Port au Prince	643
Erna	St. Marc	200
American Gold Coin—		
Prinz Wilhelm II.	Aux Cayes	700
Prinz Wilhelm II.	Port au Prince	6,450
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Prinz Wilhelm II.	Port au Prince	240
Gold Bullion—		
Prinz Wilhelm II.	Port au Prince	360
Alene	Port Columbia	1,485
American Gold Coin—		
Electric Light	St. Martin	100
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Electric Light	St. Martin	114
American Gold Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	1,100
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Themis	Port Barrios	300
Saratoga	Santiago	200
Gold Bullion—		
Saratoga	Santiago	314
Silver Bullion—		
Saratoga	Santiago	113
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Athos	Colon	5,040
Total		$118,081

Specie Exports from the Port of New York Aug. 14 to 19 Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
Aug. 14.	Kaiser W. D. G.	London	S. B.,	$246,550
15.	St. Paul	London	S. B.,	188,815
16.	Finance	Colon	S. C. (South America)	17,621
16.	Lisbonense	Para	S. C. (Peru)	1,275
18.	Umbria	London	S. B.,	128,300
Total				$528,561

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.06	.06
Alpha Con.	.06	.07
Andes	.14	.15
Belcher	.30	.32
Best & Belcher	.59	.60
Bullion	.07	.08
Caledonia	.65	.68
Challenge Con.	.32	.33
Chollar	.18	.19
Confidence	.85	.86
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.85	1.95
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.22	.24
Gould & Curry	.38	.39
Hale & Norcross	.30	.30
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.13	.14
Kentucky Con.	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.50	.50
Occidental Con.	.20	.20
Ophir	1.10	1.10
Overman	.10	.11
Potosi	.35	.35
Savage	.18	.19
Sag Belcher	.06	.06
Sierra Nevada	.68	.68
Standard	2.50	2.75
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.12	.12
Union Con.	.28	.27
Utah Con.	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.30	.31
Silver bars	.60½	.60½
Mexican dollars	49@50	49@50
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 19.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	9¼	9¾	9¾	10
Anaconda	52	54	51	53
Anchoria	72	73	70	75
Argentum	32½	33½	31	31½
Battle	36	36¾	35¼	35¾
Columbine	18¾	19½	18¼	19
Consolidated	12¾	12⅞	12½	13
Damon	19¼	19¾	19	19¼
Elkton	97	98	98	100
El Paso	43½	49	46	46¾
Findlay	19¼	19½	19¾	19½
Garfield	15⅞	16⅛	15¼	15½
Gibson	26	27	25	27
Golden Fleece	25	30	25	30
Golden King	90	91½	90	91½
Gold Coin	208	220	205	215
Gould	23	23½	23½	23¾
Isabella	94¾	95½	98¼	99
Independence	45⅞	48¾	50¼	50¾
Jackpot	57½	59½	59½	59¾
Moon Anchor	102	104	102	104
Matoa	34	35	34	35
Pinnacle	29	29¾	29½	29¼
Portland	202	204	200	202
Rawlings	43	45	43	45
Rosa	26½	28	26½	28
Union	34	34¼	33¼	33⅜
Vindicator	122	130	125	130
Work	25⅝	29⅞	28¾	29½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$273,026,508
Gold reserve	245,864,774
Net silver	4,424,436
United States notes in the Treasury	16,005,105
Treasury notes of 1890	801,893
Total receipts this day	1,522,511
Total receipts this month	29,767,188
Total receipts this year	77,821,446
Total expenditures this day	1,860,000
Total expenditures this month	34,975,000
Total expenditures this year	91,536,090
Deposits in National banks	78,166,417
Silver bullion	786,967
National bank notes received for redemption	181,776
Government receipts from customs	569,655
Internal revenue	928,291
Miscellaneous	24,563

NEW CORPORATIONS.

A. Ruffler Company of New York, to deal in tobacco; capital, $2,500. Directors—Adolph Ruffler, H. F. Gehring, Robert Kuntzer.

Commercial Finance Company of Poughkeepsie, to deal in merchandise, real estate, and personal property and to loan its capital; capital, $10,000. Directors—L. Parker Farrington, F. T. Wheaton, C. J. Drake.

The Syracuse Times, to publish newspapers and do a general printing and publishing business; capital, $30,000. Directors—James E. Ratchford, Frank B. Garrett, Jay B. Kline, A. H. Cowie, Robert Hausmann.

GUARANTEES TORRENS TITLES.

American Surety Company of New York Will Do It for Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The Register of Titles under the Torrens system of recording has entered into an agreement with the American Surety Company of New York whereby the most serious objections of land owners to the new system are swept away.

The New York Company, with assets of $5,000,000, will issue surety bonds to guarantee all certificates of title issued by the Register. Thus the difficulties interposed by other guarantee companies, which have refused to recognize the Torrens certificates, are surmounted.

ECHOES FROM THE LINKS

Golf Tournaments at Bar Harbor and Narragansett Pier.

IMPORTANT LOCAL CONTESTS

Popularity of the Sport Among Women —Rye Club's New Course—The New Northeast Harbor Links.

This week open tournament golfing will be divided between two of the best Summer links in the country, namely, the Point Judith Country Club of Narragansett Pier and the Kebo Valley County Club of Bar Harbor. The former begins to-morrow, and lasts four days, while the Kebo Valley competition begins on Tuesday. It is very unfortunate that two such sterling meetings should come in one week, but when a club only runs for a couple of months in the Summer and it takes from four to six weeks to get the links in playing condition, it seems unavoidable. This year, too, the unprecedented drought has kept back every course in the country. Incidentally it has led to one club—the Bellport—to take the unusual action of remitting the entrance fee of $100 until further notice, on the ground that their course is not in the shape it should be.

Two announcements of tournaments have been made this week in which New York golfers are particularly interested. The clubs are the Newport Golf Club and the Lenox Golf Club and each will require a week to run off all the events they have scheduled. New Yorkers are always especially numerous and prominent at these meetings, and the announcements of their lists of events are always awaited therefor with interest by Metropolitan Golf Association players. Newport will engage the attention of the tournament "fiends" first, and the prizes will be as costly as everything else connected with that famous resort. The first prize at match play will be the President's Cup, offered by Buchanan Winthrop. The Consolation Cup is offered by the Governors of the Newport Golf Club, and the Handicap Cup is given by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. In addition to these there will be a magnificent gold medal for the best gross score made during the tourney. Entries must be made to the Greens Committee, John Boit, Victor Sorchon, and Arthur T. Kemp, before Aug. 25. The list of events is as follows:

Aug. 29—President's Cup, 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., 36 holes, medal play, best 16 scores to qualify.

Aug. 30—President's Cup, 10 A. M., first round match play, 18 holes, open to the 16 players having made best scores in medal round. 2 P. M., second round. Consolation Cup 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., 36 holes, medal play, open to players who failed to qualify for President's Cup. Best 8 scores to qualify.

Aug. 31—10 A. M., third round President's Cup; 10:30 A. M., first round Consolation Cup, match play, 18 holes, for players making 8 best scores in qualifying medal round. 2 P. M., second round Consolation Cup.

Sept. 1—10 A. M. and 2 P. M., 36 holes, handicap, limited to 18 strokes.

Sept. 2—10 A. M. and 2 P. M., President's Cup, final round, 36 holes. Also final round Consolation Cup, 36 holes.

Striking and conclusive evidence of the spread and popularity of golf among women is offered by the rules which a number of clubs are passing in regard to women's use of the course, and the number of tournaments which are arranged exclusively for them. At many clubs the women members outnumber the men. Moreover, while the more skillful players are of the masculine gender women are becoming more proficient each month, and their enthusiasm knows no bounds. At many courses, notably Garden City, women are allowed to play only at certain hours and on certain days, Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays being rigidly reserved for the men. It is perhaps, on its face an unjust rule, but the argument of the men is that women have the leisure to play on almost any day and at any hour they please, while late in the afternoon and Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays is the only time the average man can spare from his business.

The Lenox Golf Club's annual open tournament fixture list shows a fine array of prizes, and enough competitions to last through the entire week between Sept. 11 and 18. This is the time when the Berkshires look most beautiful, and the tournament will probably attract a large gathering of society people as well as a number of notables in the golf playing world. William D. Sloane, J. W. Burden, Samuel Frothingham, and S. Howland Robbins are the committee in charge. The summary of the events is as follows:

Sept. 11—36-hole handicap for cup presented by John E. Alexandre; handicap limited to 18 strokes.

Sept. 12—Qualifying medal play round for Lenox Cup, best 16 scores to qualify. Medal for best score. Cup to be played for annually until won three times by same player. Gold and silver medals, respectively, for winner and runner up at match play.

Sept. 13—10 A. M., first round match play for Lenox Cup. 2 P. M., second round match play for Lenox Cup. 3 P. M., qualifying round at 18 holes medal play open to contestants who failed to qualify for Lenox Cup.

Sept. 14—10 A. M., third round match play for Lenox Cup. 3 P. M., 18 holes, medal play, best 4 scores to qualify for President's Cup, presented by William D. Sloane.

Sept. 15—10 A. M., first half final match play round for Lenox Cup. 2 P. M., second half final match play for Lenox Cup.

10 A. M., 36-hole handicap for silver cup.

Sept. 16—10 A. M., first round match play for President's Cup. 2 P. M., final round match play for President's Cup.

With all the expensive and carefully planned courses in this country—and there are nearly 1,200 of them—there are not a dozen which are laid out so as properly to penalize a poor shot, and to stop letting luck and not good play turn out the winner. There are some courses, however, which are all that could be desired, and one which will shortly be added to that class is the new eighteen-hole links which the Apawamis Golf Club of Rye expects to throw open for play on Sept. 15. For several years the club has maintained a nine-hole course there, but the increasing membership, which has now reached the 400 mark, made it imperative that larger links be secured, and accordingly ground was leased for a new eighteen-hole course a short distance from, but totally distinct from, the nine holes. On this ground a course measuring 6,280 yards has been laid out, and work has now progressed far enough to show practically what the links will be like. The bogie for the first nine holes is 43 and for the second nine 44, making a total of 87, which is some five strokes harder than any other course in the country. The club has been very fortunate in the nature of the land it has secured, for already the three-ton roller, which has been on the line of play for a week, has made the fair green almost ideally smooth, while the grass is thick and luxuriant enough to make perfect brassey lies on every hole. The distances and bogie figures are:

Out. Yards.	Strokes.	In. Yards.	Strokes.
240	4	460	6
350	4	390	5
120	3	300	5
330	5	275	4
520	6	565	7
350	5	240	4
420	5	160	3
200	4	380	5
580	7	400	5
3,110	43	3,170	44

The club will have a house which will be fitting to its superb course, and everything will be in readiness to be used by Sept. 15, when the house and grounds will be formally thrown open with a tourney, either a club or invitation affair, which will last three days.

Willie Anderson, the phenomenal young Scotch professional who for several seasons has been at the Baltusrol Golf Club, has resigned his position, and will leave on Sept. 1. Anderson, who is now only just twenty years old, first sprang into prominence in 1897, when he lost a tie with Joe Lloyd for the open championship by one stroke. Last year he led on the first day, but Frederick Held beat him out for first money, although Anderson was well up. This year he has been playing grandly in private, and his work in the four-ball foursome matches, which he has played with James A. Tyng against Walter J. Travis and Dave Hunter, and with Henry P. Toler against Howard A. Colby and Jock Park, have stamped him as one of the best professionals in the country. He has not made any definite plans for the future beyond the open championship at Baltimore next month, which he will attend. After that he will probably go back to Scotland for the Winter. Who his successor at Baltusrol will be has not been definitely decided, but it is probable that Dave Hunter, the present Oakland professional, will get a refusal at least of the green.

John Du Fais, the Secretary of Metropolitan Golf Association, has sent out his preliminary list of Fall tournaments. There are events scheduled for every week from Sept. 21 to Oct. 21, and as Garden City, St. Andrews, Morris County, Apawamis, Englewood, Knollwood, and several other clubs, who usually have tourneys in the Fall, are not in the list, it is safe to assume there will be other announcements later. The list to date is as follows:

Westbrook Golf Club—Open tournament, Sept. 21, 22, and 23.

Tuxedo Golf Club—Invitation tourhament, Sept. 28, 29, and 30.

Nassau Country Club—Open tournament, Oct. 5, 6, and 7.

Ardsley Casino—Invitation men's handicap foursomes tournament, Oct. 12, 13, and 14.

Wee Bum Golf Club—Invitation tournament, Oct. 19, 20, and 21.

Much discussion has been aroused by the new rule of the Seabright Golf Club that no man and wife shall play together in a mixed foursome. The club authorities have not announced their reasons for making the rule. Some persons incline to the belief that it was promulgated in order to avoid any possible family jars or curtain lectures that the poor playing of either husband or wife would be likely to cause; others profess to think that a man and wife playing together might forget to count all the strokes at critical times in the game.

The new links of the Northeast Harbor (Me.) Golf Club were opened Aug. 12 under auspicious circumstances. Bishop William C. Doane, patriarch of the settlement, which numbers among its members J. G. Thorp, William W. Frazier, S. D. Sargeant, the Rev. C. W. Smith, A. C. Wheelwright, Lorin E. Kimball, Seth Low, James T. Gardiner, and E. N. Clark, made the opening address. Bishop Doane called attention to the public spirit and generosity of the gentlemen, associated under the name of the "Golf Syndicate," who had made possible the work of clearing a field in a Mount Desert forest for the links. At the close of the address Bishop Doane called for three cheers, and while they were being given Mrs. James T. Gardiner, acting for the women members, raised the club colors to the top of the flagstaff. Following an old St. Andrews custom, J. G. Thorp, President of the club, teed and drove the first ball. It sailed away to the first green and was characterized a "screamer" amid hearty applause. During the progress of a handicap tournament which followed, Mrs. Folsom, her daughters, and Miss Cary acted as hostesses for the weekly tea in the little clubhouse which is destined to play an important part in the social life of the colony.

The new links are in full view from the clubhouse windows. The course affords abundant variety of hazards, crossing a winding brook twice on the way to the eighth hole, with other perils innumerable. The greens are in excellent condition, with good facilities for sprinkling in times of drought. The club is expected to become a formidable rival of its famous neighbor in the Kebo Valley.

James T. Gardiner, who has shown untiring zeal and enterprise in working for the success of the new links, received many congratulations.

Lenox Golf Club Tournament.

Cards to the invitation tournament of the Lenox Golf Club have been issued. The tournament will begin on Monday, Sept. 11, closing the following Saturday. Prizes to be competed for are the Alexandre, Lenox, and President's Cups, and the Consolation Prize, besides which the winners in various preliminary contests are to receive gold and silver medals. Players are notified to make their entries to John E. Alexander, Secretary of the club.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

The rowing clubs located in "Scullers' Row," on the Harlem River, are again agitated over the removal question. For several weeks past dirt has been dumped on the property owned by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, just north of the Friendship Boat Clubhouse, and it looks very much as though it was the intention of the company to build a dock at this point, although nothing definite can be learned from the company. The members of the Friendship believe that they will be forced to move their house before the season is over, and have appointed a committee to look for another site.

Capt. Mackey and S. G. Carr are again rowing in the Nassau Boat Club's intermediate four-oared gig crew, which will be entered in the Middle States regatta on Labor Day.

The members of the Bradford Boat Club of Boston have held several meetings since the National regatta, at which there have been heated discussions over the Maguire-Ten Eyck championship race. A number of the members do not like the referee's decision, which disallows Maguire's claim of a foul. It is said that two of the three judges at the turn decided that Maguire's claim of a foul was right, but were overruled by the referee. There is some talk of the club resigning from the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen. The general opinion, however, is that Maguire would have little or no chance of defeating Ten Eyck this season.

The Nassau Boat Club's crack junior double, composed of the Powers brothers, continues to improve daily. They are on the water every evening, and meet all comers in a short brush, in which they are usually the winners.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club will hold its annual club regatta on Sept. 9. One of the features of the regatta will be a four-oared gig race, open to all rowing clubs. M. I. Kelleher, the veteran oarsman of the club, has given medals for the single gig novice and single gig races.

The New York Athletic Club's intermediate eight-oared shell crew will not row again this season, as no one can be found to take the place of its stroke oar, Anderson, who is still suffering from the injuries he received at the National regatta.

There is talk of a consolidation between the Friendship and Crescent Boat Clubs, both of which have boathouses in Scullers' Row on the Harlem. There have been several meetings of committees, and a final meeting will be held this week, when all details will be settled. If the consolidation is effected, and there is little doubt that it will be, the Crescent Boat Club will cease to exist and its members will go into the Friendship. It is likely that the Friendships will dispose of their present house, which is a small one, and use the Crescent house for the combined membership. Neither club has been very active during the past couple of years, and it is believed that a consolidation will make one strong, active organization, as there are good oarsmen in both clubs who have been handicapped by lack of facilities and the lack of interest in organizing crews. The Friendship Boat Club is one of the oldest on the Harlem, but since its house was destroyed by fire several years ago it has lost many of its members.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club's senior eight-oared shell crew has gone out of training for the season. It was expected that they would row at the Middle States regatta, but from all accounts the club will make no entries whatever. This crew, which met its first defeat of the season at the National regatta, started out early in the season as though they were going to go through the year unbeaten. No reason is given for their action in giving up training, with one of the most important regattas of the year to take place.

President James Pilkington of the Middle States Regatta Association is endeavoring to get one of the Harlem River clubs to send a senior eight-oared crew to the Labor Day regatta. This is the only event on the card that will not have a Harlem River entry.

It is generally understood that the date of closing the entries for the Middle States regatta will be changed from Aug. 23 to Aug. 28. A meeting of the Regatta Committee probably will be held to-morrow evening, when the change will be officially announced.

The Union Boat Club's intermediate eight-oared shell crew, which was training for the Middle States regatta, has been disbanded by Mr. Fitzsimons, the club's coach, who says he did not see enough improvement to warrant their continuing in training. Out of the eight men, however, he has picked an intermediate four-oared crew, who will row on Labor Day.

The Nassau Boat Club has had a most successful season. It has won several important victories in open regattas and added thirty-five members to the club roster.

An effort will be made this Winter by Harlem River oarsmen through local representatives to obtain an appropriation from Congress for the dredging of the Harlem along the entire length of the Concourse. This effort is to be made in view of the fact that the National regatta will undoubtedly be held on the Harlem next year.

BASEBALL NEWS AND NOTES.

The Brooklyns still hold the lead for the pennant, although at this time last week it looked as though there would be a change before the week ended. Boston, however, has met with reverses at the hands of the Cincinnatis and Louisvilles, while the Brooklyns in the mean time were increasing their lead at the expense of the much-despised Cleveland Club. Philadelphia has now loomed up as a dangerous factor, and if the aggregation of "Quakers" can keep up their winning streak it will not prove so easy for the Brooklyns. The Philadelphias, however, are not as strong a team as the Brooklyns. Boston is, though, and, while they have been playing a losing game for a week, will come up close to Brooklyn again before another fortnight. The poor showing of the Bostons is not so easily understood by some enthusiasts. They maintain that the champions are capable of doing better work. They are, for that matter, but one must stop and consider what they had to contend against last week. Cincinnati went into Boston and showed the best form it has displayed this season. Then Louisville came to play six games in three days. The Louisvilles are at present playing as fast as any team in the League, so that the Bostons have had a hard road to travel. Both Cincinnati and Louisville made it interesting for the Brooklyns when they visited that place. There are still a long string of games to be played.

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As the season draws to a close, and three clubs are so close together as the present leaders, the club having the strongest pitchers will presumably win out. In this respect Boston has the best of it, in that there are four good pitchers, all of them in good condition, apparently. Meekin's presence in Boston gave that club the advantage in pitchers. There is no denying the fact that the ex-New Yorker is in tip-top shape. This was shown by his work in the first game that he pitched in Boston against the Cincinnatis last Tuesday. He did not win the game, but that was no fault of his, the Bostons losing through weak batting.

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The Brooklyn's pitching department is said to have improved during the past week, but the truth of this will not be learned until Brooklyn again meets some of the heavy hitting teams. Hughes is said to be in shape again, and McJames has done some good work. Dunn, however, will require more of a rest, and as for Maul he seems to be useless, although drawing one of the biggest salaries in the league. Jennings will probably be played at first base for the rest of the season. At this position Jennings will not have to tax his throwing arm too much. Manager Hanlon has tried every means to get a man to replace Casey. When he saw that Wagner could not be secured he tried to obtain Leach from the Louisville Club, but "Barney" Dreyfus will not part with Leach, who is at present playing a brilliant game at third base.

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The New York team by its work against Cincinnati has stirred up a little of the old-time enthusiasm among the local "rooters." The team certainly played the game as it should be played against Cincinnati. Every chance offered was accepted. The men were lively, did good batting, and used judgment in running bases. All this is essential to success in baseball. Meekin's absence is felt in that there are now only three pitchers available. Getting is the extra pitcher, but he cannot be relied upon. Hardesty, the new player, seems to be a useful man. He has played at first and short, doing good work in both positions. Hardesty, by the way, is an outfielder.

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The Montreal team of the Eastern League will meet the West New York Field Club at Weehawken this afternoon.

Hobart Loses at Homburg.

HOMBURG, Aug. 19.—There was another brilliant assemblage at the lawn tennis games here to-day. In the competition for the Homburg Cup, final, W. V. Doherty beat Clarence Hobart, the American player, three sets to two, after an exciting match, in which Hobart, though the loser, was seen to great advantage. In the gentlemen's doubles, semi-finals, R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty beat Gore and Howard, and Hobart and E. Black beat S. V. Draper and W. R. Martin.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Second Regiment, Col. J. H. Lloyd, is now pressing the Seventh hard for first place as the largest regiment in the State. The Second, which is composed of separate companies, has now an aggregate of 1,000 officers and men, divided as follows: Company A, (Sixth Separate Company,) 90; Company B, (Seventh Separate Company,) 81; Company C, (Twelfth Separate Company,) 79; Company D, (Twenty-first Separate Company,) 100; Company E, (Thirty-sixth Separate Company,) 61; Company F, (Thirty-seventh Separate Company,) 73; Company G, (Thirty-first Separate Company,) 93; Company H, (Forty-sixth Separate Company,) 99; Company I, (Ninth Separate Company,) 86; Company K, (Eighteenth Separate Company,) 100; Company L, (Twenty-second Separate Company,) 57; Company M, (Thirty-second Separate Company,) 61; aggregate, 1,000.

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Inspector Hoffman of Gen. Roe's staff, in making the annual inspection of the Twenty-second Regiment, has made notes which show that the general condition of the regiment is better than it has been for some years. All the company rooms were found to be clean and in good order, while the lockers were uniformly dressed. The condition of arms and equipments was good, and the armory was clean throughout. The Inspector makes some important recommendations concerning the armory. It is said that the plumbing is old, and should be replaced with new, as it costs the city more in the end for repairs. The rifle range needs a proper system of ventilation. The boilers are not satisfactory, and are very extravagant in burning coal without giving sufficient heat. Last Winter the boilers burned three tons of coal per day, and at the same time the armory was like an ice house. The Quartermaster should be provided with a proper room for the storage of clothing, and the room of the ordnance officer also requires improvements. Regimental Surgeon Beach reports that the Hospital Corps has everything needed, including medical chests, litters, &c. Lieut. Col. Treadwell, at the armory last night, received numerous congratulations for qualifying as a sharpshooter at Creedmoor, and before he departed for home he found that qualifying for a sharpshooter was quite expensive. The Lieutenant Colonel, who, by the way is at present in command of the regiment, directs that all members of the regiment who have enlisted since July 6, 1896, (Company A, since Oct. 5, 1896,) shall provide themselves at once with the red coat, white belt, and dress cap, and says: "The commanding officer desires that the regiment should make a creditable appearance, in the new dress uniform, on the occasion of the coming Dewey parade. He therefore directs each company commander to see that the above-mentioned order is promptly obeyed by the men of his company." Ex-Sergt. F. W. Matthias, Jr., of Company E, is now serving as a First Sergeant in Company F of the Twenty-seventh United States Vounteers. Private C. E. Werner of Company K has been appointed Corporal. Second Lieut. J. Turney of Company F, who was recently elected, has passed the Brigade Examining Board.

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The Governor General's Foot Guards of Ottawa, Canada, will visit Albany on Sept. 4, and will be the guests of the Tenth Battalion of that city. Extensive arrangements are being made for their reception and entertainment. The visitors will participate in a parade that will be given in the morning, and in the afternoon a feature will be a visit to the Watervliet Arsenal, where the arsenal will be inspected. It is thought that the visitors will then be taken to Lagoon Island on the Troy and Albany boats, where the band, assisted by the Tenth Battalion Band and field music, will give a concert. The return home will be made late at night.

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Armorer John C. Melligan of the Forty-first Separate Company of Syracuse, who volunteered for the Spanish war on May 1, 1898, and served until April 30, 1899, has asked the Attorney General for an opinion as to whether or not he is entitled to pay for his services as armorer during the time he was in the army. The Legislature last Winter passed a law providing that employes of the State or State departments who were absent from their positions for the purpose of serving in the United States forces should be entitled to their pay during the period of their absence. Melligan was in the service of the State, although he was paid by the County of Onondaga, and in his opinion the Attorney General has so held.

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National Guardsmen are very much interested in the military and athletic tournament to be held next Friday and Saturday on the grounds of the Monmouth Horse Show Association, at West End, N. J. A number of well-known military organizations will take part, as well as a number of prominent athletes, and there will be a combined review of the military commands present next Saturday, at the close of the tournament. The programme will include the following: The Second Battery of New York will give its famous Gatling gun drill next Friday and a mounted drill on Saturday; Troop C of New York will give an exhibition of rough riding on Friday and a platoon drill on Saturday, as well as an exhibition of fancy riding; the First Signal Corps of New York will give an exhibition of field signal work on Saturday; Company F of the Seventy-first Regiment will give an extended-order drill on Friday, and a company of the Eighth Regiment of New York will give a physical drill on Saturday. The Second Troop of New Jersey, from Red Bank, will also take part, and the Twelfth, Twenty-second, and Sixty-ninth Regiments of New York are also expected to be among those sending representatives. In addition to the military programme, there will be bicycle races and runs at various distances, tug-of-war, mounted broadsword contest, half-mile run, open to Guardsmen of New York and New Jersey and to the army and navy, and a special event, consisting of a potato race, manikin race, and low reaching. At the conclusion of the sports the Guardsmen will be taken to Pleasure Bay, where they will be suitably entertained by the committee in charge. This committee consists of Assistant Adjt. Gen. T. J. O'Donohue, N. G. N. Y.; W. F. Hildreth, P. J. Casey, and J. B. Jordan. Handsome first and second prizes will be awarded in each event. A prominent member of President McKinley's Cabinet will, it is expected, review the assembled military.

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The brigade of the onnecticut National Guard will be in camp at Niantic from to-day until Saturday next. There will be a review of the brigade on Friday, and each company has been directed to supply itself with cooks to prepare rations.

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The members of the First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, have decided to have a good time just before the opening of their drill season, and to this end will hold a Summer night's festival and prize shoot on Monday, Sept. 4, (Labor Day,) at Fort Wendel, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. A number of valuable prizes will be competed for, and, as the competition is very keen among the batterymen, some good shooting will result. There will be numerous entertainments for the ladies, and dancing will begin at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. First Sergt. J. G. Jansen is Secretary of the committee in charge, and Sergt. M. Seyfried Treasurer.

***

An election for First and Second Lieutenant will be held during the coming week by Company A, Ninth Regiment. The candidate for the former place is Corp. Brown, and for the latter First Sergt. Walsh. Both men have excellent records.

***

Capt. George T. Musson, Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Twenty-third Regiment, in a report on Creedmoor shooting, announces that the following officers and enlisted men are deserving of special mention for having qualified fifteen or more years: Twenty-four years, Orderly Sergt. Charles E. Bryant, non-commissioned staff; twenty-three years, Capt. George T. Musson, staff; twenty-two years, Private John Sweeney, Company D, and Private H. P. Hildreth, Company K; twenty-one years, Capt. Fred A. Wells, Company D; Lieut. J. D. A. Onderdonk, Company B, and Private Edward Walker, Company D; twenty years, Regimental Quartermaster Sergt. A. S. Combers, non-commissioned staff, and Private W. M. Summers, Company E; seventeen years, Capt. W. Blackman, Capt. C. G. Todd, Company K, and Private W. A. Robinson, Company D; sixteen years, Capt. G. F. Hamlin, Company I, and Lieut. F. I. Perry, Company I; fifteen years, Major W. A. Stokes, field; Capt. H. D. Hamilton, Company E; Capt. B. C. Thorn, Company F; Lieut. G. H. Taylor, Company F; Sergt. George Ball, Company F; Private A. G. Findlay, Company G. Private W. D. Slade, Company K, is announced as winner for 1898 of the Twenty-third Regiment grand gold medal, awarded annually to the member making the highest qualification score at Creedmoor, having qualified as an expert sharpshooter with a score of 45 out of a possible 50.

***

The officers of the Twelfth Regiment have held a meeting with reference to the Colonelcy made vacant by the appointment of Col. R. W. Leonard to a commission in the United States volunteers. Lieut. Col. C. J. Seiter announced to the officers that under no consideration would he be a candidate for the office. To those close to Col. Seiter the announcement created no surprise, as it is known that the Colonel's business interests demand increased attention, which would prevent him from giving the time necessary to the interests of the regiment as commanding officer. It had been expected by some, however, that he would make a fight for the place. Col. Seiter appointed a committee, consisting of Capts. Tilton, Bueck, Smith, Houston, and Burr, to report upon a candidate, and in a few moments this committee unanimously handed in the name of Major George R. Dyer, who accepted the nomination. As Col. Leonard's discharge from the State service has not yet been received, no date for an election can be decided upon. Company D on Wednesday will hold an election for Captain in place of Stebbins, who has been sworn in as Inspector of Small Arms Practice.

***

The unanimous election of Lieut. Charles I. De Bevoise to the Captaincy of Troop C argues well for the future of the command, as a smoothness in administering the affairs of the troop is insured by the unanimous support he has already received. The new Captain entered the Guard as a private of Troop C, Dec. 16, 1895; was promoted Guidon Sergeant June 10, 1896, and Second Lieutenant April 27, 1898. Junior Second Lieut. J. C. McLeer has received the nomination for Senior Second Lieutenant.

***

In the Fourteenth Regiment, Col. Clayton has appointed a new Battalion Adjutant in the person of Corp. M. V. Theall of Troop C. If the efforts to have the Engineer Corps organized by Major Thrumbridge of Gen. McLeer's staff mustered into the regiment as a new company are successful, the regiment will receive a very valuable addition. If the new company is mustered in, it is understood it will be allowed to retain its distinctive character as an engineer company. Company B has elected T. L. Donovan, who served with the volunteer regiment, a First Lieutenant

The New York Times.

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CARDINAL GIBBONS.

The New York Times.
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

AUGUST 20, 1899.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

A tourist writing from Frankfort-on-the-Main gives a notion of the lack of Prussian sympathy in the south of Germany. He says: "I found the place most emphatically anti-Prussian. At breakfast I entered into conversation in French with a gentleman, who remarked that German unity was still like Wagner's music, 'a harmony of the future.' Thinking he was a Frenchman, I turned my conversation in a way that I thought would please him, but he quickly replied, 'You take me for a Frenchman; I am a German.' 'Ah! a Prussian,' I said. 'A thousand times no!' I apologized for my mistake. For the first time it dawned upon me that my companion felt less complimented in being taken for a Prussian than he had for being taken for a Frenchman." The Frankfort tourist, on being desirous of obtaining a certain photograph of Wilhelm II. surrounded by his family, which had greatly attracted him in Berlin, went into one of the shops in Frankfort to secure a copy. The shopkeeper stammered and said: "I had one of those pictures, but a gentleman bought it out of the window and tore it up before my face. The fact is, Sir, that sort of thing is not as popular here as it was once." We wonder if the Kaiser is entirely oblivious to the chilly atmosphere that is gradually congealing in Hesse-Nassau.

***

Certain revelations have been made concerning the places whence the Bostonians obtain their fresh meats. Naturally Bostonians have begun to look upon beef with a certain degree of suspicion. It is said that they have taken to eating fish with a unanimity that led the finny tribe to suppose that Lent had got an extension. In the midst of this one John Snow, fish dealer, while cleaning his commodity, made a slight incision with the knife in the thumb of his right hand. The next day the thumb began to swell, then the arm, then one of the legs, and finally Mr. Snow died. Bostonians then looked askance at fish diet and were doubtless contemplating turning vegetarians. But physicians assured the public that the unfortunate man had fallen a victim of pyaemia, which, as every child in Boston knows, means inflammation of the veins, and could no more be produced by a fish than by a trawberry. Bostonians are now on their dorsal ailment again.

***

What may interest American engineers is the fact that the Porte has a scheme on foot to tunnel under the Bosporus. There is an enormous traffic between the two sides of the Bosporus, and the delay caused by the opening and shutting of the bridge of boats, which forms now the only means of communication, is very troublesome. A railroad company is now constructing its lines on both sides, but little real profit is expected until the lines can be connected. Hitherto this has been impossible, as the existing bridges are scarcely large enough for the ordinary passenger, to say nothing of the constant interruption. Tunneling by the ordinary way is not to be thought of, as the water is extremely deep, with twenty or thirty feet of mud at the bottom. Engineers of this age are not to be lightly baffled, however. The chief engineer of the Porte has suggested a means of solving the problem. He proposes to suspend or float a tunnel at about thirty-five feet below the surface of the water, allowing uninterrupted passage to vessels of the largest tonnage. The Golden Horn has no tide. The tunnel is to be a wrought iron tube about ten feet in diameter and 1,200 feet long. The gradient at each end would be fifty. It would weigh about 600 tons; maximum weight of any train, 400 tons; concrete and lining, to overcome the buoyancy of the tube, 1,700 tons; water displacement, 2,700 tons. Holding-down chains of great strength will neutralize the upward strain when the train is not passing. It is reported that a Russian firm will furnish the structure. What the firm has received as a guarantee of payment is not stated.

***

Mr. Punch of London lately undertook to express his admiration for bicycle skirts and his contempt for the odious long dresses. As usual Mr. Punch is right. A long dress out of doors and dragging in the dust is becoming only in the fact of its becoming such a nuisance that the comfort of mankind demands its abolition. Mr. Punch has an idea that ladies rather like their dresses to be trampled on, as it affords them an excuse for turning sharply around and attracting an attention which they otherwise might miss. Mr. Punch says he feels neither pity nor compunction when he treads on a train; indeed, his soul rejoices, he adds, when he tears a fine new train. Slimmer individuals, however, are both mentally and bodily upset by such an accident, and results not wholly laughable have more than once occurred. But Mr. Punch aside, really, while this foolish fashion lingers in our streets, a notice should be placarded at every crowded crossing, bidding all who pass there to "Beware of the trains!"

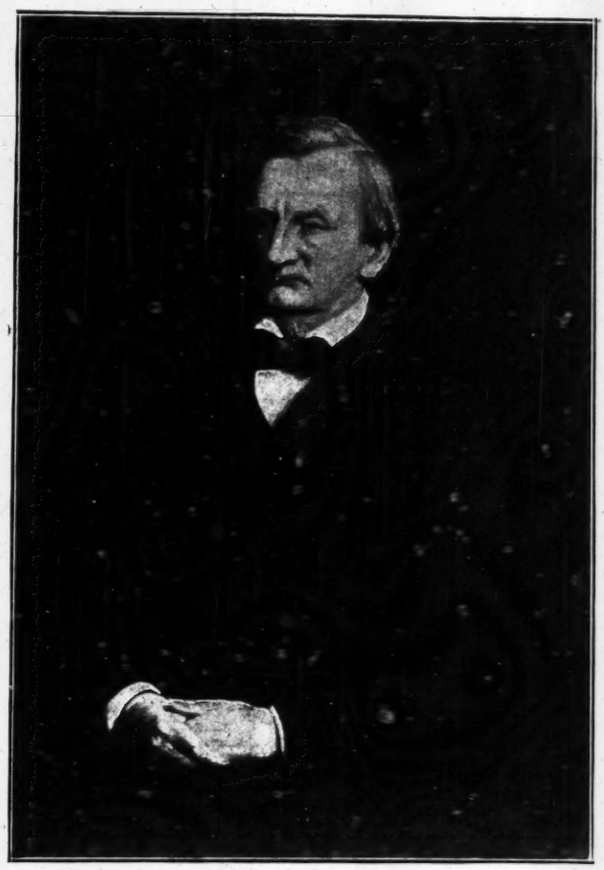
LITTLE CHILDREN OF THE WIND.

I hear the little children of the wind
Crying solitary in lonely places:
I have not seen their faces,
But I have seen the leaves eddying behind,
The little tremulous leaves of the wind.
—FIONA MACLEOD in The Sketch.

CARDINAL GIBBONS.

ON the roll of notable men who have won distinction in their respective vocations during the nineteenth century stands the name of James, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore. As a churchman Cardinal Gibbons has met with pre-eminent success, and is probably justly regarded by all sects and denominations as one of the greatest prelates of the time. To the world at large he is known and recognized as a pillar of strength in the cause of Catholicism. To those who have enjoyed a personal acquaintance with his Eminence, and have studied the traits of his character, the fact is palpable that the same qualities that are responsible for the exalted position he holds in the Church would have brought him fame had he chosen for his life's work some other profession or occupation.

A diplomat by nature, he has demonstrated his ability to cope with the dilemmas that he has been called upon to meet. He is gifted with a rare tact that is perhaps his most valuable inheritance, and is certainly the characteristic that has stood him most in need in settling disputes that were inevitable, and avoiding dissensions that would have arisen had he been less politic. With this priceless possession, with a cool head and calm judgment, with a strong personality and an intimate knowledge of human nature, the Cardinal could have made for himself a place in history whatever had been the specific object of his ambition. The natural force of the man, coupled with an intensity of purpose, a wonderful amount of energy, an enormous capacity for hard work, and the happy faculty of solving difficulties instead of promoting them would have caused him to shine as a statesman.



WILLIAM M. EVARTS.
Secretary of State During the Administration of President Hayes.

While this sketch is intended to be devoted principally to the personal traits and characteristics of Cardinal Gibbons, it is, nevertheless, permissible that something should be told of his early life, and the circumstances that led to his accession as the head of the Roman Catholic Church in America. In a broad sense, he is a public man aside from his religious or official life. He takes more than a passing interest in public affairs—a leading part as a citizen. With due propriety he expresses his opinions whenever called for, and exercises every right of citizenship. He is an ideal American, and no less true to his Church as an ecclesiastic. He is a friend of the newspapers, and the press is his friend.

Baltimore is the Cardinal's birthplace, and the Cathedral his home. He was born in that city July 23, 1834, and is now sixty-five years old. There he was baptized, and served successively as priest, Bishop, Archbishop, and Cardinal. At the age of ten he was taken to Ireland by his father, and there made the acquaintance of Archbishop McHale. Returning to this country he became a student at St. Charles College and St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. In 1860 he was ordained by Archbishop Kenrick, and his first charge was at St. Patrick's Church, in the Monumental City. Later he became Secretary to Archbishop Spalding, and on Aug. 16, 1868, was consecrated Bishop of Adramythum. On the death of Bishop McGill he was transferred to Richmond, Va., July 30, 1872. The recognition of his merits and services elevated him to the See of Baltimore in 1877, succeeding Archbishop Bayley on Oct. 3 of that year. He was one of the Chancellors of the Second Plenary Council of Baltimore, and presided over the Third Plenary Council in November, 1884. He was invited to Rome to take part in the important considerations before the Holy See. It was then that his light began to shine as that of a representative American Catholic, and from that time to the present his public services have been conspicuous.

From time to time, after the death of Cardinal McCloskey, reports were circulated that another Cardipal would be created for America, and the names of several prominent Archbishops were mentioned as probable recipients of the "red cap." The discussion over the new Cardinal having narrowed down between New York and Baltimore, the merits and privileges of the respective cities then entered the contest, the Catholic press taking up the matter with considerable spirit. On Feb. 10, 1886, a cablegram was received from Rome announcing the appointment of Archbishop Gibbons as the second American Cardinal. Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore and Primate of the American Catholic Church, was admitted to the full degree of his new title at the Cathedral in Baltimore on Wednesday morning, June 30, 1886, receiving the red hat at the hands of Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis, who was delegated by Leo. XIII. as his representative. The scene attending the investiture was one of great brilliancy, and was never before or has not since been equaled in the City of Monuments.

There is perhaps no man of his prominence in the country who is so easily approached by newspaper men as Cardinal Gibbons. He makes it a point always to see representatives of the press when they call at his residence, and he willingly gives out such news for publication as should appear in print. He takes an interest in affairs of the day, and will often discuss with his interviewers public questions, provided the topics are those that he can with propriety express an opinion about. In an address delivered before the Press Club of New Orleans two Winters ago his Eminence declared that in half a century's experience with newspaper men he could not recall a single instance in which his confidence had been violated. There is only one subject that the Cardinal not only refuses to discuss, but becomes hurt and offended when it is mentioned by the friendly reporters who call to see him, and that is the possibility of his being elected Pope upon the death of the present Pontiff. In this respect he probably shares the opinion of most well-informed Catholics, who believe that the College of Cardinals would under no circumstances choose as a successor to Leo any one not an Italian. At any rate, the proposition is one that his Eminence regards as distasteful, and so far as is known he has never allowed himself to be drawn into a discussion over the matter, even with those who are closest and most intimate with him.

As a loyal American the Cardinal is an advocate of democracy, and is himself one of the most democratic persons imaginable. He dislikes show and pretension, pomp and vanity, and his daily life and surroundings are marked by extreme simplicity. His house is comfortably furnished, but there is no display of wealth or splendor. Many of the homes of the working men in the Cathedral parish are provided with more luxuries and handsomer interior decorations. Strangers visiting Baltimore often express surprise at the ease with which they procure admission into the archiepiscopal residence. The Cardinal, or some member of his household, receives all of those who call, and there is no distinction made in favor of the rich and the powerful over the humble and lowly. The doors are opened to those who would enter.

His Eminence is a great pedestrian, and his tall figure, which is now bent by age and cares, is familiar on the streets of his native city. He always appears in a frock coat, and he usually carries a stout cane. He was provided with a handsome carriage, and he could ride in state should he so elect, but he prefers to walk. His constitutional, on Charles Street, on a fair afternoon, is a pleasant feature of his routine life. Everybody knows him by sight, and he has to acknowledge many salutations from passers-by. His rambles used to extend several miles, but in recent months the walks have been shorter. The Cardinal is advancing in years, and no better evidence of his growing feebleness is apparent than in the length of his constitutional. His Eminence is of course in demand at social gatherings of note, and he is often besought to officiate at weddings. He responds to as many of these requests as he consistently can.

Many instances are related of the Cardinal's broadmindedness as well as his tact and diplomacy in avoiding religious discussions with persons whose views are opposed to his own. Upon one occasion, so the story runs in Baltimore, a young journalist was sent by his chief to interview his Eminence upon a topic of local interest. When the interview was over the Cardinal and his caller had a friendly chat upon a variety of subjects, including the Church. The journalist was a Protestant, and in the argument that followed he became excited and expressed himself freely from his point of view. Upon returning to his office he reflected upon the outcome of his visit and came to the conclusion that he stood a fair chance of being discharged should the Cardinal repeat the conversation to his editor. The next day his Eminence dropped into the newspaper office in question and asked to see the proprietor, who was his personal friend. The reporter was told of the call and quaked in his boots. The publisher and the Cardinal discussed a matter of mutual interest to them, and before leaving his Eminence said: "By the way, you sent a young man to see me yesterday and I was rather impressed with him. He appears to have the courage of his convictions. It would please me if you could do something better for him." Within a month the reporter who had anticipated dismissal received a gratifying promotion.

RALEIGH COLSTON SMITH.

HARVEST SONG.

All's at an end now, naught's for keeping,
Bide ye quiet, nor rise for reaping.
Harvest cares shall not break your slumber;
Naught shall harass you, naught shall cumber.
Out of the sun and deep in the shade,
Dark and dim is your covert made;
Gleaning's over and low the sun,
Harvest's ended ere well begun.

Scythe and strawband and hook let fall,
Harvester, to you the sleep flowers call:
"Was a time to sow and a time to reap,
Now the wheat is down is the time to sleep."
All the wages thy toil has earned
Lie beside thee, to poppies turned—
Death beside thee did also reap;
Harvester, Harvester, lie and sleep.
—Pall Mall Gazette.

Discovered.

From Tit-Bits.

His Wife—Give me that letter you just opened. I can see it's from a woman, and you turned pale when you looked at it.

Him—Here you are. It is the bill from your dressmaker. Who wouldn't turn pale?

Henry C. Brewster,
The New President of the New York State Bankers' Association.

NEW YORK IN MANY CABINETS.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

THE State of New York has had its share of the responsibilities and honors of the office of Secretary of State. Forty-two appointments have been made to that office since the services of such an officer were first needed and obtained, and the Empire State has furnished nine of the appointees. Robert R. Livingston was the first. He held the place of "Secretary for Foreign Affairs" from Sept. 23, 1781, to June 4, 1783, when John Jay of New York succeeded him as "Secretary to the United States of America for the Department of Foreign Affairs." Mr. Jay continued to guide the foreign correspondence of the Nation from Sept. 21, 1784, to Sept. 15, 1789, when the Department of State was organized. He was then made Secretary of State, holding office from Sept. 15, 1789, to Sept. 26, 1789, on which day Thomas Jefferson of Virginia occupied the office under George Washington as first President.

In the Diplomatic Parlor of the Department of State at Washington, the room in which the Secretary of State receives all newly arrived diplomatic officers and all established foreign representatives who call on him on business on each Thursday, are hung the portraits of the Secretaries of State, beginning with Jefferson. Nobody about the department can help the student of history who wants to know just when the department began to ask the Secretaries to have their portraits painted, but it is the opinion of the elder clerks that the practice of procuring the portraits is a comparatively modern one. The collection is one of pictures of different qualities, some of the worst being those of not many years back.

Martin Van Buren, "the Sage of Kinderhook," the first New York citizen to be called to the department after John Jay, is the subject of a painter (Andrews) who has done his work agreeably, but the work is not considered at all "important." He took office with Andrew Jackson on March 6, 1829. If the portrait shows him as he then was, he was a fine, full-blooded man, whose rubicund countenance was framed in a mass of gray hair that stood out briskly from his head, and abundant mutton-chop whiskers of a pattern not now often seen. Van Buren was not a stranger to Washington when he went there as Jackson's chief Cabinet officer. He had been a Senator of the United States from the State of New York from March, 1821, to 1828, when he resigned. That experience, during the terms of Monroe and John Quincy Adams, was useful if not agreeable, and it helped him to become Governor of New York. Almost as soon as he had taken his seat at Albany he resigned the office of Governor to accept the appointment to the office of Secretary of State.

Although Van Buren appears from the date under his portrait to have taken office on March 6, 1829, it appears elsewhere that he did not resign his office of Governor until March 12, when he informed the Legislature of "the unsolicited and distinguished honor" that had been conferred upon him by the President. There was great dissatisfaction among the party men, but a dinner was given to Van Buren at New York on March 23, on his way to Washington, where he arrived April 11. A newspaper of the time made a paragraph concerning him that sounds very quaint and respectful now. It read: "In the present state of political feeling, it may be well to notice what we see stated in the papers, that Mr. Van Buren, soon after his arrival in Washington, visited on the late President, Mr. Adams, at his residence on Meridian Hill. We know no reason why differences in political opinion should forbid the common courtesies of life."

While he was Secretary of State, Mr. Van Buren lived on Pennsylvania Avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets, probably in a building still standing, but looking very shabby with age and neglect. Van Buren liked to live well, and did not share the democratic habits of Jackson as to the ways of his household. When he came to be President he lived so extravagantly as to provoke intense criticism for the lavish expenditures made to furnish the White House. But he was a rank spoilsman, as the history of his dismissal of Slade, an employe of the Department of State, shows, as it is related in the pamphlets of the time.

After a service of about two years Van Buren resigned, to prepare for the Presidential race. It was twenty-two years later, in March, 1853, that William L. Marcy, who had held many State offices, been a United States Senator and Secretary of War under President Polk, was called to be Secretary of State by President Pierce. There are a few men now living in Washington who saw Marcy while he was Secretary of State. He lived in a house that is now a part of the Arlington Hotel, and which was at the time of his occupation considered one of the most impressive mansions of the city. He was a man of impressive bearing, and his portrait, painted by Hinckey, as shown in the Department of State, emphasizes the stern characteristics of the man. Marcy died at Ballston Spa on July 4, 1857, just on the eve of a proposed visit to Europe with his family.

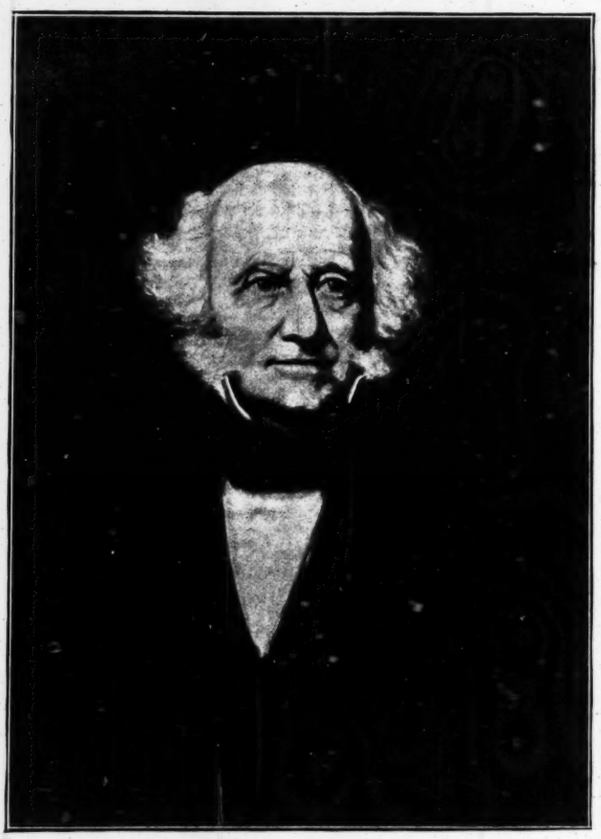
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State During the Administration of President Grant.

William H. Seward, of whom an acceptable portrait by Andrews is found in the State Department collection, was another ex-Governor and ex-Senator, passing, in fact, from the Senate Chamber, where he had served from 1849, to the head of the State Department in 1861, as the leading member of the Cabinet of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Seward lived in a house that had been famous as the Washington Club, in front of which Daniel E. Sickles killed Philip Barton Key, in which Seward narrowly escaped assassination in 1865, in which James G. Blaine lived and died while he was Secretary of State, and which was destroyed to make way for the Lafayette Square Opera House.

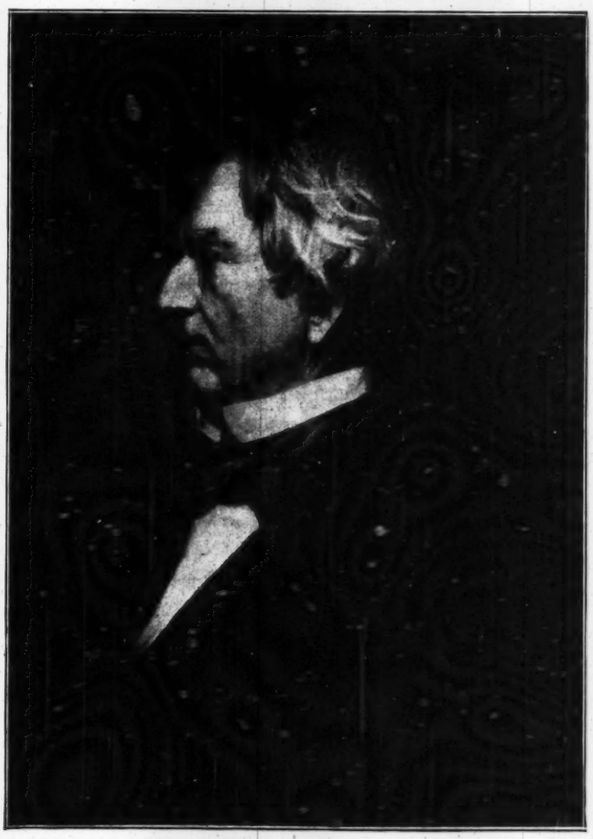
A citizen of New York held the office of Secretary of State from 1861 to 1881, almost without interruption. After Mr. Seward had served first with Lincoln, and then with Johnson, for eight years, E. B. Washburne of Illinois accepted the office, but held it only six days, to be succeeded by Hamilton Fish, who was President Grant's Secretary for eight years. There is a pleasing portrait of Mr. Fish, by Huntington, in the collection at the department, evidently painted very early in Mr. Fish's official term. The tradition at the State Department is that Mr. Fish was a very reticent, dignified head of the State Department, and by the small remnant of the social circle of his day he is remembered as having established a social standard rather higher than had been aimed at by any Cabinet officer for many years. Mr. Fish lived in a house on the corner of Fifteenth and I Streets, a large and comfortable building that has since been enlarged by another owner, but which is still called the Fish mansion by Washington people, who do not easily let drop the distinction given to the plain brick house by a Secretary of State who exercised great influence over President Grant.

Perhaps there is no better portrait in the Diplomatic Parlor than that of William M. Evarts, Secretary of State under President Hayes, painted by William Chase. It is a good representation of Mr. Evarts as he appeared in 1877, when he was a man of great activity and endurance. Mr. Evarts lived in a house on K Street, corner of Fifteenth, now owned by Representative R. R. Hitt. It is a large and attractive place, with a side lot of liberal width between the house and Fifteenth Street. This wide space is given up to lawn, and, being well shaded, is a most inviting green spot to all passers-by.

E. G. D.



MARTIN VAN BUREN,
Secretary of State Under President Jackson.



WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State Under President Lincoln.

NEW YORK'S SYRIAN QUARTER.

A LITTLE imagination, like a little learning, is an exceedingly dangerous thing. It has a fashion of making ducks and drakes of the real truth, welding, oftentimes, exaggerations of facts into a tale not far from nonsensical, a farrago that would be dramatic and interesting were the picture only painted in its own true colors. Riotous running after startling facts is the inwardness of this, and it happens, therefore, that on many a subject the outer world, that does not investigate at close hand, gets false ideas. The Syrian quarter—famed in the iliads of some ambitious young writers for the press—is a case in point.

Now, there is nothing gorgeously romantic about this tousled, unwashed section of New York. It has abundant interest, of course, as any gathering of Orientals in any part of the world outside their own Orient would have. Turks, Armenians, Syrians, when they ship for America, do not leave all their quaint customs, garments, ways of thinking at home. Nor do they become ordinary American citizens directly after landing. Just enough of their traits, dress, ideas remain, no matter how long they have been here, to give the colonies they form spice and a touch of novelty. But these same colonies are by no means haunts of Asiatic mystery and seductions.

"Red-Fezzed Heads; Languorous Eyes." These words the writer recalls as the headline of a newspaper article on the New York Syrians not so very long ago. In high colors this painted up men that were picturesque; dusky beauties, with eyes that were meltingly charming in their softness. It was a theatric Syrian quarter that this explorer claimed he had found, a quarter whose only realization must have been behind the footlights. Where could he have come across it? Certainly not in lower Washington Street—though he claimed this is the locality—the place of New York's real Syrian quarter.

For lower Washington Street has no ambitions in such directions. It is foreign, quaint, interesting, but not in the manner the tale-tellers scribble about it. It has no "languorous eyes" and few "red fezzes." In its bounds there are, indeed, a number of amazingly pretty girls, prettier, one is tempted to assert, than those of any other foreign colony of New York could bring forth. But—and here is another point that distinguishes the Syrians from the other foreigners of the city—all these girls, with the exception of the public dancing maidens, keep very closely, day and evening, to their homes. "Little Syria" is curious in that it is made up of Orientals of many stations in life. The lower class, men and women alike, have little that is attractive about them. They have been called the dirtiest people in all New York, and their tenement rooms are dens of grime and odor. The women here have no beauty of either face or form. But a block or so away are Orientals of a very diverse social order. These are the families of the small merchants, the very prosperous peddlers. Their women folks, in many a case, are attractive, and markedly, but these appear less on Washington Street than does a Fifth Avenue belle on the public highways. It is only through the chinks of a shutter by day that one gets a glimpse of one of these transplanted beauties of Syria.

Let it not be thought, however, that this quarter is devoid of charm, that it is not worth a visit, and more than one. This foreword is written merely to disabuse the minds of those who have read that it possesses extraordinary romance. In a manner, the Ghetto, or one of New York's "Italies," is more romantic, for in these colonies there are at least some hints of national costumes. Syria, down in Washington Street, shows nothing beyond a fez here and again and an occasional headdress of black on the part of the women. The dancing girls, those Fatimas that are not recruited from the slopes of Cherry Hill, and are decidedly pinchback goddesses, are a little more foreign in appearance, it is true, but they are few in number and away from Washington Street most of the time.

Michael Kaydouh meets me at the doorway of Sahadi's shop at the corner of Rector Street, where I have been sipping Syrian arac, a glorified absinthe, beady, yet divine to the taste. A wonderful shop, this of the merchant Sahadi, with native wines and liqueurs, American groceries, swords and lamps, glass bracelets of many colors, Oriental embroideries, water pipes, (hubble bubbles,) and their "fixings"; Kaydouh is a type of the better class Syrian of the quarter, of the sort that make shops like this, filled with wares that are not inexpensive, paying enterprises. There are plenty of low grade groceries and restaurants, for, of course, the greater number of the colony's 3,000 Syrians are poor. But many of these Orientals are well off, comparatively. Kaydouh, save for his olive skin and his cast of features, scarcely seems a Syrian at all. His English is pure and has little foreign accent. He is a wholesale merchant on this self same block, an importer with his uncle, Tadrose, of Syrian wares, and young as he is he is becoming a sort of a godfather to the poor of the colony. Americanized completely already he may yet become a political leader to the quarter, and swing the Syrian vote.

The Greek Church priest hurries by, a bearded figure in rusty black, speaking only Syrian, a foreigner in sharp contrast with the young man here, for this ecclesiastic has eyes and ears for his people only, and does not touch the life of New York at any point. He might quite as well be in some tiny Syrian village. His "church" is easy to enter. It is a room on the second floor of one of these dingy tenements that are shops and mercantile establishments below, dwellings above. No other sanctuary in New York is half so gorgeous and gay. The end of the room where the priest stands, the "altar," here designated by two small reading desks and two great candlesticks, the "holy of holies" being hidden in a closed recess, is paneled completely with sacred paintings. In brilliant colors are depicted the agony of the Christ, the mighty saints of the Church of the East. Chairs, now crowded to one side, are the seats. A table holds many candles, to be bought day after day as the votive offerings of the worshippers. The wall is thickly covered with crudely painted, highly colored pictures, large and small, of yet other saints, martyrs, and religious scenes. Stories are told in these that only they who bend the knee to the Metropolitan of Constantinople can know. To any one, however, the room is impressive, and full of a dignity that does not lose its power.

Three churches "Little Syria" supports, all in its tenements' rooms.

The Greek Church has the bulk of the worshippers. Not far away, each Sunday, meet a band of Syrian Catholics, while in Rector Street, under the guidance of the priest Kormomas, is the little congregation of the Maronites, that strange Christian sect of strange rites.

Again the number three for "Little Syria." Three newspapers thrive in the quarter, more remarkable even to the eye with their Arabic fonts of type that look like schoolboy pothooks than are the strange Yiddish news sheets of the Ghetto. There is "Al-Islah," (Reform,) "Al-Ayam," (Reformer,) and "Kawab America," (Star of America.) In the Ghetto the "molders of public thought" are frequently unwashed and greasy. Syria's editors, on the other hand, are delicately nurtured gentlemen, of the highest mercantile order. Malouf is a famous name for extensive trade in the colony. Joseph Malouf, "Al-Ayam's" editor, one of this family, is a man of extraordinary personal attractions, a romantic looking figure, who, it would seem, had stepped out of the pages of a Syrian novel to play a part in New York. A picturesque figure, too, is disclosed in Shibli N. Damus, editor of "Al-Islah," as pen in hand, correcting the quaint proofs, rolling countless cigarettes of Syrian tobacco, capped with a blue fly, he sits at his desk. N. Arbeely, the third editor, whose paper "Kawab America," is the only daily, is a man of the same type. The writer cannot say as to the last named, but the two former were educated at the American College in Baireuth, and can speak and write English, French, Arabic, German, Greek, and Italian.

Foreign politics, "Young Syria," the overthrowing of the Ottoman power in the lands of Syria and Armenia, with the impetus and the sinews of war for this movement coming from New York, the existence of a hotbed of revolutionists on lower Washington Street—these are the stories that are excitedly told from time to time of this colony. There may be something in them, of course, a few may be fomenting a rising against the grim Sultan so far away, because of whom many have had to flee. But there are, at all events, no indications on the surface, nothing that evidences anything of the sort to the onlooker. These are too commercial a people, on the whole, to make serious revolutionary propagating a business. This is a colony wherein nearly every one is a merchant on his own account. The employes—such is the curious state of affairs—are very few. First come the importers, then the shopkeepers, then the traveling merchants, the peddlers with packs upon their backs. Each has a stake that will increase every year in the uninterrupted importation of goods from the Orient. For there is hardly a man that does not sell Syrian and Turkish and Armenian wares, fabrics, metals, embroideries, and novelties.

They have built up this trade through the East, a few venturesome Syrians even closing in on the Western country with much success, and the demand for the sort of things they sell increases year following year. The average Syrian in America is not very provident; he is apt to spend the most of that which he gains each week in pleasure, but it is hardly comprehensible that these men should jeopardize their chance of livelihood in the manner said. Syria is shrewd and keen these days, and there is much that might be called "café talk."

It is lower Washington Street in the early evening. The foul tenements close to Battery Place have spat out their hordes of dwellers and the streets are crowded. Up above, near Rector Street, lights still gleam in the buildings on the east side of the way, for here are the better class, whose women

SYRIAN TYPES OF ALL AGES.
From a Flashlight Photograph Taken in the Street at 10 o'Clock at Night.

SAHADI'S SHOP, WHERE SYRIAN "ARAC," GROCERIES, AND CURIOS ARE SOLD.

A CONVIVIAL GROUP WITH THEIR WATER PIPES AND SYRIAN WINE.

THE LITTLE GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH ON WASHINGTON STREET.

ONE OF THE SHOPS IN THE SYRIAN QUARTER.

A SYRIAN RESTAURANT ON WASHINGTON STREET.

may not and would not pace the streets of a night to be viewed by every Syrian Tom and Dick. The very best and most prosperous class of Orientals, it should be said, do not live here at all. Their men come to Washington Street to business during the day, but their homes are in Brooklyn or on Staten Island. All these considerations account for there being so few women on Washington Street of a night, and so seldom a young and pretty girl. Hags there are in great plenty, some dozens of stout matrons, but so far as street life goes the Eve of Syria, the Leila, best beloved of All, is not there.

This brings about a strange sort of colony, one widely different from those of Jewry and the various "Italies," where the chaffing between man and girl and girl and man in the patter of some dialect or in public school Americanese forms a great portion of the evening's amusement. Indeed, the Syrian quarter in many a regard is a law unto itself. It is in the restaurants that become cafés after Syria has eaten her evening meal that what is perhaps the most interesting life is to be seen.

There are half a dozen and more of these restaurants, the greatest of which, perhaps, is Arta's. Arta is a magnificent specimen of the modern Syrian, broad shouldered, massive, 6 feet tall in his stockings, far over 200 pounds in weight. The hardness of his glossy olive skin shows that not an ounce of this weight is superfluous. A curling black mustache adorns his face, and he is of the type that from his very personality controls women as well as men. When a Syrian of any class is handsome he is apt to be exceedingly handsome.

They call Arta the "Mayor of Washington Street," a title of great honor. A man of mark in this colony, he yet does not speak a syllable of English. It is not necessary. He comes into no touch with the outer world, and none but Syrians wander to eat and drink into his store of the low ceiling, the parlor of one of New York's old houses, with the back room turned into a kitchen. In shirt sleeves, fezzed, all his other garments quite American, this Syrian innkeeper is a sight good to look upon.

One glance at the Arabic bill of fare, written in Arabic script on a flimsy bit of white paper, shows the impossibility of making head or tail out of it. That New Yorkers may know what the dainties of the Syrian restaurants here are, a translation of this bill of fare has been made, with comments on Sunday dishes:

Rice	5 cents
Mutton neck, stuffed, with rice and sliced meat	10 cents
Squash, similarly prepared	10 cents
Okra, (a vegetable resembling beans,) cooked with mutton	10 cents
Grape leaves, stuffed with veal and mutton	10 cents
Mutton roast, with potatoes	10 cents
Eggplant, stuffed	10 cents
Kobel, (pronounced couby,) wheat roughly ground up and mixed together with mutton; baked in oven	10 cents
Eggplant, fried with sweet oil	10 cents
Laban, thickened milk, &c., prepared in a peculiarly Syrian way; a dessert	10 cents

It must be made known that Arta's is one of Syria's finest restaurants. There are none in the bounds of the entire colony of better class, and several much cheaper and poorer. The Syrian of the best class must go outside of the quarter if he would get his meals away from home. Even to an American palate, however, Arta's cooking is tasty and delicate. It has a fragrance all its own, neither French nor Teutonic, something quite apart.

The bread and pastry here are even stranger. A Syrian loaf is like unto a gigantic circular corn cake, about four inches in diameter. It is of wheat, puffs at the centre, and when broken is discovered to be little more than a well-browned outer crust. The national dish of pastry that stands in the place of the great American pie is baklawa, as nearly as English letters can render the phonetic equivalent. This is made up of fifteen to twenty thin layers of paste, with butter in between, and in the centre of each walnut paste and ground sugar. The toothsome morsel then goes into the oven and is thoroughly baked. No baklawa is ever seen in the colony in the Summer months, however. It is a Winter dish, as all other varieties of Syrian pastry are. When the Summer days come the baker of the quarter shuts up shop, for he has no customers at all.

In these restaurants at night, then transmuted into cafés, a red Syrian wine is drunk and the "hubble bubbles" appear. These lose none of their attractions because the man smoking them is in American clothes instead of a national costume. The "water pipe" is still an institution of the Syrian quarter, though its use is limited to hours of ease, the cigarette having vogue by day. Chess and a game much resembling checkers are the amusements of these cafés, and in their dimly lighted depths, many of them being mere burrows in basements, roughly clad men, peddlers returned from a journeying, may be seen playing for hours.

A SYRIAN FRUIT AND ICE CREAM STAND.
A Popular Spot with the Youngsters.

These cafés, the shops, the wholesale emporiums, and the group of dirty tenements down toward Battery Place tell the story of "Little Syria" precisely. The shops are nearly all groceries to start with, but they carry much else in stock, not the least among which sundries are great brass lamps, one store in particular having almost its entire ceiling hung with these. The wholesale establishments, especially those in a big modern business building, are much Americanized in their arrangements, but their heaps of goods speak of the Orient and that alone. Goods suitable for a peddler's pack are what these keen importers deal in, and little novelties of metal and fabric that can be nothing but Eastern fill their shelves. Silks and embroideries and rugs are other favorite articles of commerce. Some of the signs are very strange to American eyes—"Selim Elias," "Noor & Maloof," "Rahaim & Malhami."

The entire City of New York cannot show anything more villainously filthy than the old tenements on the west side near the foot of Washington Street, and the dens on their lower floors. Here hags and heldames gather, wretched old men and great families of dirty children, besides fat matrons and workmen, who do not think it worth the while to wash off the grime of toil. This is "Little Syria's" inferno, but one of its sides. There are yet brighter sides, for, take it all in all, the colony is by no means badly housed or badly fed. The men and women are improvident; it is "easy come, easy go." Syria believes in spending money while it jingles in the pocket.

CROMWELL CHILDE.

A DEWEY TABLET IN BURNT WOOD.

If Admiral Dewey is not embarrassed by the shower of gifts his friends are preparing for him when he arrives in New York, it will not be the fault of his friends. One of the latest tokens of appreciation which has been prepared is a decorative tablet, designed by Raphael A. Weed, which has been purchased by C. C. Shayne of the Dewey Reception Committee, and presented to the committee to be given Admiral Dewey on his arrival.

The tablet, which measures about 3 by 4 feet in size, is something unique, the design being burned into prepared and polished white basswood by the application of heated irons, producing an effect of rich brown tones, combined with a slightly modeled surface that suggests wood carving.

The design represents Dewey seated in his familiar wicker chair, with his hand resting on the hilt of a sword, while beneath is shown a view of Manila Bay, with the fleet in action; eagles, with outspread wings, laurel wreaths, and the inscription, "Manila, May the First, 1898," are portions of an architectural border surrounding the whole.

Mr. Weed's work in this medium has been seen at exhibitions in this city and elsewhere, where it has attracted attention.

A DEWEY MEMORIAL IN BURNT WOOD, FROM THE DESIGN BY RAPHAEL A. WEED.
Purchased by C. C. Shayne, and Presented to the Dewey Reception Committee, to be Given to Admiral Dewey on His Arrival.

FRENCH COMFORT.

In the best hotel in Paris one gets luxury, comfort, and even splendor, but never one's cards or notes, according to Harper's Bazar. There is a fatal gulf for these. One is a number, not an individuality. The table is, however, very luxurious. It is a clean and well-ordered caravansary. As for the comfort of warmth in Winter, they do not know the meaning of the word. We are justly accused of exaggerating the heat of our rooms in America; the furnace is denounced; but after freezing to death in Paris, one of the coldest of cities, very far north, cursed with an abominable Winter climate, one returns willingly to the heated rooms of America.

We exaggerate the excellence of the French bed. There is no such thing in France as that comfortable, broad, low thing which we call a French bed. A high, hard, narrow shelf is the apology for it.

We exaggerate our comforts by having gas in our sleeping rooms, and hot and cold water in our stationary washbowls and bathrooms. They never exaggerate comfort in France. You have as many candles as you will pay for, and no bath, unless you order it, when men laboriously bring you a tub filled with hot or cold water, and take it away after you have bathed.

We exaggerate very much the supposed good living in France. To go to a hotel in Paris to live we must expect out of the season very little good food, very little that is sustaining and nourishing. It is "all sauce." There are no good joints of mutton, no good American desserts. This is an especial discomfort to the sick, who never get good toast, good custard, good tapioca pudding, nor oysters that they like.

BATTERY PARK IN SUMMER.

BATTERY Park is New York's front yard. At its gate, the Barge Office, picturesque groups of immigrants arrive daily. Visitors from the rural districts set the Battery down among the first places of interest that they will go to see in New York. It is the parade ground of a large army of suburbanites, who must pass through it to and from their employments in the city.

To excursionists and their boats at this season the Battery bears somewhat the relation that Tampa bore to our army and navy during the Cuban campaign. Here the little boys dressed in sailor suits, with "Dewey" or "Hobson" on their caps, are taught to distinguish ships from ferryboats and to tell at great distances the flags of all countries. New Yorkers in general regard the Battery as their coolest and cleanest park—a place equally well swept by ocean breezes and brooms.

The clock in the tower of the Produce Exchange, watching over Battery Park, seems to exert some magic influence upon its frequenters, changing their character with each passing hour. At sunrise the vendors come. Notable among these are the two portly figures against the walls of the Barge Office, whose faces have grown as familiar to the passing public as the Statue of Liberty. These women make a specialty of serving breakfasts of crullers and bananas to belated clerks from Staten Island, who have bathed or danced all night and overslept themselves in the morning. Following the clerks come the "bosses," who always take time to breakfast at home, and consequently do not have to patronize the vendors.

After the passing of the suburbanites Battery Park is given up to sightseers, with bored New Yorkers accompanying them as guides. Sightseers come especially to visit the aquarium, to get a view of the Statue of Liberty, and, above all, to be able to say that they have been to the Battery.

Twelve o'clock is trysting hour at the Battery for the clerks along lower Broadway. They give rush orders at the quick-lunch counters, and devise excuses for their "bosses," in order to spend as long a time as possible dallying with Amaryllis in the shade of the Battery Park trees, the Amaryllises being impersonated by the pretty stenographers and typewriters who are so numerous on the lower end of Manhattan Island.

We all admire the sporty tan that distinguishes the faces of down-town clerks. It suggests to our minds happy days at the seashore or in the Berkshire Hills. But we wonder how the six-dollar-a-week clerks can spare the money or time to rusticate at the resorts. If one who wishes to solve the problem will visit Battery Park at noon he will find that this is the clerks' tanning yard, where human skin instead of hide is made and kept à la mode. The process of tanning is simple and natural. They sit in the sun with bare heads as many minutes each luncheon time as the clock in the Exchange tower will permit. The term of days required depends greatly upon the skin and the sun. However, the would-be sport begins early in the season and calculates on bringing his complexion to the proper hue by the time he purchases his Summer suit and hat. The young lady stenographer who daily takes her constitutional at the Battery is equally painstaking with her complexion, but in another way. She fears that if her face is tanned people may think it became so while hanging out clothes to dry on the roof of her flat. She therefore uses a parasol, handkerchiefs, and newspapers to protect her face and neck from the tanning rays.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the suburbanites are again in evidence at the Battery. This time the "bosses" come first, and their faces usually indicate how the business world has treated them during the day, or, perhaps, the kind of reception they expect from the domestic world to which they are returning. The clerks, in their turn, leave all troubles at the office door and do not contemplate finding any elsewhere. They always look relieved, and seem to be planning as they walk how to get the greatest fun out of the coming evening—even at the cost of a week's salary.

The tramps we have with us always! Many unencumbered with money or latchkeys spend both day and night at Battery Park. It is at all times a delightful place for sleeping—everything is propitious, except the policemen. They awaken slumbering mortals without mercy and keep them in a constant state of "moving on." These interruptions of dreams cause an alarming amount of ill-will and words between the park frequenter and his landlord, the "cop." Not long ago one aged tramp, on the approach of sleep, wrote this and pinned it on his hat—"Not asleep, but dead"—and the policeman read it and passed him by.

The best-dressed people who pass through Battery Park in a day are the excursionists on their way to the boats, for the class of New Yorkers who love excursions will put on better clothes for a day's outing than any other people on earth. They also carry with them on such occasions many umbrellas, satchels, and cloaks. They spend the time before the boat's arrival chiefly in guarding their things and exchanging opinions as to the prospects of the weather for the day. They go for a good time, and when they return their appearance generally indicates that they have had it.

SIGHTSEERS AT THE BATTERY.

JUST LANDED.

The Summer months are the harvest season of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps stationed at the Battery. Although little Johnnie promises to be good when we take him out, and although our hats have guards to keep them on, experience has taught us that neither children nor hats are to be relied upon when near the water. They both seem to prefer ocean waves to ocean breezes. Watery accidents are daily occurrences at the Battery, and the life savers have the gratitude of the public, even if they do not always receive expressions of it in substantial form.

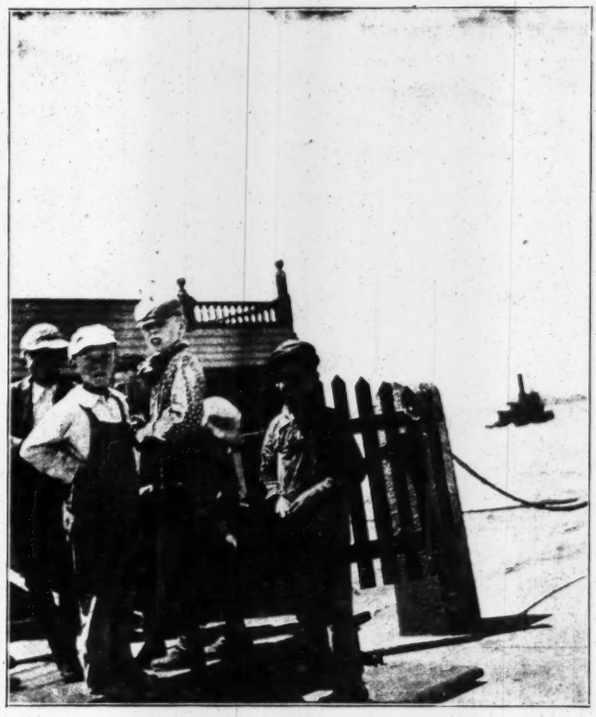
If the old adage is true, that cleanliness is next to godliness, then Battery Park must be very near to heaven; for, in addition to the Battery itself being well kept, provision is made for the cleanliness of all the people who go there. The rich man's and the poor man's baths stand side by side and are both well patronized. Although the poor man cannot touch elbows with his rich brother here, he may at least console himself with the thought that God has provided the same kind of water for both and that, after all, soap and towels are not absolutely essential to either cleanliness or godliness.

The cosmopolitan aspect of the Battery

A ROW OF BENCHES IN THE BATTERY FACING THE SEA.

EXCURSIONISTS WAITING FOR THE STEAMBOAT.

THE DREAMERS.



THE COMING GENERATION OF FREE-BATHERS.

makes it a very fascinating place for character study. Its frequenters seat themselves without regard to color, clothes, or nationality. Here the proud American tolerates the "dago" and the negro is accorded his full Constitutional rights. This is a particularly enjoyable state of affairs to the latter A recent dusky benchmate of mine, a lazy-looking fellow, expressed the contentment of his race when he remarked: "Boss, I's so free in dis hyah yard I can't do nothing but set and cultivate my mind."

Glancing down a row of benches not long ago, the sitting public looked so gentle and peaceably inclined that I started down the line, bent on the closest inspection. In a short space I counted representatives of most of the races mentioned in the geography, and I was wondering how many of the costumes that I saw had been imported on the backs of the wearers, when some one (probably a little more alert than the others) raised the cry of "Rubber neck!" which assumed such vehemence at each step that I turned away completely baffled. The next time, therefore, I took the first vacant seat, and discreetly proceeded as vacancies occurred. At the first seat I found myself beside two clerks who were tanning and incidently discussing mustaches and turned-up trousers. Their conversation was interrupted by the approach of a bevy of smiling girls. Further on two motherly old ladies from the country were resting, and the next move placed me near an Irishwoman who was feeling unusually independent and ladylike, having taken the day off to enjoy herself.

At the last vacancy a Republican and a Democrat were having a characteristic political discussion. "They ain't no doubt in my mind," said the Republican, "but things is improved since McKinley's been in the cher. Why, just look a here in New York City we don't see no more beggars nor peddlers nor singing preachers on the streets." "Let me tell you what's become of 'em," interrupted the Democratic opponent; "they all belong to the army now, and we's paying 'em $12 a month." The listeners appeared to relish this repartee greatly, and the slightly deaf old man, six heads away from the speakers, inquired the cause of the commotion.

Taken all in all, it may be said that on a Summer's day Battery Park is a place where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary would be at rest—were it not for the policemen! BERNARD SAMUELS.

THE NEW PLANET.

On a certain August night last year Herr G. Witt of the Observatory of Urania, in Berlin, took a photograph of a particular portion of the heavens, giving that picture a very long exposure, so that the minutest stars might find a record there. A writer in Chambers's Journal, commenting on the event, says that when the plate was developed it was found that in one part of it, amid the hundreds of dots which were star images, was traced a little streak, that streak indicating a body which was in movement. This body turned out to be an asteroid, one of those little planets which during the present century have been discovered to the number of 432, not counting this new one, which has been named Eros.

The new asteroid turns out to be by far the most important of all its kindred, not because of its size, for it is only a very small body, but because at one part of its journey round the sun it will approach this earth nearer than will any other of the heavenly bodies—our moon alone excepted. The importance of such a near neighbor in space means that by its aid the actual distance of the sun and other bodies can be far more accurately measured than was possible before its discovery. It will also materially help in the more accurate determination of the movements of comets. Indeed, the discovery of our little neighbor Eros was an important astronomical event.

Collapse of Mamma.

From Pearson's Weekly.

"Frances," said the little girl's mamma, who was entertaining callers in the parlor, "you came down stairs so noisily that you could be heard all over the house. You know how to do it better than that. Now go back and come down the stairs like a lady."

Frances retired, and after the lapse of a few minutes, re-entered the parlor.

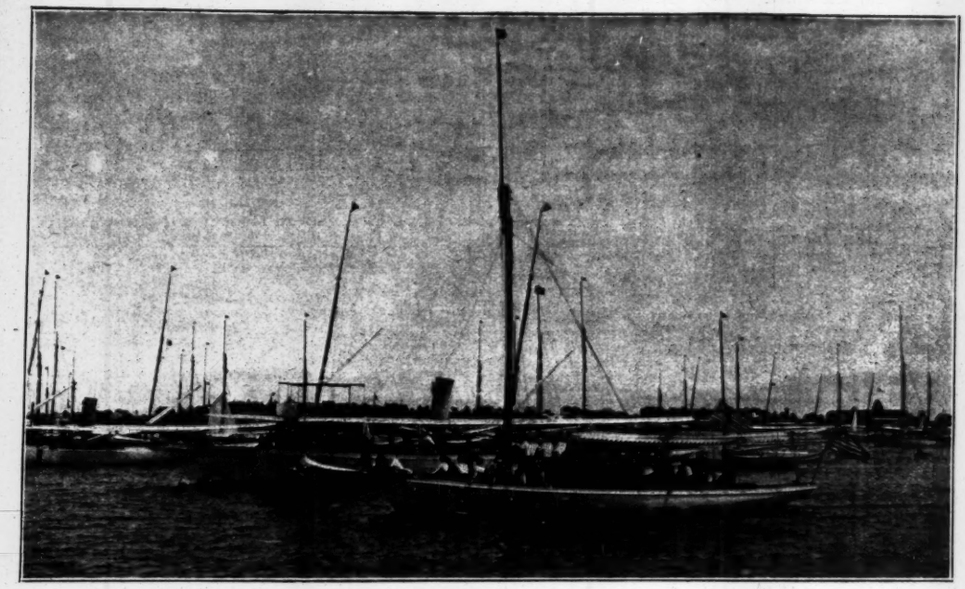
"Did you hear me come downstairs this time, mamma?"

"No, dear. I am glad you came down so quietly. Now don't let me ever have to tell you again not to come down noisily, for I see that you can come down quietly if you will. Now tell these ladies how you managed to come down like a lady the second time, while the first time you made so much noise."

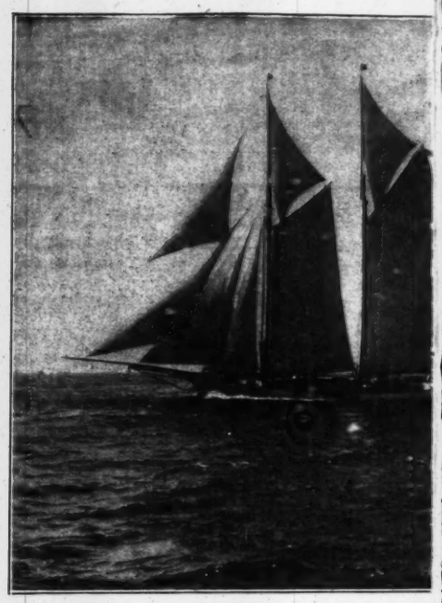
"The last time I slid down the banisters," explained Frances.

TWELVE O'CLOCK IS TRYSTING HOUR ON BATTERY PARK.

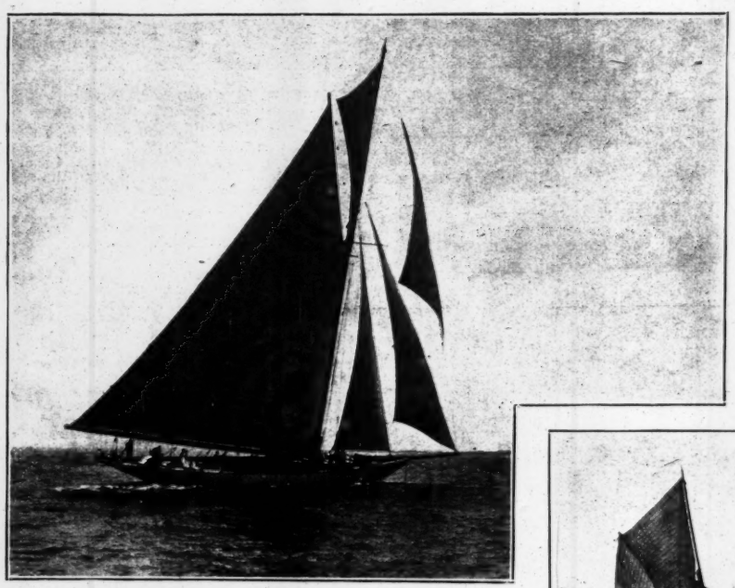
ONE OF BATTERY PARK'S STREET VENDORS.



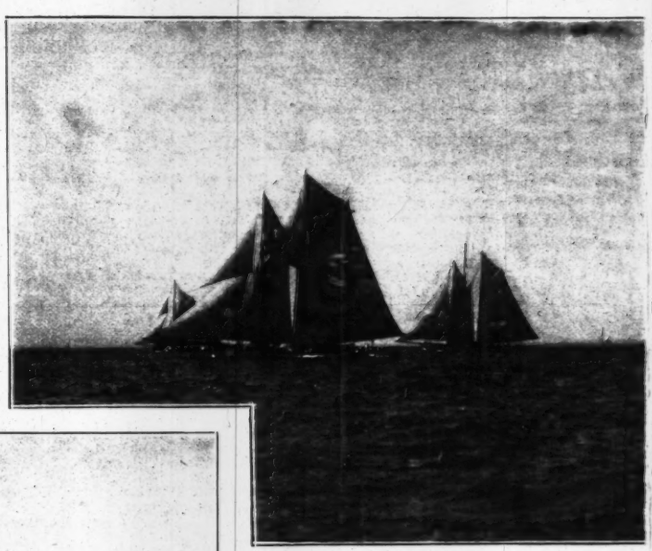
VISITING AMONG THE YACHTS AT ANCHOR.



THE OLD AMERICA—THE WINNER OF THE



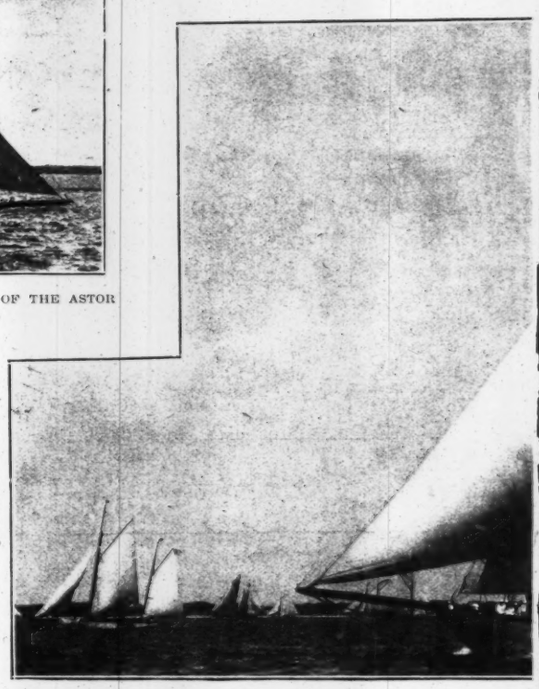
R. PHELPS CARROLL'S NAVAHOE APPROACHING WATCH HILL LIGHT, OFF RHODE ISLAND.



WILLIAM AMORY GARDNER'S MAYFLOWER ANI

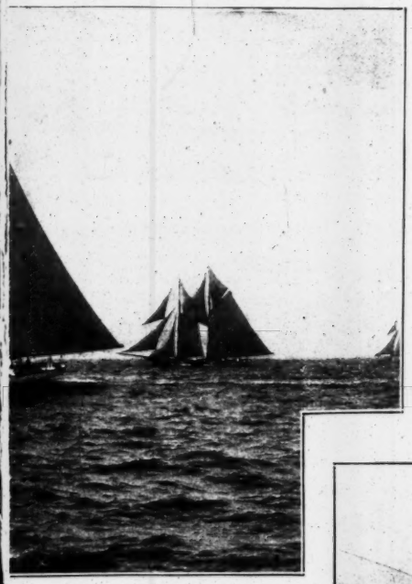
W. GOULD BROKAW'S AMORITA, THE WINNER OF THE ASTOR CUP AT NEWPORT ON AUG. 14.

COMMODORE CLARENCE A. POSTLEY OPENING HIS MAIL ON THE COLONIA'S TENDER.

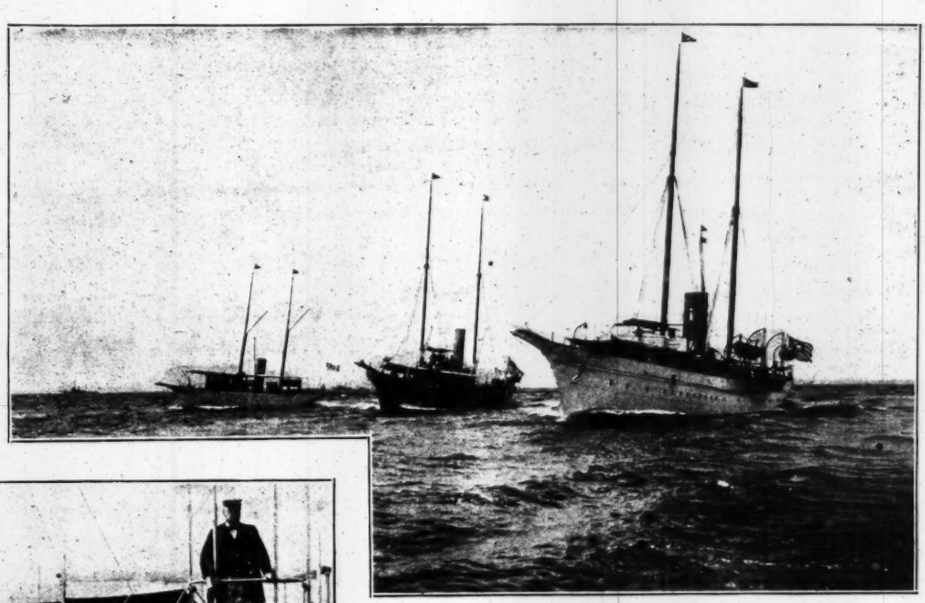


CLARENCE A. POSTLEY'S COLONIA CRUISI

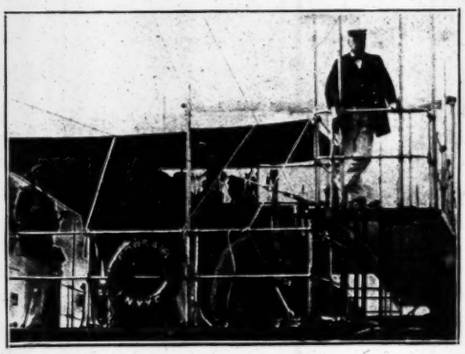
THE CRUISE OF THE NI



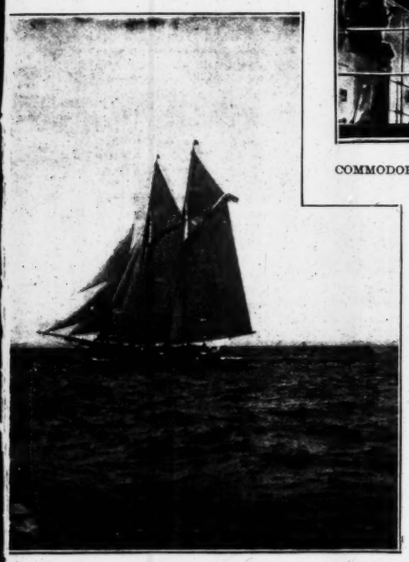
AMERICA'S CUP IN 1851.



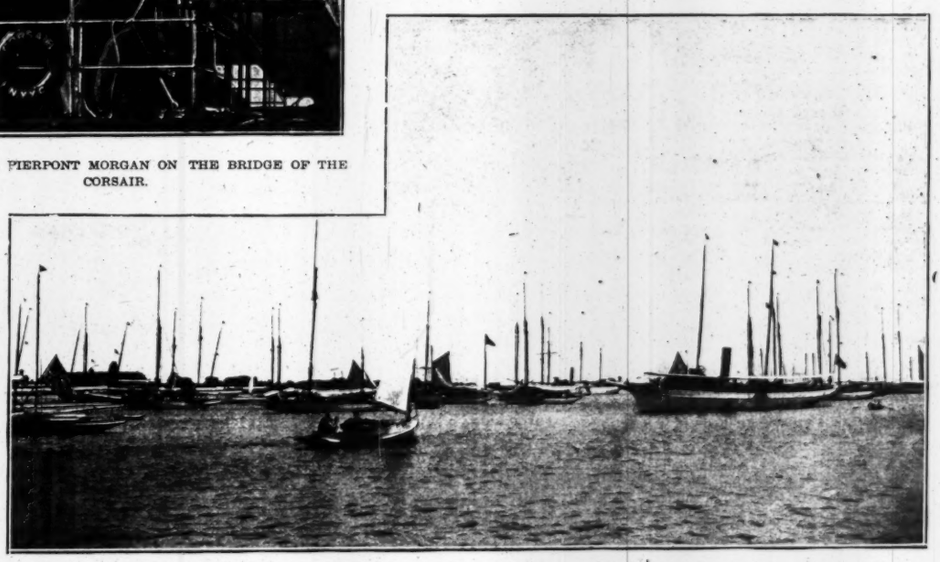
THE ANITA, ITUNA, AND ELECTRA, RACING TO THE STAKE BOAT AT GARDINER'S BAY, L. I.



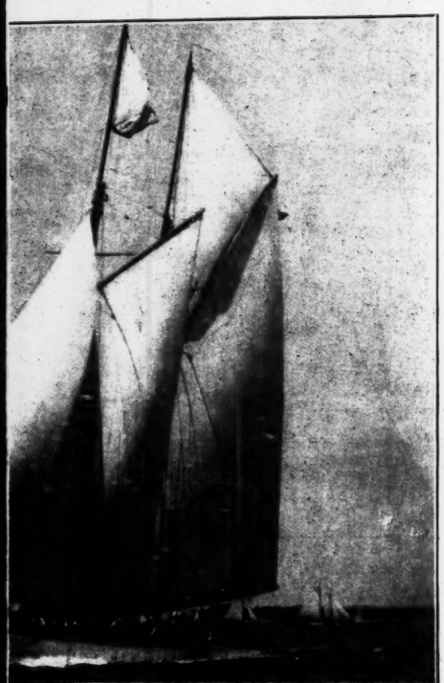
COMMODORE J. PIERPONT MORGAN ON THE BRIDGE OF THE CORSAIR.



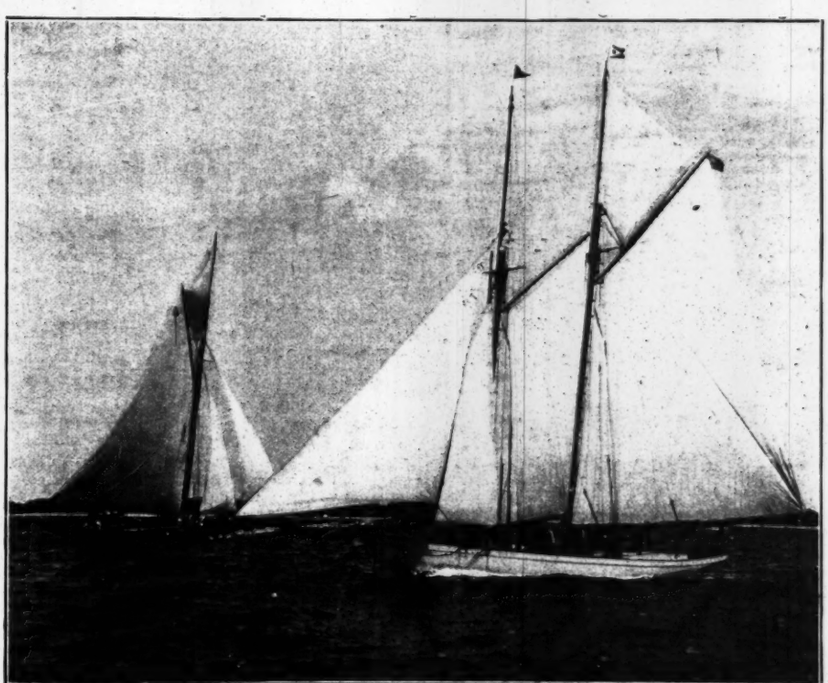
PAUL BUTLER'S AMERICA CROSSING THE SOUND.



THE YACHTS AT ANCHOR IN THE HARBOR AT NEW LONDON.



NG IN NEW LONDON HARBOR.



JAMES C. BERGEN'S HILDEGARD AND FRANCIS S. BROWN'S HELENE ROUNDING PLUM ISLAND LIGHT.

EW YORK YACHT CLUB.

EARLY CATHEDRAL BUILDERS.

PROF. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON writes in his "Church Building in the Middle Ages": "The completeness of the wreck of ancient civilization in Western Europe, during the centuries that follow the fall of the Roman Empire, is indicated by the degradation of all the arts of expression." This was perfectly true, but, as Mr. Norton elsewhere remarks: "This period in disintegration and dissolution was one of preparation for the reorganization of society upon new foundations." Most students of Italian art have noticed a vast hiatus of apparently permanent obscurity in the period above noted. It has been the general opinion that it was the time when art was utterly dead and buried. Yet, there was life and development then, as is well shown by Prof. Giuseppe Merzario in his two ponderous volumes entitled "I Maestri Comacini." Signor Merzario has given an exhaustive history of this age of transition in art, and of the definite developments that succeeded it; his work is made up of a huge amount of material from old writers, old deeds, and old stones. But it has been left for Mr. Leander Scott, to present the subject in a readable and extremely entertaining story.

His work, "The Cathedral Builders: The Story of a Great Masonic Guild," was recently presented through Charles Scribner's Sons. At the threshold of his story the author asks these two questions: "How did all these great and noble buildings (the great churches of the early Middle Ages) spring up simultaneously in all countries and all climates? How comes it that in all cases they were similar to each other at similar times? In the twelfth century, when the Italian buildings, such as the churches in Verona, Bergamo, Como, &c., were built with round arches, the German Domkirchen at Bonn, Mayence, Trèves, Lubeck, Freiburg, &c., the French churches at Aix, Tournes, Caen, Dijon, &c., and the English cathedrals at Canterbury, Bristol, Chichester, St. Bartholomew's in London—in fact, all those built at the same time—were not only round-arched, but had an almost identical style, and that style was Lombard." In the same way the author shows that the period of the pointed arch, and other developments in church architecture, were simultaneously produced wherever a cathedral was set up. There was no doubt that there existed an institution with definite plans of construction, of artistic conceptions, which were expressed in the buildings that were apparently set up at the demands of the Church or of local communities.

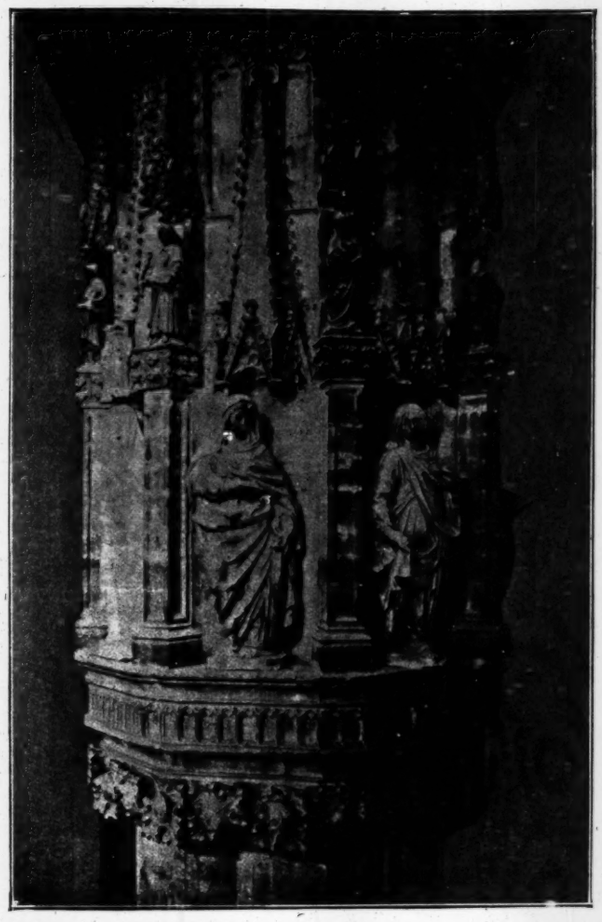
This institution was the guild of the Comacine Masters. The origin of the name, as Mr. Scott explains, "has caused a great deal of argument among Italian writers, new and old. Some think it merely a place name referring to the Island Comacina, in Lake Lario, or Como; others take a wider significance, and say it means not only the City of Como, but all the province, which was once a Roman colony of great extension. Others again, among whom is Grotius, suggest that it was not a place-name at all, but comes from the Teutonic word Gemachin, or housebuilders. As the Longobards afterward called them in Italian, 'Maestri Casarii,' which means the same thing, there is perhaps something to be said for this hypothesis." But one thing is sure, this guild existed and produced throughout the then civilized world certain permanent results which could not have been achieved except through unity of thought and action. To quote from Prof. Norton again: "Never did the varied thoughts, the complex sentiments, the multiplied fancies and emotions of a sensitive, active and passionate age find such complete, such superb expression, as within the hundred and fifty years from 1150 to 1300; for the building of church or cathedral had now become not only the work of religious zeal, of patriotic enthusiasm, but also of poetic inspiration. The sense of beauty which had been weak through want of nurture during the dark ages before the eleventh century, had gradually grown stronger and stronger, till at length the love of beauty had become a controlling motive of expression, and gave direction to the moral and intellectual energies called into play by religious patriotic sentiment." It was these influences that inspired the guild in their work, and it was in the church buildings of this period that these sentiments found permanent expression.

Mr. Scott's book is divided chronologically into four parts. The first deals with the Romano-Lombard architects, the second with the first foreign migrations of the guild, and the third with the Romanesque architects, and the fourth with the Italian, Gothic, and Renaissance architects. In the first book we have placed the Comacine guild, who worked for the Lombard Kings from a Roman collegium driven out of Rome in times of persecution and flying to the Republic of Como. We are shown how the work of the guild developed under the Lombard Kings, the Carlovingian dynasty, and through the patronage of the early Popes. Here also we learn that, owing to the privileges granted by Charlemagne and Otho, the members of the guild first became known as I Liberi Muratori or Freemasons. It is at this time that the guild enlarged upon the symbolic nature of its church architecture, which also marked to a certain degree the style of the civil buildings erected; then the quality of aestheticism to their efforts in the suggestive sculpture of the façades and columns.

Among the earliest records to give illustration to the work of the guild is an ancient fresco of the eighth century under the Church of St. Clemente, in Rome. "Here we see a veritable Roman Magister directing his men. He stands in magisterial toga (and surely one may discern a Masonic apron beneath it) directing his men in the moving of a marble column; and, with naïve simplicity of the primitive artist, each man's name is written beside him. Albertel and Cosmaris are dragging up the column with a rope; the sons of Pute, who are possibly novices, are helping them, while Carvoncelle is lifting it from behind with a lever. These men are in short jerkins, but the master, Sisinius, is standing in his toga directing them with outstretched hand. Here is the Magister of a Roman Collegium embalmed and preserved for us that we may see him and his men at his work as they were in the early centuries after Christ. We know that Masonic Collegie were still existing in Rome in the time of Constantine and Theodosius. We know that Constantine built the Basilica of St. Agens, afterward restored by Pope Symmachus; those of San Lorenzo—at least the round-arched part of it—enlarged by Galla Placidia in the fifth century; San Paolo, Fuori le Mura, and other ancient churches."

In the earliest of church frescoes it has been noticed that many Bible stories are symbolized in a curious way. Thus the huntsman and his dogs are generally used as emblems of the faithful Christian driving out heresies; the fishermen symbolize the priests fishing out souls from the ocean of sin. "There is," says the author, "a beautiful example of this myth in the fresco of the ship (the Ark of the Church) on the roof of the Spanish Chapel of San Maria Novella, in Florence, where the fisherman is casting his line from the bank."

The second part of Mr. Scott's work suggests the ties that bound the guild to France were other than those established by Charlemagne. He shows how the seeds of Norman style were first sown, how Germany obtained her earlier buildings of Lombard expression. There is also explanation offered of the pre-Norman architecture in England, and the undoubted effects of the work of the guild even in Ireland in the crosses of Comacine ornamentation. Says the author, "As an illustration and convincing proof of this pedigree of Norman style from the Lombard, we may give one of our oldest so-called Norman churches, that of St. Bartholomew the Great, at Smithfield, London. The original nave has vanished.



From "The Cathedral Builders." Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y.

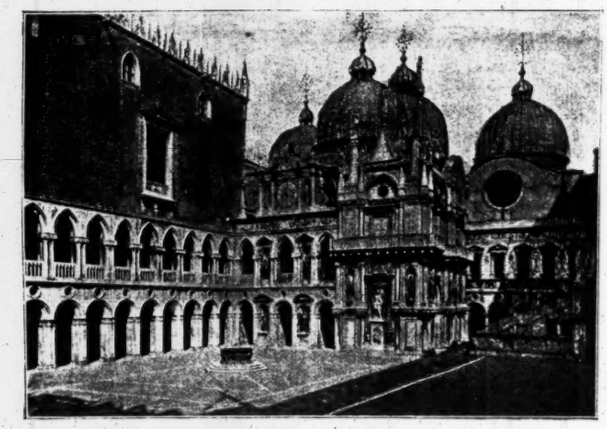
CAPITAL IN MILAN CATHEDRAL.
Sculptured by Magister Bartolommeo da Campione.

From "The Cathedral Builders." Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y.

MARBLE WORK ON THE ROOF OF MILAN CATHEDRAL.

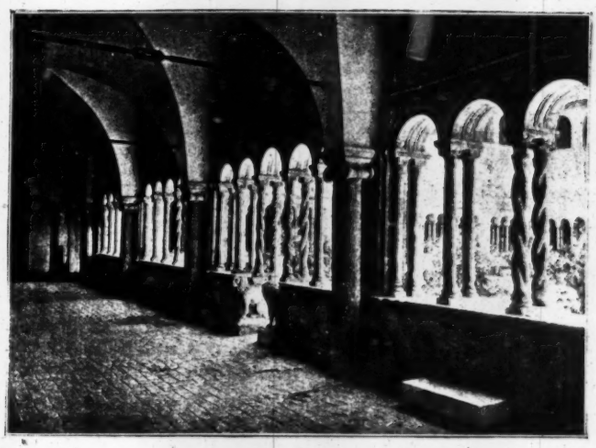
From "The Cathedral Builders." Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y.

CHURCH OF S. ANTONIO, PADUA, THIRTEENTH CENTURY.



From "The Cathedral Builders." Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y.

COURT OF THE DUCAL PALACE AT VENICE.
Designed by Magister Antonio Rizo or Riccio.



From "The Cathedral Builders." Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y.

CLOISTER OF S. JOHN LATERAN, TWELFTH CENTURY.

but the tribune remains, divested, it is true, of the two great tiers in front of the apse, which were removed in 1410. The semicircle of the apse has, however, been replaced in the old style, and, with its pillared arches and ambulatory, harmonizes well with the ancient part, now the nave, which is perfectly Lombard."

Unfortunately space will not permit me to give further extracts from this part of the book, which, to many, will certainly be a revelation in early Christian architecture in England. Part Three of the "Cathedral Builders" concerns itself with the rise of the Romanesque style under the Magistri of the great Masonic Guild in the lodges of Modena, Ferrari, and Parma, whence branches spread to Pisa, Lucca, and Pistoja. Here, for the first time, membership in the Guild seems to assume all the importance of a hereditary right, families from generation to generation follow up church architecture, sons succeeding fathers, first as novices then as masters. At length all their efforts—the results of training, of restricted yet expressive emotion—find monuments in the ornamentation of the early Gothic.

In his fourth part, the author gives a history of the work of the Guild when it had reached it highest state of expression and development. This part particularly concerns itself with Italian—Gothic architects of the lodges in Siena, Orvieto, Florence, Milan, Venice, and Rome. Then comes the disintegration of the Masonic Brotherhood, the stories of dissensions within the Guild and without, the attempts of outsiders at imitations, and, finally, the defiance of Brunellesco to the tenets of the Guild, which was a severe blow to the organization.

Schisms in the Guild arose toward the end of the fourteenth century during the construction of the Duomo of Milan. At this period the Germans were attempting to exert their influence on Italian architecture, and Italian architects were divided among themselves. After the death of Jacopo da Campione in 1398 there was no capable master to succeed him in his work in Milan. "The deputies sent to Giovanni Alcherio, a Milanese living in Paris, to see if some architect could not be spared from the works at Notre Dame. He proposed Jean Campanias from Normandy, and Jean Mignot of Paris, who were accepted and came to Milan in 1399 with a painter named Jacope Cova. Mignot was made architect of the two sacristies. He coveted the supreme post of chief architect of the whole building, but he met with serious rivals in Marco da Carona and Antonio da Paderno, two young magistri, who were fast rising in the Guild to fill the place of Jacopo and Marco da Campione, and Simone da Arsenigo. There was schism in the Guild. Mignot found fault with everything in the Duomo, the size, the proportions, the pilori, the capitals, the windows, the tracery, and all the ornamentation. Marco and Antonio declared that Mignot's sacristy was false in rule of measurement and the arch of his window

From "The Cathedral Builders." Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y.

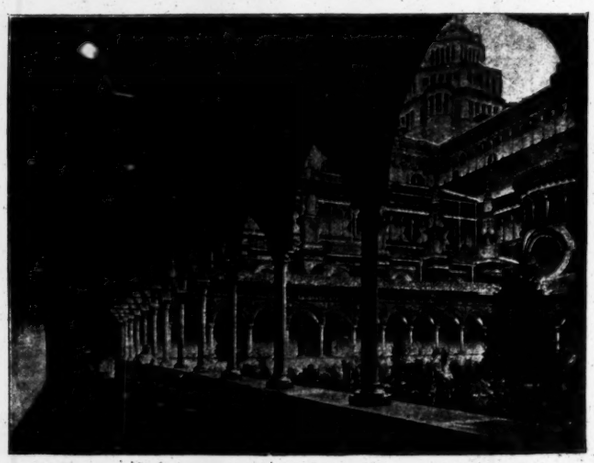
APSE OF THE CHURCH OF SS. GIOVANNI E PAOLO, ON THE COELIAN HILL, ROME.

wrong in its lines. There were meetings in the lodge and endless disputes till Mignot also disappeared from the scene. The Campione school of masters still held its own. We now find that Matteo da Campione was sent forth from Monza. Zeno da Campione, brother of the late Jacopo, also came with 250 stonecutters under him to carve the capitals, pinnacles, &c. There was Lorenzo degli Spazi, di Laino in Val d'Intelvi, also of the same school, which brought 188 stone carvers to the laboreium, and who won fame for the fine sculpture they produced. Can one wonder at the wealth of sculpture in and on the Cathedral, when only two magistri can furnish more than four hundred workmen between them? When one looks at the lavish marble work on the roof, the plurality of artists is well accounted for. * * *

The sculpture work of the beautiful balustrade of the Ducal Palace in Venice was the work of two Como masters, working in connection with Antonio Riccio, or Rizo. "Riccio has the characteristic Comacine mixture of round arches in the foundation and pointed ones above. He added a third colonnade, in which the round arches again appear. It is all enriched by exquisite sculptural decoration. The frieze of nereids and sea horses on the third order is very fine. Selvatico attributes also to Riccio much of the side of the palace toward the prison.

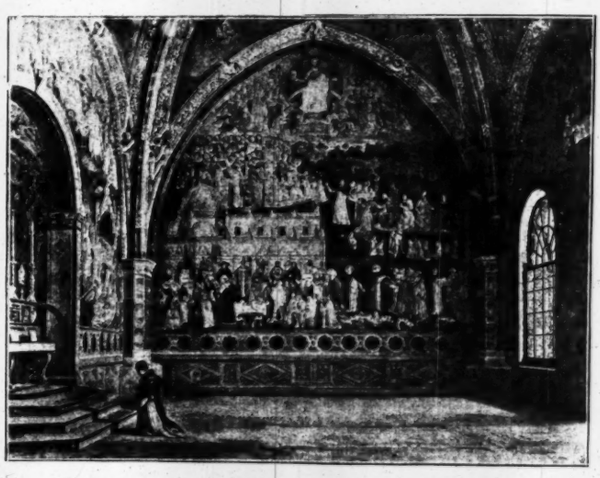
In referring to the Roman lodge, after discussing the various Christian basilicas erected under Constantine, Mr. Scott says: "The great Lombard Masonic Guild, being under the especial protection of the Popes, we should expect to see its members employed in the mediaeval buildings of Rome. And truly, after Adrian's time, here they are. Hope, Schmarzow, Ricci, and Boito, besides other writers, have all decided that the ancient cloisters of San Lorenzo—built under Honorius III. in the beginning of the thirteenth century—as well as the primitive churches of St. Peter. St. John Lateran, and San Lorenzo were all early Comacine work, and that the exquisite cloister of St. John Lateran and the churches of San Paolo fuori le Mura, Ara Coeli, San Giovanni e Paolo, S. Maria sonra Minerva, &c., are all equally Lombard churches of the eleventh and thirteenth centuries. Several friezes and inscriptions go to prove the truth of this, besides those eloquent lions that crouch beneath the columns in the cloister of St. John Lateran and other places."

And thus it has been seen that no element of chance entered into the construction of the churches of the Middle Ages. All were the result of the work of an organized body of artificers, all were determined by foresight and wise counsel—even as if destiny desired to leave her imprint in her most beautiful way on the ages through which she almost silently passed. And in the recognition of this complex brotherhood some evidences of whose life and aspirations have been given in the lines above, the history of the Middle Ages is rendered all the more compact and concentrated, receiving more richness and unity and showing a gradual and consistent development until perfection is reached—"like some perfect flower which grows leaf by leaf, bud by bud, until the petals fall from its own overblossoming. But its seeds are left to future ages." W. L.



From "The Cathedral Builders." Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y.

SMALL CLOISTER OF THE CERTOSA OF PAVIA.



From "The Cathedral Builders." Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y.

FRESCO IN THE SPANISH CHAPEL, S. MARIA NOVELLA, FLORENCE.

THE KALTENBORN CONCERTS.

THE success of the series of Summer night's concerts given under the conductorship of Mr. Franz Kaltenborn at the St. Nicholas Garden, at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, is gratifying to all lovers of good music, as well as to those who have wished for the establishment of some place of resort in the warm weather at which something more artistic than mere vaudeville could be found. That the concerts have pleased a large part of the public is beyond dispute. The hall seats 1,800 persons, and on several occasions of late there have not been enough chairs to accommodate those who sought admission to the entertainments.

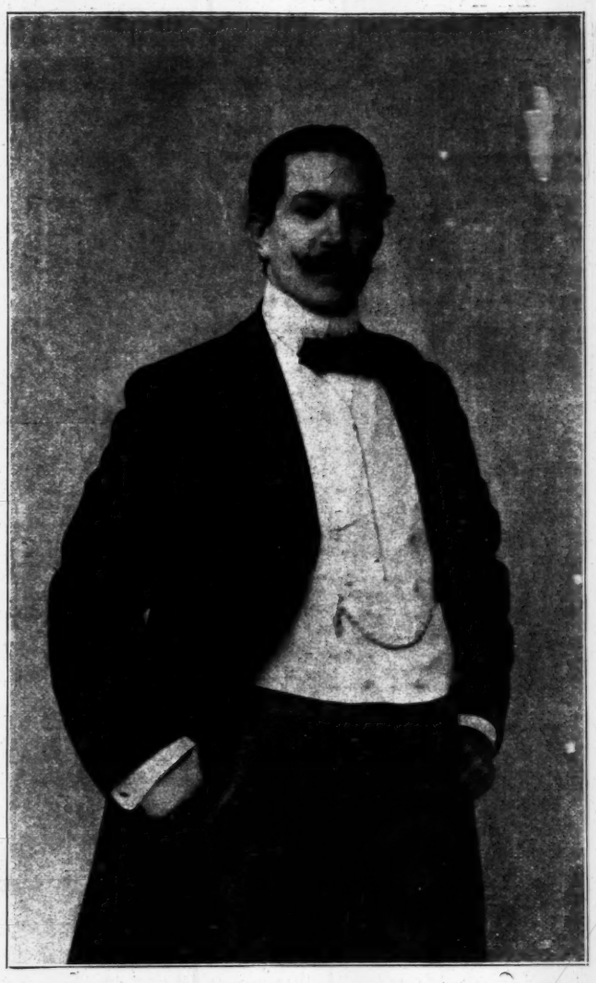
The orchestra numbers forty men. It is somewhat too small to give the exact effect necessary in some of the heavier works which are put on the programmes, but it is admirably adapted to the performance of the lighter music, which is one of the charming features of the concerts. Mr. Kaltenborn has made a specialty of the Strauss waltzes, and these have pleased the audiences immensely. His programmes have embraced a wide variety of music. He has played the marches of Sousa, the "Turkish Patrol" of Michaelis, ballet music from some of the more popular operas, selections from the works of Offenbach, and novelties by American composers. But the most popular programmes have been those which have embraced the most serious music.

The Wagner nights have filled the house, and lately the conductor has tried with success the experiment of playing an entire symphony. He began with the "Symphony Pathetique" of Tschaikowsky, and this serious piece of music was heard with attention by one of the largest audiences of the season. Most of the men in the orchestra are young, and they play with enthusiasm. The conductor is a young man, but he gives promise of becoming an important factor in the Summer musical life of the metropolis.

MUNDJI BEY, THE TURKISH CONSUL GENERAL.

The Turkish Consul General at New York accomplishes his work in about as plain an office as any one could find in the metropolis. One who entered the rooms of the Consulate General on State Street, expecting to see many little Oriental frills and touches, would be greatly disappointed. A plain railing of boards, a partition of cedar, and behind that a 10 by 12 room, with a desk and table in it, fairly complete the furnishings of the rooms. And the Consul General himself has little about him to indicate that he is not a born and bred American.

But a moment's talk with him will at once convince one that no more loyal subject of his Majesty, the Sultan, could be found than Mundji Bey Fikri, who for the past eighteen months has represented the Ottoman Empire at New York. The mere mention of the Sultan's name sets his eyes sparkling, and his voice is always lowered a trifle when he pronounces the powerful word, as the natives pronounce it—Sooltan.



MUNDJI BEY FIKRI, TURKISH CONSUL GENERAL AT NEW YORK.

Mundji Bey is the son of H. Fikri Pasha, who was a Governor General of a number of "Wellayets," or States, of the Turkish Empire. He is thirty years old, rather short of stature, and has the national characteristic of dark eyes and hair.

Before entering into his Government's service, he studied for five years in the Turkish Government's High School of Diplomacy at Constantinople, and there hangs on the wall of his office the diploma he received on graduating from that institution. With this diploma in his possession, he is entitled to hold the office of Secretary of an embassy, Consul General, or chief of some interior department.

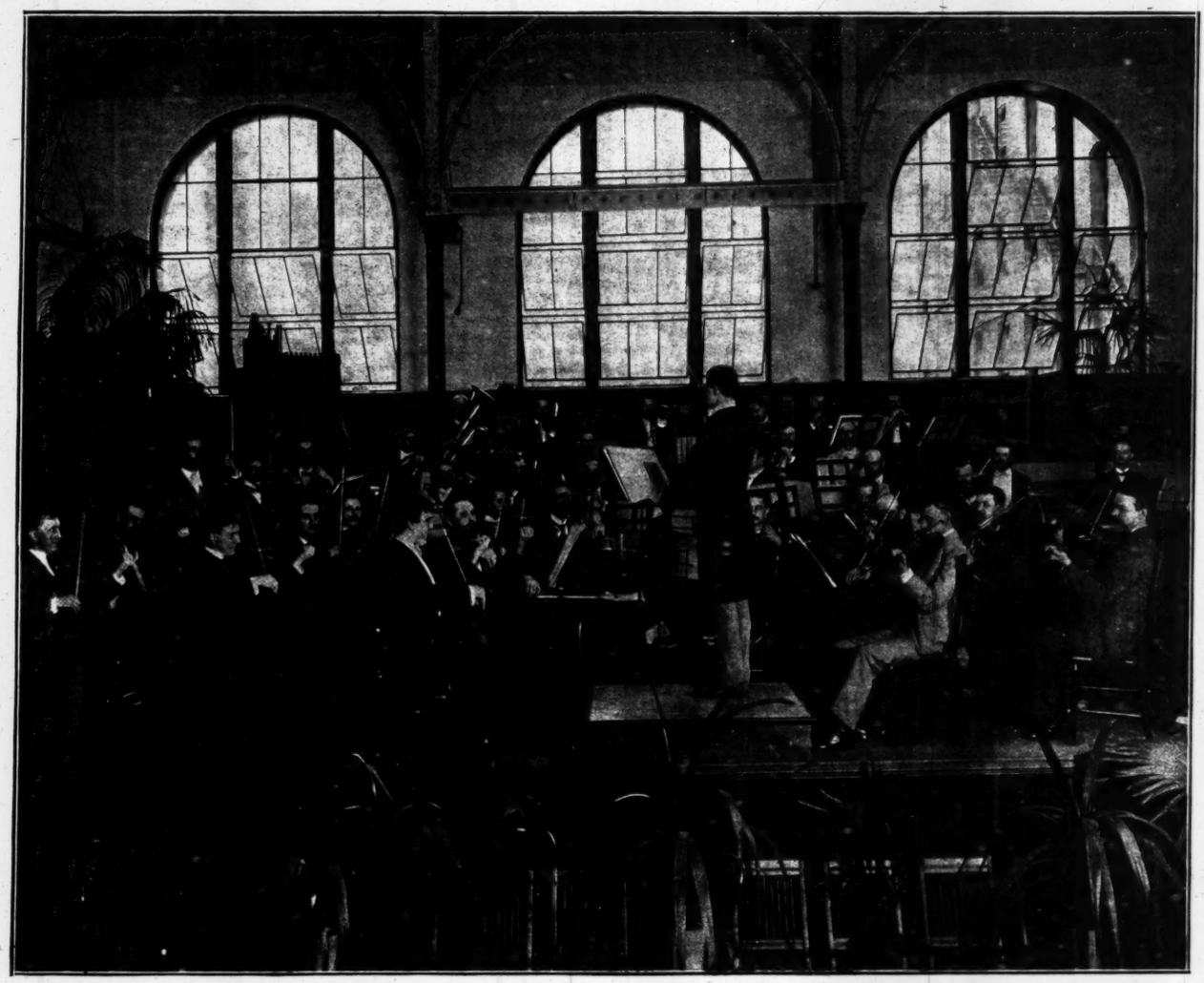
Mundji Bey has been in the Sultan's service for twelve years, and has been a Consul six years. He was Consul in Greece for three years, and returned to Constantinople but a few days before hostilities broke out between the two countries.

He came to New York without the slightest knowledge of English, and has managed to master the language sufficiently to read and write with considerable ease, while any foreign accent is scarcely noticeable in his speech. He also speaks four other languages.

One of the most interesting documents he has is his commission from the Sultan, with the Sultan's autograph in large characters at the top. This autograph is a wonderful thing. To the uninitiated it appears to be nothing more than a series of the most intricate flourishes, but on comparison with other autographs of the Sultan he has, there is the most wonderful similarity. Fancy two or three American monograms blended in one, with three tails or flourishes protruding at the top, and you have a fair idea of the Sultan's autograph.

Mundji Bey's reputation does not rest entirely on his diplomatic ability, however. He boasts of no mean pretensions as an author. Besides writing for the Turkish papers, when at home, he is the author of a number of novels in the Turkish language. Some of his best-known works are "The Bitterness of Life" and "The Run to Death." In one of his novels, "The Pink Handkerchief," he has embodied a romance in his own life.

The Consul General talks freely of life and people in Turkey, but the traditional diplomacy of the Turks comes to the front at once when a question is asked concerning any political question his country may be interested in. Politics is a forbidden subject, and the Consul General never allows himself to express an opinion on his country's actions.



THE KALTENBORN ORCHESTRA AT THE ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.

LOCAL SNAKES AND THEIR HABITS.

DRIVE along the country roads of this State results in the discovery of an occasional snake, generally crushed to death by carriage wheels or unmercifully battered out of shape by the enthusiastic country boy. Specimens are few and far between, and those not initiated into the ways of reptile life arrive at the conclusion that snakes are a rarity except in a few localities. Many, perhaps, would experience surprise to be informed that as darkness settles over the woodland roads strange creatures of many kinds issue from their hiding places to sport and seek their prey. Then it is that the rattlesnake and the copperhead, the only venomous reptiles of this locality, crawl from their retreats in search of small nocturnal rodents, the woodmouse and shrew, which constitute the major portion of their food.

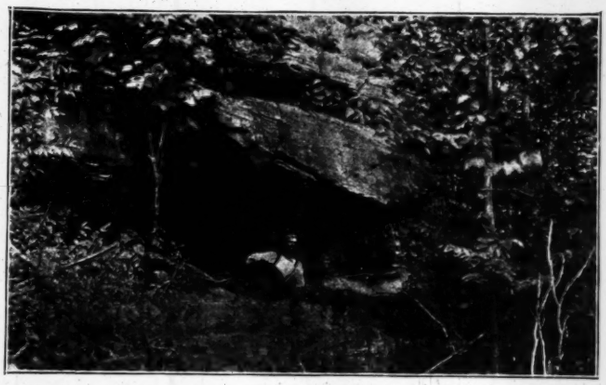
It must not be supposed, however, that snakes are strictly nocturnal and that their seeming rarity in many localities is due to the fact that they in most cases make their appearance by night. Although many of our local snakes become active as darkness approaches, others exist in great numbers, and yet are seldom seen for the reason that the majority of persons are not familiar with their retreats. Of the thousands of visitors to Central Park few ever see a snake in that bit of nature, situated, as it is, in the heart of a great city. Yet only recently the writer discovered a veritable "snake den" in the Park, and captured seventeen specimens, of two varieties, some nearly a yard in length. The "den" was situated in a rocky portion of the Park, undisturbed by the landscape gardener.

"Fishing" Grounds for Watersnakes.

Narrations are frequent nowadays of the sudden appearance of large numbers of snakes in places where they were previously supposed to be of rare occurrence. These stories usually emanate in Spring. This is easily explained by an experience of the writer some years ago which led up to some interesting conclusions. While on a ramble along the Palisades of the Hudson River in search of reptilian specimens a large, flat rock near a quarry was overturned. Underneath were a dozen garter snakes snugly coiled together. Further search revealed other specimens, and the place was discovered to be fairly alive with snakes. Heads protruded from the rocks in the quarry, while agile ophidians wriggled in and out of fissures in the ground. A month later a second visit was paid to the snake den. The ground in the immediate vicinity of the quarry was then parched and dry. Not a reptile was to be seen. A search through the surrounding woods resulted in the discovery of a few snakes along the border of a stream.

A "Collecting" Craft on Black Lake.

This experience demonstrates, in the first place, that the snakes, when seen in such numbers at the quarry, had just issued from their hibernation and were enjoying the first warm rays of the Spring sun. Second, as the woods became green and offered opportunities for procuring their prey, they scattered for the Summer and took up their abode along the banks of the stream, where frogs were numerous and, most important of all, they could obtain one of the absolute necessities of reptile life—water. The occurrence, however, suggested an interesting question: Would the snakes return to the same quarry to pass the next cold season?



A RATTLESNAKE DEN IN SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.

With a view to settling this point, another trip was made to the place late in October. It was a day when the atmosphere was filled with the haze of the Indian Summer. The air was warm and balmy, permeated with the odor of fallen leaves. The temperature had as yet remained at a point when reptile and insect life flourishes in the open air, yet the snakes had all come back, and with them their progeny of the Summer, numbers of youngsters, which were found basking in the sun or coiled beneath the stones. Two weeks later a heavy Fall storm gave way to a chilly wind from the northwest, and the snake family disappeared for the Winter.

After that numerous trips were made to the reptilian retreat, until three years ago the place was found to be invaded by an army of quarrymen. A huge stone crusher had been erected near the spot. Dynamite had done its work, and the rock was being carted off for railroad ballast.

Investigation elsewhere tends to show that snakes have their places of hibernation to which they regularly repair as the cold season approaches. In these places they congregate in great numbers and from, it is believed, a wide territory. By persons not understanding the situation, a discovery of this kind indicated a "good snake season."

To the ophiologist, Spring is the proper season for collecting. Not long ago the writer made a trip to Sullivan County for the purpose of collecting rattlesnakes. Arriving near White Lake, the physical characteristics of the country pointed to a certain range of rocky hills where matters seemed favorable for finding a few "rattlers' dens." In an illustration accompanying the present article is shown one of these places, whence seventeen large timber rattlesnakes were found sunning after their Winter's sleep. It may be mentioned incidentally that the photograph showing a member of the collecting party nonchalantly resting at the very mouth of this cave was taken in the Summer, when the snakes had all departed down the mountain side and were not due for some time.

During the Summer months there is no more interesting diversion for the ardent herpetologist than snake hunting. The different species are always found under different conditions. Some are so agile that capture without trickery is a physical impossibility. Others frequent almost inaccessible places, and are collected with the utmost difficulty.

A scientist residing in this city who is especially enthusiastic in maintaining a large collection of living serpents had an interesting experience last season while hunting for copperhead snakes at a certain Summer resort in Pennsylvania.

"I paused through the district by train," said he in speaking of the matter recently. "It was then early in the season, and when I saw those rocky hills I felt sure that copperheads were to be found in the vicinity. I wanted a number of these snakes badly, as I was much interested in their feeding habits. A month later I arrived at the place with my luggage and put up at one of the large hotels. When I told the proprietor what I was after he was dumfounded. After recovering from his astonishment he informed me that a copperhead snake had not been found in the vicinity for forty years. 'We have only garter snakes out here,' he said. This information didn't worry me much, however, for from his emphasis in describing the situation I concluded that he thought the existence of copperheads would be bad for his business.

"I tramped those hills for two days before I found the place I wanted. This was about a mile from the hotel, and was a rocky cañon in the hills, through which had formerly run a stream. The bed was dry and rocky. Among the stones in the place I found the shed skins of several copperheads. I went back to the hotel and made arrangements to further investigate.

"During these three days the hotel proprietor was jubilant. 'I told you so,' said he, again and again. 'We have only garter snakes in this part of the State.' I kept quiet about my discovery, and started out that evening, armed with a bull's-eye lantern, my snake stick, and a canvas bag. It was an exceedingly warm night, with a storm threatening; the air was filled with humidity, and, under these conditions I felt sure of victory.

"Arrived at the place, after stumbling along the road for nearly an hour, for my lantern failed to reveal mud holes and ruts, I started slowly up the dry bed of the stream, turning the "bull's-eye' on all sides. I had been looking around for perhaps half an hour, and was beginning to worry about the glee of that hotel proprietor if another day passed without success, when I saw something moving ahead of me. As I drew nearer it resolved itself into what resembled a heap of brilliant Autumn leaves. It was a copperhead—a big fellow, too, and he was coiling himself for a fight.

"It didn't take me long to pin his head down with my snake stick, get him by the neck, and precipitate him into the bag. I was so delighted that I actually did a frantic dance about the spot, and, considering the fact that lightning was already flickering in the west, and my fight a minute before to get a deadly snake tied up, the picture must have been weird in the extreme.

"When I started for the hotel it began to rain. I stood under a tree, which only served to convert the big drops into little streams that soaked me to the skin. Seeing that the electrical display was becoming rather energetic, I decided to take to the road, which had become an ocean of mud. In spite of the weather and the inconvenience resulting therefrom, I was happy. Every time I plunged into mud of more than ordinary depth the snake squirmed, and relieved my feelings.

"My condition when I reached the hotel may be imagined. My appearance, to say the least, was most disreputable. The astounded proprietor met me on the steps as I was scraping the mud from my clothes with a knife which I had borrowed. 'What's this?' he gasped. 'I've got him,' was my reply, while my friend retreated to the bar to regain his senses. He came back before I had finished with the scraping operation. 'I'll bet it's only a garter snake,' he said faintly.

"We went into the office together with some of the guests. Without a word I tumbled my prize upon a table, and in a moment found myself and the snake the only occupants of the room. The proprietor looked over the transom and declared that I must take the reptile away immediately. He informed me in most gentle tones that unless I boxed up the animal and took it somewhere in the woods I must cease to remain under his roof as a guest. We procured a box, placed the snake inside, and I started off, needless to say, alone.

"Well, I must confess, I played a mean trick on that hotel man, but I couldn't help it. I would have no more let that snake go out of my reach than have committed suicide. When I got out behind the barn I took the snake out of the box, threw the box into some bushes, and started back for the hotel, going in by a rear entrance. During the rest of my stay the snake remained in the tray of my trunk, the top, of course, being locked. On the day of departure I explained matters and there was a veritable panic, but it was like the fright occasioned by a heavy peal of thunder. The snake was in my valise and the danger past."

Other scientists have enjoyed equally interesting experiences in catching snakes. Mr. Morris Pearsall of this city, who spends a large part of his vacation every year in hunting ophidians in Sullivan County, has a most novel method of collecting watersnakes in the lake regions of that county, and he tells many entertaining stories of his endeavors to capture the wily reptiles. The vicinity of Black Lake in that county offers peculiar characteristics in the shape of countless numbers of dead trees standing in the lake, the country having been overflowed. Most of these are broken off a few feet above the surface of the water, and upon the stumps the watersnake, among scientists known as Tropidonotus fasciatus sipedon, suns itself and watches for its prey. Mr. Pearsall made several attempts to catch these agile creatures, but was at first unsuccessful, the snakes always sliding off the stumps into the water as he advanced in his stanch craft, figured in the article.

A Favorite Basking Place for Snakes.

"One warm day," explained Mr. Pearsall, "after making a number of ineffectual efforts to catch some large watersnakes, I gave up the attempt and turned to fishing. Before long I had a noble string of pickerel dragging in the wake of the boat as I rowed for the shore, where I made fast, and walked off some little distance to talk to a countryman who took a warm interest in my snake-catching abilities. On returning to the boat I found something wrong with the fish, for the string had been seized with a series of remarkable gyrations. Investigation showed that two large watersnakes had each swallowed a pickerel and were hanging on tenaciously."

On the Lookout Armed with Snake Staff.

Mr. Pearsall says this gave him an idea which he immediately put into operation. Rowing out to some of the dead trees, he tied a few pickerel to the limbs and awaited results. These were more pronounced than expected. In a short time most of the fish had been seized by the voracious reptiles, which when approached evinced no tendency to disgorge their prey. The snakes were hung over a bag, the strings cut, and they found themselves prisoners, having swallowed both fish and string.

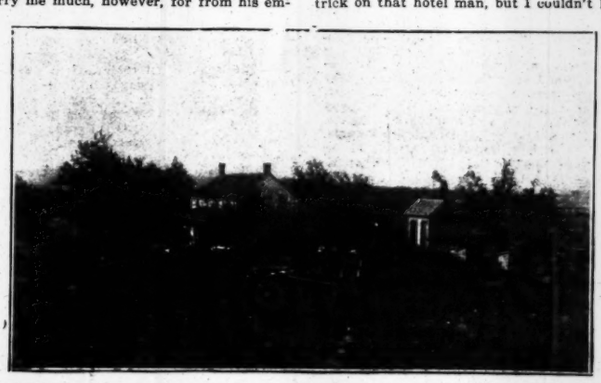
Accompanying the text is an illustration of this snake-infested lake, with its surroundings, as well as of the quiet little farmhouse serving as headquarters for the collecting party.

"You science fellers are almighty queer," remarked the head of the house one day. "You ketch things to study 'em, when there's only unpleasant habits in their natur."

"But," said a member of the party, "haven't we shown you that snakes feed on creatures that damage your crops, and thus do you a great amount of good? Yet you kill them whenever the opportunity is offered."

"Yes, but they're snakes," persisted the farmer. "A snake is a cussid critter, and the Scripters say so. That's why I kill em."

R. L. DITMARS.



HEADQUARTERS OF THE OPHIOLOGISTS AT BETHEL, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.

EL INOCENTE

A Story of the Triste Days of Carlota and Maximilian.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By C. B. MITCHEL

I KNOW all that you would say, Anselma; for have we not talked of this over and over again? Still, I say we should take Inocente to the city and let the foreign doctor see whether God and the saints have given him power to cure the boy."

The expression of gentle sadness so common with the women of Mexico settled more firmly over Anselma's face as her husband spoke, and she drew her hook mechanically through the pretty mat of crochet work with which she expected to cover her little stand for selling hot bollitos at the next fiesta.

Poor Estévan and poor Anselma!

Hearts are much the same the world over, let their owners look through gray eyes or brown, blue eyes or black. There are good hearts and bad everywhere; all can ache, and the pain is as hard to bear in one part of the world as another.

Neither of these two Mexican hearts had felt any love for the fair of face, golden-haired Austrian soldiers of Maximilian's army, though they admired their large figures, well set off by close-fitting uniforms, and the fine horses they rode.

Estévan said, at the time, that the great handsome fellows were not so hard to fight as the smaller Frenchmen, who were quicker to see and to move.

Above all, he prayed to be delivered from Col. Dupin and his fierce men from the North of Africa—mere butchers they—for did they not consider a poor Indian planting his little field in corn with a sharp wooden stick as an armed man and shoot him where he stood, with his wife and babies standing by?

Estévan had often told Anselma he wished all those foreign soldiers would go back to their homes across the sea, for he was weary of creeping down the mountains to fight and of dodging back again. He had no idea or hope of rest until they were all gone—how could he and be a true son of Mexico?

One beautiful day, when there was ice and snow in many lands, but glorious sunshine there, a skirmish took place near their little jacal in the hot country.

The Austrian soldiers rode away and the brown-skinned fellows, who were fighting for the freedom of old Mixtli, slipped back toward the mountains, where wild fruits furnished their commissary stores and their sturdy ponies found provender at the end of a lariat. At dusk of the same day Estévan, coming down from the hidden camp to see his wife and Luis, their little boy, heard a moan and found one of the soldiers he had been fighting a few hours before lying with a cruel wound in his head.

The young man was not a light weight for one to carry, but the heavy loads Estévan had so often borne on his back from boyhood had given him strong muscles.

Anselma said not a word as she helped her husband ease his burden from his shoulders to the petates which served as their bed. She bathed the poor face, covered with blood and dust, and softly cleaned the wound while Estévan told how he found him.

There was no doctor near, but Padre Palácios had been a physician with fine practice, a happy husband and father, instead of a sad-eyed priest, before the tifo carried off his wife and three babies in one week. The good man lived miles away, and valuable time passed ere Anselma sent little Luis to call him, as he was riding by on his way to hold service on the mountain side in a chapel whose silvery bells, from old Spain, called softly to the Mexican soldiers there was still something besides war for them to think about. Anselma watched as the fever fought for the soldier's life—watched and prayed—and fed him atole made of masa, tiniest portions at a time. Estévan came when he could and grieved to see his gentle wife so worn with care.

At last the sick one began to gain strength. Blue eyes were new to them; they did not know, at first, the sad unseeing look that met their earnest gaze meant there was naught of memory, naught of knowledge in their depths.

Already they loved the alien soldier who had come to help an alien Emperor rule their land, and their brown-faced boy, Luis, with eyes as dark as night, loved him, too.

Padre Palácios was a busy man, he felt sure the Austrian would never be as before the wound, for was not the throbbing brain pressed by the skull? But, there was war in the land, his time was full ministering to those who would not see the next sunrise, or lay struggling for life in hidden places when they should have had tender nurses and nourishing food.

"Ay de mi, compadre," old Ramon said, looking at the strange guest in their jacal, when he came by to rest and chat, on his way to market with a crate of charcoal on his back, "he may have been a fine man and a brave soldier once, but he is as a child now, an inocente at that." So, for lack of better name, they called him "El Inocente," and it was not a harsh name, having a sweet sound in their soft tongue.

Time sped on until four years had passed since the brave young Emperor Maximilian had asked some soldiers of Mexico near Queretaro to fire at his heart and spare his face from mutilation; as many since his young wife in other lands had been raving for "Max" to come to her.

More than four years had passed since El Inocente had come to the little jacal in the hot country of Mexico. A soft mustache hid the lips and beard the chin, which might have looked weak without them. Waving hair fell around his neck to the shoulders. Anselma said it was "rubio" in color, and so it was—fair and almost reddish.

In body El Inocente was well and strong; the brain, which should have teemed with the knowledge and wisdom of young manhood, was as nothing.

One day, it was the 2d of November, All Souls' Day, Padre Palácios went to the pantheon, as did all the people for miles around, for was it not the day to let the dead know they were not forgotten by prayer and decorating their graves with flowers, and, away from the large cities, leaving things for them to eat, besides putting up new crosses and brightening the old ones? In those days only wise priests, like Padre Palácios, told the poor folk to bring flowers, but food?—No.

Anselma and Estévan were there, too, with Luis and Inocente, for there lay their baby girl, Marta, and, though not able to buy the spot and hold it in perpetuidad, they had been able to pay the rent in advance and save the tiny bones from being thrown into the place of bones, as is the custom in Mexico—a country so large and great, reaching from sea to sea; one can but think she might have room for all her sons and daughters to sleep undisturbed until the trumpet sounds, instead of casting them out and renting their graves to those who can pay for their loved ones to lie in them until, from poverty or neglect, their turn comes to be taken to the place of bones.

Padre Palácios's heart was touched when he saw the little group. Estévan carried a small wooden cross made, and painted black and white, by his own hands, while the others had wreaths and ramilletes of yellow flowers. There was a certain pain in the good man's conscience as he watched them. It had passed from his mind that he had ministered to the sick soldier except at such times as he had passed the jacal on what seemed more pressing business than the matter of a man who looked the picture of health. It came over him now, as he wondered it had not before, that he should not have left the two, who were poor indeed, to have sole care of one not of their blood or country.

When the small wooden cross had been put in place and the wreaths hung on its arms and the ramilletes laid on the little, sunken grave, the priest joined the proud father and mother as they stood viewing the effect of their labor and love.

He found they needed no sympathy for tending the one they loved—they were too untrained in the ways of the world to have one thought of that—but Padre Palácios had not lost all interest in his old profession. He had recently met in Mexico City a young surgeon from the United States, who had come to spend the Winter away from the cold blasts of a northern climate. The quiet earnestness of Dr. Milliken's pale, strong face had impressed him, and he thought of him as he looked down at El Inocente seated on the ground by Luis, who gave him to eat from the basket Anselma had filled, for the day was to be spent in the pantheon.

Then he told them, Anselma and Estévan, there was a hope in his heart that the young fellow could be made whole again by the foreign surgeon.

When the woman said he might suffer much, she had heard it said they used sharp knives, those wonderful men, he told her of that deep sleep which is of kin to death, and would keep pain away.

It was of what the priest told them that they were talking when Estévan said he thought the boy, for such he was to them, should be seen by the young doctor.

Their home was only a tiny place. Low walls of adobe for a front room, another of bamboo cane behind it, with an overhanging roof of thatch of long cane leaves. The earth was their floor, but it was as clean and as polished, from much sweeping, as those of rosewood in the great houses of the rich hacendados. Around the house the ground was swept clean and hard in the dry season. Anselma had a small brazero, or furnace of pottery, for charcoal, which she often moved outside the house for cooking the sopas and moles and all the fine dishes Mexicans are fond of, but which the poor do not often have in plenty. Not many women no richer than Anselma had brazeros—they cooked on the ground with any sticks they could find. The reason for this was their men folk were not like Estévan, who did not spend his reales and medios, or even his cuartillos and tlácos, on pulque, save when all the little household could have it fresh instead of coffee—it being better for the health and cheaper. Nor did he stop to play the tempting games always so plenty at the fiestas on saints' days. Because of Estévan not doing these things, there were some articles in that bit of a house which made its tidy brown keeper feel blessed among her kind. As Estévan said once, when urged to venture a little that he might gain much, how could he afford to gamble and, the chances were, lose, and the poor boy, who could do nothing for himself, suffer from no fault of his own. So he always hurried by the bewitching spots with their tinkling guitars and the wild, sweet music he loved to hear, being in his own blood, and the merry voices calling all to come join the games in which they were sure to win.

It was fine to get out of hearing and reach the little home again to find Anselma waiting for him, with her snow-white camisa showing her plump brown arms and shoulders, and her pretty pink apron, with a border of white flowers woven in, over her short skirt, which showed her little feet in black cloth slippers, put on after her work was done, and to show Estévan how nice she still looked, though Luis was get-

"ON BREEZY BAYS."
From a Painting by Walter Clark.

ting quite a boy. Her silver earrings were long and bright, for they had been her mother's, as well as the necklace of turquesa beads, linked with pure silver. Many rich ladies would have envied Anselma her turquois beads, and many rich men would have envied Estévan such love as their piles of gold could not buy for them.

I had almost forgotten to tell of the little banana patch, which made a glossy green background to the pale-brown hut, and the little garden at one side, with its low fence of canes, held together by long, slender withes, woven about them by Estévan and Luis. It was full of flowers that could scarcely be seen from the outside on account of the vines of San José, which ran over the fence and hung so full of pink blossoms and white ones that only glimpses could be had of the cunning low fence and the skillful weaving. There were chickens, too, and that year, when this strange idea of changing El Inocente, so they might not know him afterward, came upon them, they had raised three turkeys for the rich town folk to make into moles. When Luis was a few years older they meant to have a fine mole de Gaujalote on his saint's day, if they were doing as well as they hoped, with Luis to help.

At that time, when their hearts were so freshly torn by the words of Padre Palácios, the two boys were coming from town with the three burros, whence they had driven them with loads of firewood. El Inocente was of a sweet, lovable nature, and Luis loved to have him for company.

Anselma still sat on the little bench outside the house, close to the wall in front, with her crochet work in hand, and Estévan was on the ground near her, weaving a basket. In the distance El Pico de Orizaba, holding its snowy head toward the sky, seemed almost near, though miles away. The clouds that were battling with the sun for the privilege of hiding or showing its grand beauty were nothing to them that afternoon as the sun shot its rays of parting light, making the grim clouds gorgeously beautiful for the short time left, before it dropped behind the mountains.

Poor Anselma and poor Estévan! They forgot how often they had said they were glad the good God and the saints had allowed them to live where they could watch El Pico and know whether the days were to be bright ones or dark.

The boys would soon be there, so Estévan hastened to say: "Suppose he should be as others, Anselmita, and long for his own again, as you say he might, could we not part with him now, knowing of his great happiness, better than meet his Maker and ours without excuse for his being as he is? Think, Anselma dear, if it were our boy, ours without excuse for his being as he is?

"Yes, yes Estévan, I have thought of it when El Inocente stands, as he does sometimes, with his hands pressed to his head, gazing into the distance with wide-open eyes. The brain is there, and I long to tear away that which holds it fast. But, Estévan, he is ours, we saved him from death when there was no one to help—he is ours."

"Still, Anselma, if God and our Holy Mother will it so, the young doctor must see him. Perhaps he will say that as he is so must he be always."

"We are not rich," said Anselma the next morning. "Those great doctors work for gold, and this one may scorn the few silver pieces we can offer. How can we get him to the hospital where Padre Palácios says he must go to have the deep sleep and the work done well?"

When the priest came to them he said the doctor would be glad to help the young man who, dear to them as he was, should be given his mind again if possible, and allowed to choose his life as other men do.

The great city was not so far away as they had felt it was. The journey was made with Padre Palácios and the little family helped to live in a house near the hospital. There were those who had long known the priest and were glad to give of what they had, and Estévan and Anselma had so little money, and they, simple folk, thought it part of the inner workings of the wonderful hospital, else they would have shrunk from it—even for the sake of being near El Inocente—they were only poor, honest, industrious people, from the hot country.

Days passed. They were told that all was well; they must not see him for a time. He would be a well man, the doctor said.

Estévan and Luis helped about the house and learned to swing the big sprinkling pots to keep down the dust of the city street. Anselma wore her peasant dress and for early misas, in the Church of San Miguel, added her linen apron with its band of drawn work in the Vera Cruzano stitch, which she had made before Luis was born and never worn save at fiestas, and her pretty brown reboso, with widest of fringe. She made the marvelous mats with her crochet hook in the puma del mar stitch, and the ladies bought them to send to their friends with the story of the knitter and the Austrian soldier, now getting well after a simple operation skillfully performed.

There came a time when El Inocente was allowed to ask questions. "Where were his soldier friends?" "How long had he been in the hospital?" "Were there letters from home for him?"

The downfall of Maximilian's "imperial dream," his fate, and that of his faithful wife were told little by little. The pitiful story, so old to the world, was painful to him in its newness.

Of his loving protectors he knew nothing until they were brought to him by Padre Palácios, the young doctor, paler than ever from excitement, standing by.

As he took their dark hands in his slender white ones, and looked with clear, firm gaze into their loving brown eyes, poor Anselma wailed: "He is not ours! Ay, dios mio! he belongs beyond the sea." Estévan crossed himself. "Jesus! Jesus! Madre de Dios, what a man he is," he said. "I have known them in my dreams," murmured El Inocente, and they were always good and kind to me."

Letters were written and Estévan, Anselma, El Inocente, and all knew that there was a white-haired widowed mother in Austria mourning for a son of whom his homecoming comrades could tell nothing more than that he was with them when the fighting began and not seen again.

Then the mother came, and with her a sweet Austrian maiden, fair and fond and true as any man could wish, for she would never give up hope until she knew that her girlhood lover was dead.

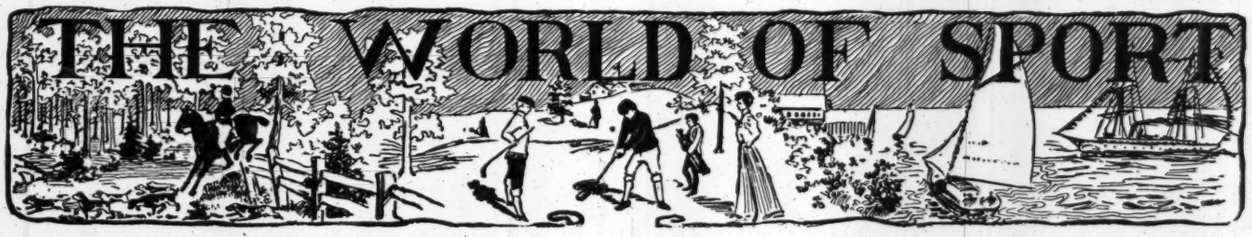
The Austrian woman, tall and queenly, held Anselma to her heart, and blessed her and her husband and Luis, who marveled greatly at the change in his foster brother.

At the pretty marriage ceremony, civil and religious, according to the laws of Mexico, to which many came and felt themselves friends, the three were proud and happy of the gifts showered upon their Inocente, now Francis Gunner, as he was before Estevan found him and Anselma brought him back to health.

The hand clasps given Dr. Milliken were such as no one can describe who has not felt them—who besides a noble, true-hearted physician has?

Long years have passed. To Estévan and Anselma the memory of El Inocente might seem like a dream were it not for the ranchita, with its cozy house, all their own; the lot in the panteon where lies their little Marta, theirs in perpetuidad and room for them and Luis and Lupita, his wife, and their children, too.

Once a month there comes a letter, and Padre Palácios, now growing old but still erect and noble to look upon, has long since ceased trying to make Estévan and Anselma understand why the bank is willing to give so many big silver dollars for the slips of paper sent to them. Luis is sure he knows, but once when his oldest boy dared ask why, and he only eight years old, Luis said: "Because Padre Palácios says so."



HERE AND THERE.

As the time approaches for the Middle States regatta at Philadelphia—to be held on Labor Day—it becomes more and more evident that the meeting will be a big one from an aquatic standpoint. The Philadelphia oarsmen are out on the Schuylkill practicing daily, while on the Harlem the local oarsmen are constantly in training. It is expected that the Union Boat Club will send two eight-oared crews; the Harlem Rowing Club will probably have a junior eight, a double and an intermediate four; the Dauntless Boat Club will have a junior four-oared gig, while the New York Athletic Club, the Nassau, the Brooklyn, the New Jersey, and several Canadian teams will also be present. The outlook is for fast time and good sport.

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The Lone Star Club will hold its annual regatta on the Harlem on Saturday next. The principal events will be a single shell handicap, a single gig handicap, a double gig handicap, a four-oared gig scratch, an eight-oared barge scratch, and a one hundred and fifty-yard handicap swimming race. The list of entries is a good one, and some fast time and lively contests are expected. Medals will be offered as prizes in each event.

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As the time for the Columbia-Shamrock races draws nearer and the public is getting a fairer idea of the worth and merits of the boats—particularly of the American cup defender—the interest in this great international aquatic event increases. From information obtained among yachtsmen and ship owners generally it is learned that the demand for boats on the days of the races has long been begun, and the indications are that long before the date of the first race every available craft to follow the racers will be taken up. It is understood that extra precautions to guard against any overcrowding of the course will be taken, and it is to be hoped that they will be successful. What betting that has been done on the race thus far has been at odds of 10 to 8 in favor of the Columbia; but it is more than likely, as has already been pointed out, that even money may soon prevail.

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Canada has lost again in international cricket, but only after a very game fight and by but a comparatively few runs. This makes the seventeenth victory for the Americans out of a total of twenty-seven international games played. Of the remaining ten Canada has won eight and two were drawn. It may be said, in passing, that H. B. McGivern, the Captain of the Canadian team, is one of the best all-round athletes in Canada. When at Toronto University he was on the 'Varsity champion baseball nine; When at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, he was a member of the Rugby team which for two successive years held the championship of Canada, and he is also one of the fastest lacrosse players in the Dominion. He is about thirty-three years old and a practicing lawyer at Hamilton, Ontario.

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The recent accident to Findlay S. Douglas, the golf player, by which his arm was rather badly lacerated, has served to call closer attention—if that be possible—to his work as a golfer. Unquestionably his great strength lies in his splendid ability to drive the ball and the beauty of his approach. As a putter, it is claimed, he has not yet developed true championship form. A noticeable feature in his playing is that he puts the entire weight of his body into every long shot, while at the same time retaining a gracefulness peculiar to himself. In this respect he differs from a great many other golfers, who are what may be termed "arm and wrist players" only.

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Tod Sloan, who sailed on Tuesday last for England, continues to fill a rather important place in the public eye. On his recent trip to Saratoga, a few days before his departure for the old country, he was a decidedly conspicuous figure, and prominent men and women alike flocked about him, if not to talk with him, at least to catch a glimpse of him. Now that Edward "Cannon" Bald, the bicycle rider, has "attached" himself to Sloan, the two should make a strong combination—Sloan as jockey for Lord William Beresford and other gentlemen; Bald as backer of Sloan with their combined fortunes—incidentally doing a little bicycle riding. A rule of the English turf prevents a jockey from personal betting on the result of the races; and hence, undoubtedly, Sloan is glad to have so good a friend and "sport" as Bald for companion, who will do the necessary backing with the "long green" and add to both their purses in case Sloan is successful in his mounts.

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The growth of golf in this country can best be judged by a reference to the number of players. A few years ago such a thing as a golf stick was scarcely heard of, and the few links that existed were in the West. Now there are in the United States no fewer than 1,200 players, or practically twice as many as in Great Britain, the home of the game; sticks are daily in evidence, and links are numerous. The men from the West, too, have within that time been forced to bow down to the Easterners, who are now the acknowledged champions in this country, and are rapidly nearing the state of perfection of the old country players. But while the growth in numbers has been so great, it has been too great for the good of the links. In other words, in order to keep pace with the tremendous and sudden growth in the number of players links have been improvised, as it were, in a day. The result is that there are in the United States only a very few really first-class links, and certainly a very limited number that can at all begin to compare with the English and Scottish links. However, all this will no doubt be remedied in a few seasons, after which it might not be a bad idea to try to inaugurate an annual golf contest between the old country and the United States teams. That certainly is coming one of these days.

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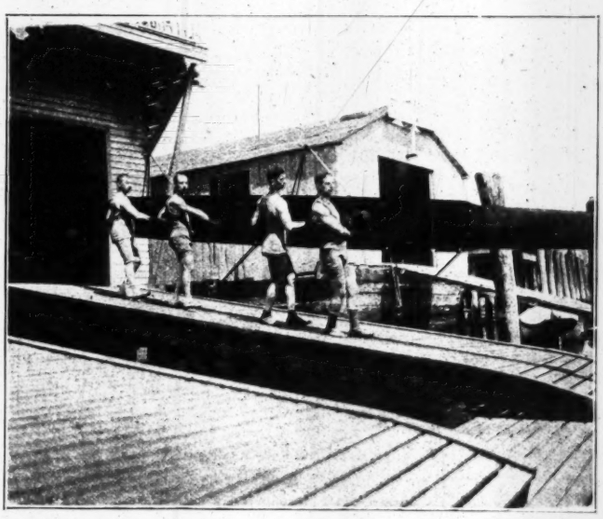
The fight between "Pedlar" Palmer of England and "Terry" McGovern for the bantamweight championship of the world, which is to take place at the Westchester Athletic Club on the afternoon of Sept. 1, promises to be one of the most celebrated battles of its kind ever fought. Both men are accounted fast and scientific, and they are in superb condition. The fact that Palmer is an out-and-out Britisher has rather tended to make the affair take on more or less of an international air.



THE LONE STAR CLUB'S CREW CARRYING THEIR SHELL FROM THE BOATHOUSE ON THE HARLEM.

"ME 'ATS BLOWED OFF."

A hat once blew off a mechanic's head on the top of a 'bus crossing Albert Bridge, writes Julian Ralph in Harper's Magazine. A stiff breeze blew up the Thames, and the hat was whirled against the side of the bridge, and then went spinning down the footway in the opposite direction from that which the omnibus pursued. "I say," said the mechanic, reaching over and touching the driver on the shoulder, "me 'at's blowed off." The driver fidgeted a moment at this sudden interruption, then took a tighter grasp of the reins, and clucked to the horses to quicken their pace. The hat and the vehicle spun along in opposite ways. "I say," said the mechanic, "me 'at's blowed off." The driver fidgeted again, but now his mind grasped the situation, though most unwillingly.

"It 'as, 'as it?' he said, turning to the man. "Well, then, that'll teach you to buy 'ats to fit your 'ead. I 'ad a ole lot of 'ats blow off before I made up me mind to get 'em to fit me 'ead. After that I 'ad no more trouble."

The hat was still bowling along and was now at the further end of the bridge. The mechanic looked at it dully. I was in a fever of gratuitous impatience for the 'bus to stop or for the man to climb down. The driver turned back to his work and clucked to his horses, who quickened their gait. Just then a vagrant stopped the flight of the hat and ran and caught the 'bus, and got a penny for his pains. So every one was happy, even I.

MARRIAGE IN GREECE.

Marriage is looked forward to as a matter of course in Greece, says a writer in Good Words. The preparation of a girl's trousseau is often begun by her careful mother while she is still a child. This is more especially the case among the working and peasant classes. The former purchase by degrees the materials necessary according to their means, leaving to the maiden herself the task of converting them into wearing apparel and articles for domestic use. The daughter of a well-to-do peasant will receive as her portion a sum ranging from £30 to £100, a good stock of house linen and home-made carpets and rugs, several articles of furniture, and two or three suits of clothes, including a gala costume for Sundays and holidays.

A husband for a portionless girl being hard to find, Greek fathers make it their first duty to save a dot for their daughters, and brothers in a father's place consider it incumbent on them to see their sisters settled in life before taking wives unto themselves.

Though Greek marriages are thus for the most part mariages de convenance, marital dissensions are extremely rare, especially among the upper and middle classes. Greek men, besides being good sons and brothers, are exemplary husbands, and the women in their turn are the most devoted of wives. Unions which result in serious incompatibility of temper, or want of sympathy arising from other unforseen causes, are occasionally dissolved by a Council of Elders, presided over by the Archbishop of the diocese. The proceedings are kept strictly private, and all the evidence is heard in camera, thus avoiding the scandal attached to divorce cases in the West.

On the Road to Success.

From The Boston Traveler.

Friend—How are you getting on?

Seedy Author—Good. I've got the material on hand for a splendid comedy, besides.

"You are fortunate."

"Yes, all I need now is the material for a new pair of trousers."

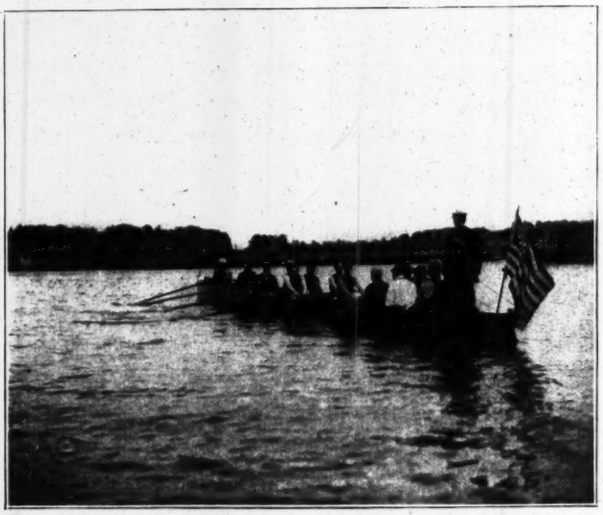
A Distinction.

From The Washington Star.

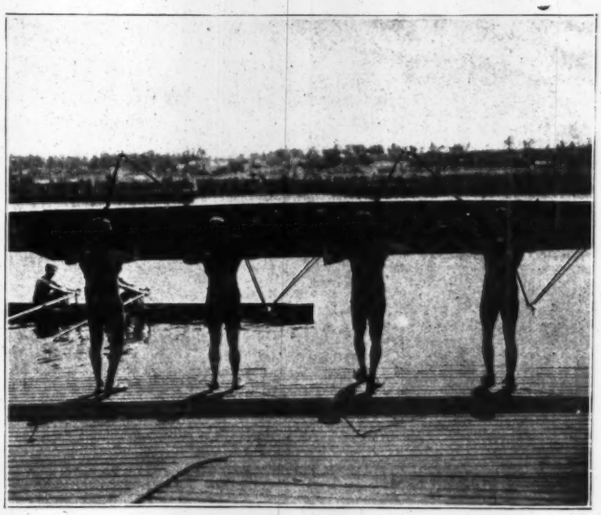
"Are you fond of golf?" asked Miss Cayenne.

"Very," answered Willie Wishington.

"Which do you do; play it or talk it?"



A BARGE PARTY FROM THE DAUNTLESS CLUB OF HARLEM OFF FOR LONG ISLAND SOUND.



LAUNCHING THE FOUR-OARED SHELL, LONE STAR CLUB.

DECIDEDLY.

Cora—Is there anything between that De Winters girl and Jack Forester?
Mabel—Yes; her father.

MANHATTAN'S OLD WOODEN PUMPS.

THE only two old-fashioned wooden hand pumps for drawing drinking water on Manhattan Island are situated on Trinity Place, between Cedar and Thames Streets. Unfortunately, however, for the lover of true romance of whom Kipling writes, these old pumps convey no visions of the "moss-covered bucket that hung in the well," for they are connected with the Croton mains and supply pure Croton water the same as any ordinary, prosaic hydrant.

However, an industrious delver after facts can find a story in any object, even a pump, the same as Mr. Crummles found a melodrama in a pump and tubs. The originals of these pumps were erected more than fifty years ago by a well-known character in New York—one Patrick Burns. He was a pumpmaker and was known all over the city, from his occupation, as "Paddy the Pump."

He kept a private record of all the drinking wells on Manhattan Island, many of which had been covered over and the pumps removed. If at any time New York's water supply had given out in its early days, recourse would necessarily have been to "Paddy the Pump" to locate the old wells, as there was no public record of them.

As the city's population increased, the Board of Health took possession of all the old wells, and, finding the water in them contaminated by sewage, filled them up. The wells connected with the pumps on Trinity Place were among them, but tanks were sunk in the earth and connected with the public water mains, and the city still maintains these relics of the past.

In an old church in France is exhibited a hunting knife said to have once been owned by St. Hubert, the patron saint of the chase. As the blade rusts off, in the course of time, it is replaced by a new one, and when the wooden handle decays another takes its place. Yet it always remains the sacred knife of St. Hubert.

In a like manner, as the old wooden pumps on Trinity Place decay they are patched up, and finally replaced by new ones, but the old residents of the neighborhood will still tell you that they were put there more than fifty years ago by "Paddy the Pump."

CHINAMEN NOT SENTIMENTAL.

There is an entire want of sentiment about John Chinaman, says a writer in Chambers's Journal. I suppose the struggle for existence is so keen in their densely populated country that they have no time to cultivate the softer emotions of kindness and gratitude. It is wonderful to observe the glee with which they see any one of their fellows hurt or made ridiculous. The tortures inflicted in their courts of law, and the bloody public executions which are so common in China, are all popular spectacles and entertainments in which even the children delight; while the indifference to the welfare and comfort of their women is to us a most painful study. I remember the wife of a wealthy Chinaman, who had never been able to bear him a living child, being admitted into the hospital at Hongkong and safely delivered of a son. The husband at once insisted on removing both mother and child to his home, quite regardless of the fact that such a proceeding would be most dangerous to the woman; he apparently thinking that as she had borne him a son who would be able to carry out ancestral worship for him when he was dead, the wife was of no further use to him.

When the children of the boat people cry because they have been hurt, the mother, instead of soothing them, simply takes the cover of the well of the boat off, pops in the child, closes the lid, and sits on it till the child is quiet; while if they see any one drowning, instead of rescuing the person in danger, they row away, it being a custom that whoever rescues any one becomes responsible for him in the future.

VIRTUE IN THE SLUMS.

Jealousy, envy, and meanness wear no fine clothes and masquerade under no smooth speeches in the slums, says Jacob A. Riis in The Atlantic Monthly. Often enough it is the very nakedness of the virtues also that makes us stumble in our judgment. I am thinking of the "difficult case" that confronted some philanthropic friends of mine in a rear tenement on Twelfth Street, in the person of an aged widow, quite seventy I should think, who worked uncomplainingly for a sweater all day and far into the night, pinching and saving and stinting herself, with black bread and chicory coffee as her only fare, in order that she might carry her pitiful earnings to her big, lazy lout of a son in Brooklyn. He never worked. My friends' difficulty was a very real one, for absolutely every attempt to relieve her was wrecked upon her mother heart. It all went over the river. Yet one would not have had her different.

Sometimes it is only the unfamiliar setting that shocks. When an east side midnight burglar, discovered and pursued, killed a tenant who blocked his way of escape, a few weeks ago, his "girl" gave him up to the police. But it was not because he had taken human life.

"He was good to me," she explained to the Captain whom she told where to find him, "but since he robbed the church I had no use for him."

He had stolen, it seems, the communion service in a Staten Island church. The thoughtless laughed. But in her ignorant way she was only trying to apply the standards of morality as they had been taught her. Stunted, bemuddled, as they were, I think I should prefer to take my chances with her rather than with the woman of wealth and luxury who some years ago gave a Christmas party to her lapdog, as on the whole the soundest of the two, and by far the most hopeful.

THE DARKENED DAY.

She rises to me from the darkened sea,
Sunsets and stars bring back her face to me;
I find her when my lone thought wanders far,
Beyond the gleamy reach of sun and star;
Where never winds or waters laugh or moan
I hear her voice; it is the olden tone.
All quiet beauties of the day and night
Give her again to hearing and to sight;
But when the day returns she fled the years,
Then am I deaf with grief, death-blind with tears.

—JOHN VANCE CHENEY in The Century.

Unexpected Favors.

From The Chicago Record.

Fate deals me, now and then, a pleasant boon,
Though such, indeed, has seldom been her plan.
Sometimes, in street car riding home at noon,
I sit beside a lady with a palm-leaf fan.

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TRUE POLITENESS.

The politeness of the Irish peasantry is proverbial. There was a ludicrous exemplification of it given in Chambers's Journal which occurred at the Roscommon Assizes recently at the trial of a man for robbery and assault. An old woman named Mrs. Cosgrave was the prosecutrix. On being asked if she saw in court the man who had assaulted and robbed her, she turned round, and, pointing to the prisoner in the dock, said, most politely, "There's the very gintleman, your Honor."

IN A BOOK.

Here's a word underlined.
Did you do it,
For me now to find?
Here's a word underlined.
Ah, love, was I blind
And you knew it?
Here's a word underlined.
Did you do it?

—Pall Mall Gazette.

Cruel Disappointment.

From The Somerville Journal.

Here is the ending of a letter received last week by a country editor in Western Massachusetts:

"And permit me to subscribe—"

(Complacent joy seen spreading over the editor's countenance.)

"myself, with best wishes for you and yours—"

(Fainting of editor.)

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